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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI

NO. 1

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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In Subscribing send Names, Checks, and Money Orders to
TREASURER-GENERAL N. S. D. A. R., MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Single Copy, 15 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$1.00

Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
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THE NEW COLUMBIA

Designed by Frances Adams Halsted to illustrate her poem, "Columbia Calls." The proceeds of art picture, calendar, and post cards published by her go to establish a fund for the orphans of American Soldiers and Sailors. Upon the declaration of war, Mrs. Halsted contributed the poster and poem to the U.S. Government to stimulate patriotism and recruiting—over one million posters used.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE 574285

VOL. LI, NO. 1

JULY, 1917

WHOLE NO. 300

AMERICAN HISTORY IN ITS CURRENCY

It is estimated that ninety millions of people handle United States currency. How many of these ninety million people are familiar with the histories and names of the men whose portraits appear on the notes?

A financier was asked recently whose portrait appeared on a \$5 national bank note, and after a moment's hesitation he admitted that he did not recollect, and added frankly that as the portraits had nothing to do with the buying quality of the money he had never given them a thought.

While the financier attributed his lack of interest in the portraits to a mercenary motive, a busy man, even one accustomed to dealing in large sums of money, may be excused from not recollecting each individual portrait, for there are nineteen miscellaneous portrait and historical designs appearing upon the paper currency now in use. These various designs have nothing to do with the value of the money on which they appear, and have not been selected with any scheme of historic balance.

Nor is there any uniformity in the design of the same denomination. For instance, the \$5 silver certificate bears the head of the Sioux Indian Chief

"One-papa"; the central figure on a \$5 United States note is a woodsman armed with an ax and rifle, a vignette of Andrew Jackson is placed in one corner; while on the \$5 national bank note is a portrait of Benjamin Harrison, with the "Landing of the Pilgrims" on the reverse; and on the new \$5 Federal Reserve note is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln and "Discovery of Land" on the reverse.

Perhaps some time in the future the designs now in use will be systematized and a similar design used for each denomination, each to bear a distinctive portrait, selected with some reference to the importance and position of their subjects in American history.

The designs and portraits to go upon new issues of currency are decided upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. A man must either have been a Secretary of the Treasury, Treasurer of the United States, or have performed some special public service to entitle him to the distinction of having his portrait appear on the currency. There is generally no connection between the allegorical designs on the reverse of the currency and the portraits, one being dictated by artistic

merit and the other merited by public service.

There are five different kinds of currency at present in circulation: silver



GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON

His portrait appears on the highest denomination of U. S. Currency—the \$10,000 gold certificates.

certificates, gold certificates, United States notes, national bank notes, and Federal Reserve bank notes.

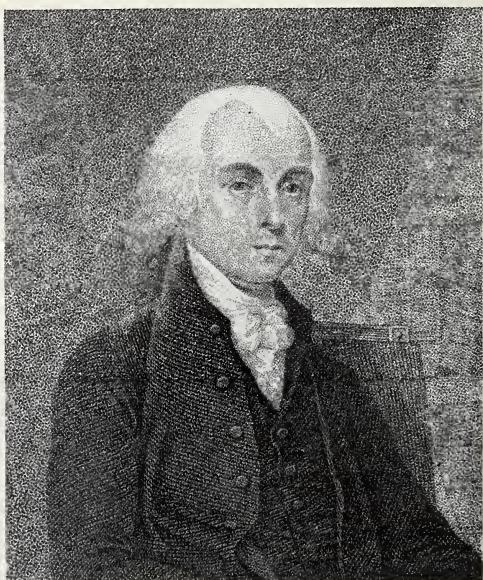
To-day, Washington, "The Father of his Country," appears on the \$2 and \$20 silver and gold certificates respectively. Abraham Lincoln, "The Emancipator," is on the popular \$1 silver certificates, also the \$100 United States notes, and the handsome \$500 gold certificates.

Lincoln's vignette has been used more continuously on currency than that of any other American. It appears on the new \$5 Federal Reserve notes. Other Presidents whose portraits appear on the Federal Reserve notes are Andrew Jackson, \$10 notes; Grover Cleveland, \$20 notes; and U. S.

Grant, \$50 notes. Benjamin Franklin has the distinction of being on the \$100 Federal Reserve notes.

The vignette of Andrew Jackson, the doughty victor of the Battle of New Orleans and later twice President of the United States, is used on the highest denomination of United States currency issued—the \$10,000 gold certificates. Another President, James Madison, comes next in money value, being on the \$5000 gold certificates. The famous DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York State and builder of the Erie Canal, is reproduced on the \$1000 United States notes; while Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, and to whom the country owes its financial system, is on the \$1000 gold certificates.

Next in money valuation comes the \$500 United States notes, and the por-



PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON

(From Stuart's painting.) His portrait appears on the \$5000 gold certificates.

trait of General J. K. Mansfield, of Civil War fame, appears on it; while

Lincoln is on the gold certificates of similar denomination.

The \$100 gold certificates bear a vignette of Thomas H. Benton, one of the



GOVERNOR DE WITT CLINTON

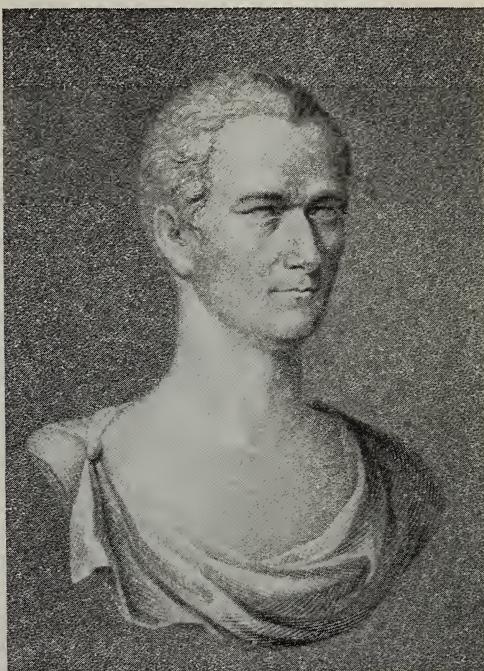
Whose vignette appears on the \$1000 United States notes.
(Engraving donated by Judge Francis Kemper Adams.)

intellectual giants of the United States Senate. In the War of 1812 he was Jackson's aide-de-camp, and at the close of the war he resigned from the army and practised law. While in the Senate Benton took up the question of finance and urged the adoption of a gold and silver currency with such persistency and zeal that he was called "Old Bullion." He did much to bring about the present sub-treasury system of the United States. Benton was born near Hillsborough, N. C., March 14, 1782, and died in Washington, April 10, 1858. His son-in-law was Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder,"

and Presidential candidate against Buchanan.

John Jay Knox finishes the \$100 group of portraits, his appearing on the national bank notes of that denomination. Knox was Comptroller of the Currency under three Presidents—Grant, Hayes, and Arthur; and his reports are considered standard authority on financial questions relating to the Civil War. He was a New Yorker, having been born in Knoxboro, and was the son of John Jay Knox, Sr., for whom the village was named.

"Money talks" we are told, and if so, it was a grim humor which selected Edward Everett, the silver-tongued orator, to appear on the \$50 silver certificates. To that same silver tongue the country owes the preservation of Mt. Vernon,



ALEXANDER HAMILTON

First Secretary of the Treasury. (Engraving donated by Judge Francis Kemper Adams.)
for Everett toured the United States just before the Civil War at the request

of Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, who originated the plan, and urged that all Americans contribute to the fund to buy Mt. Vernon. That was but one of many acts which entitle him to a place in the Hall of Fame. A Unitarian minister, his eloquence gained him renown, and on being elected to Congress his special care was directed to obtaining pensions for Revolutionary soldiers; he was afterward Governor of Massachusetts, U. S. Minister to England, and upon his return, elected to the U. S. Senate.

Grant and Franklin, who appear respectively on the other \$50 currency, have already been spoken of. John Sherman, U. S. Senator, appears on the \$50 national bank notes. While in Congress Sherman secured a passage of a bill authorizing the issue of the Treasury notes of 1860. During most of his career in the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Finance. His most valuable services to the Union were his efforts to maintain and strengthen the public credit, and to provide for the support of the armies in the field. He was also instrumental in the passage of the bill authorizing the issue of United States notes; in other words making the "demand notes" of earlier years legal tender. Senator Sherman was a brother of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

There is a \$20 gold certificate bearing Washington's vignette; Hamilton, his Secretary of the Treasury, is on the same denomination of United States notes, and Grover Cleveland, United States President, appears on the \$20 Federal Reserve notes. The reverse of these notes is described as symbolizing "Transportation on land, and water, and air"—and an aeroplane and an automobile are engraved thereon;

it only lacks a submarine to be truly up-to-date.

The portrait of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury in the first Cleveland administration, is engraved on the \$20 silver certificates. He and his wife, who was President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were extremely popular in Washington society.

The national bank notes of \$20 denomination bear the portrait of Hugh McCulloch, who acted as Secretary of the Treasury under two administrations. President Lincoln appointed him at a time when the government was in great financial embarrassment, and McCulloch's most important duty was raising by loans the sums needed to pay the large amount due 500,000 soldiers and sailors. This was successfully accomplished, and he also quietly effected the conversion of more than \$1,000,000,000, of short-term obligations into a funded debt. In a little more than two years the whole debt of the country was put into satisfactory shape. In 1884 McCulloch was again appointed Secretary of the Treasury, this time by President Arthur.

McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Me., and later moved to Fort Wayne, Ind. He attained prominence in banking and financial circles, and his first public office was that of Comptroller of the Currency.

The \$10 gold certificates carry the vignette of Michael Hillegas, appointed by the Continental Congress, first Treasurer of the United States. Hillegas, at one time a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, had the distinction of having served as treasurer of the Committee of Safety of which Benjamin Franklin was chairman. He was of

German parentage, and a man of great ability.

The portraits of William McKinley, Andrew Jackson, Thomas A. Hen-



THOMAS HART BENTON

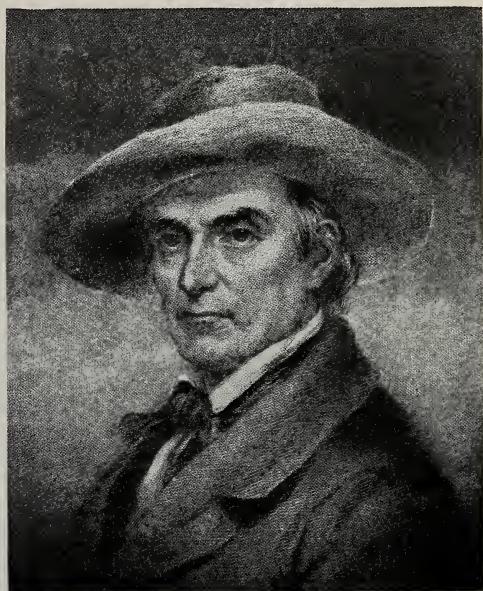
'Old Bullion"—his vignette was the first used on the gold certificates.

dricks, and a buffalo are engraved on \$10 silver certificates, United States notes, national bank notes, and Federal Reserve notes respectively. The first two were Presidents of the United States, while Thomas A. Hendricks was elected Vice-president on the ticket with Cleveland. He died shortly after their inauguration.

It was not until seventy-five years after the adoption of the Constitution that Congress first authorized the issue of notes intended to circulate as money. When first issued they were not legal tender, but were subsequently made so, and also redeemable in coin.

The first issue of "Demand Notes," denominations \$5, \$10, and \$20, carried the portraits of Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln, and a vignette of "Liberty." The first United States notes, issued the following year, 1862, also used Hamilton's and Lincoln's portraits on \$5 and \$10 denominations; while Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, diplomat, and foremost financier of his day, and Robert Morris, patriot and financier of the Revolution, appeared on the \$500 and \$1000 notes respectively.

The second issue of this series included the portrait of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and former Secretary of the Treasury. Daniel Webster, famed as a statesman and orator was on the \$10 note of the fourth issue of United



DANIEL WEBSTER

Orator and statesman, whose vignette was used on the fourth issue of \$10 United States or "Legal Tender" notes.

States or "Legal Tender" denomination, and Henry Clay, bitter opponent

of Webster, was engraved on the notes of \$50 denomination of the same issue.

The first silver certificates ever issued belonged to the series of 1878 and 1880. There is as much variety in the portraits of the series as in the denominations thereof. The navy is represented by the vignette of Commodore Decatur; the army by that of William L. Marcy, Secretary of War and later Secretary of State; the Senate by Charles Sumner; the financial world by Robert Morris, his portrait being on the \$10 silver certificates and the first circulated; and the presidency by James Monroe—all famous men.

The Treasury or "Coin" notes, series of 1890 and 1891, used exclusively portraits of Civil War heroes—Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton figured on the \$1 notes, and Secretary of State William H. Seward on the \$50; and the generals on the remaining denominations of the series were McPherson, Thomas, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade; while Admiral Farragut represented the gallant navy. John Marshall's vignette was used on the \$20 notes. He was the first Chief Justice of the United States, and one of the great men of that period.

The first portrait used on a gold certificate was that of Thomas H. Benton, and his vignette still appears on the currency in use to-day.

Martha Washington is the only woman who has figured on the currency; her portrait was on the \$1 silver certificate of the series of 1886-1908. Two small vignettes of herself and her husband were used on later currency of the same denomination.

The famous pioneers, Lewis and Clark, are pictured on the currency in small vignettes. Lincoln's and Grant's

small-sized vignettes appear on the silver certificates in circulation now.

The portraits of Gen. Hancock and William Windom, appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Garfield, are on the silver certificate's second issue.

National bank notes were issued under the acts of Congress, February 25, 1863, and June 3, 1864. The reverses of these national bank notes represented historical scenes copied from paintings hanging in the Capitol in Washington. These scenes were "The Landing of the Pilgrims," "Sir Walter Raleigh Exhibiting Corn and Tobacco from America," "Columbus in Sight of Land," "The Battle of Lexington," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Commodore Perry Leaving His Flag-ship," "Genius of the American Navy," and "General Winfield Scott Entering the City of Mexico."

The portrait of James A. Garfield, the second President to be assassinated, was the first used on national bank notes in the series of 1882.

The fractional currency, issued during the Civil War to meet the scarcity of the gold, silver, and copper money in circulation, comprised denominations ranging from five cents to fifty cents, and the portraits used thereon were chiefly those of Washington, Jefferson, Clark, Fessenden, and Spinner, the latter, while Treasurer of the United States, having invented the first use of fractional currency.

Each war in which the United States has participated has brought with it a tightening of the money market, and Congress has had to legislate to relieve the threatened financial shortage.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington was organized under act of July 11, 1862, and as Hon. Joseph

E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau, states in his "Story of Uncle Sam's Money Making Plant":

"The Bureau is the Government factory for producing its paper money, bonds, revenue, postage, and custom stamps, checks, drafts, and all important documents printed from engraved plates. The output in the fiscal year just ended, June 30, 1916, had a value of approximately three and one-half billions of dollars.

"Putting it in a more concrete form, the daily output of United States notes, gold and silver certificates, and national bank notes, is two and one-quarter million notes, having a face value of nine million dollars, and weighing over

three and one-half tons. If laid out flat they would cover nine acres, and if placed end to end the daily output would make a chain two hundred and fifty miles long.

"It is a notable fact that such enormous quantities of securities are produced year after year at this establishment without the loss of one cent to the Government, and is a testimonial to the integrity and ability of the employees, not one of whom is bonded, as well as the efficiency of the system under which they operate. Be it further said to the credit of these employees that not one has ever engaged in the counterfeiting of the securities manufactured by the Bureau."

WAR DEPARTMENT FLAG REGULATIONS

Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received at the War Department in Washington, and in response to them the Adjutant General of the Army has issued a "Flag circular," from which the following rules and regulations are taken:

The hanging of the United States flag should be restricted to suspending it from a flag pole, in the regular way, and not to displaying it otherwise. For purposes of decoration *only*, the national colors should be arranged in the form of bunting and not used in the form of a flag. If it is, nevertheless, the desire to use the flag for decorative purposes, it should always be hung flat whether on the inside or the outside of buildings, with the union to the north or east, so that there will be a general uniformity in the position of the union of each flag thus displayed.

The flag should rarely be displayed in a horizontal position or laid flat; under no circumstances should it be hung where it can easily be contaminated or soiled; or draped over chairs or benches to be used for seating purposes, and no object or emblem of any kind should be placed above or upon it. The War Department has no objection to the flag flying at night on civilian property, provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

Where several flags or emblems are displayed on a pole, or otherwise, the United

States flag should always be hoisted first and hung, or displayed, at the top. In any parade the United States flag should always have the place of honor, and it should never be hung or displayed with the union side down, except as a signal of distress at sea.

Old or worn out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside, nor used in any way which might be viewed as disrespectful to the National colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect due the emblem representing our country.

The colors red, white and blue have, in themselves, no meaning which includes the United States flag. These colors are used as well in the flags of England, France, The Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, and several other countries. *It is the arrangement of* these colors into a particular design that constitutes our national flag. The manner, therefore, in which bunting should be displayed would seem to be a question of taste or effect, and it seems to be generally considered that the arrangement with red at the top presents the better appearance. The national flags of both The Netherlands and Paraguay are so arranged.

SILHOUETTES OF JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE

John Randolph of Roanoke—generations have passed away, but the name, famous in the early days of the Republic, has lost none of its power to arouse interest and command attention.

Acknowledged to be one of the foremost statesmen of his day, Randolph lived very simply on his estate in Virginia, and his habit of signing him-

Randolph would have been designated as "John 2d," or "John 3d," and his picturesque signature would have been lost to posterity.

Randolph of Roanoke was seventh in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. His father, Richard, died in 1775, and nearly three years later his mother, Frances Bland Randolph,



Photos—Edmondson, Washington.

JOHN RANDOLPH ON HORSEBACK AS THE CARTOONIST SAW HIM

self "John Randolph of Roanoke" was not from arrogance but from his desire to make a distinction between himself and a number of relatives who also bore the name of John Randolph. If he had lived in these prosaic days

married St. George Tucker who took devoted care of his four step-children.

Lack of space prevents a detailed description of Randolph's achievements. He never desired public office, but was called upon to represent Vir-

ginia in the United States House of Representatives and later in the United States Senate. His poetic eloquence and scathing wit, directed unsparingly against every corrupt scheme, made him a national figure in Congress, and he became the idol of Virginia.

Randolph had the courage of his convictions and the even greater courage of acknowledging when he was wrong, and his career was stormy in those days of political passion. He accepted the post of United States Minister to Russia, tendered him by President Jackson, and it was on the eve of his departure on that mission that the large silhouette was made of him.



*John Randolph of Roanoke
on his embarkation for Russia on board ship "Coward."*

JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOE
Silhouette made on his embarkation for Russia on board
ship "Coward." Randolph was U. S. Minister to Russia.

Randolph's appearance was striking. He was six feet in height and very slender, with long skinny fingers, which



JOHN RANDOLPH, CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

From the painting by Stuart—Corcoran Gallery of Art.

he frequently pointed and shook at his opponent in the heat of argument or debate. While Randolph's shoulders were broad, his figure was not well proportioned, and the artists in making the silhouettes have depicted his long and slender legs with minute exactness. The silhouettes were made by different artists and at different times.

Dr. Randolph Bryan Carmichael, of Washington, great-great-nephew of John Randolph, owns the original silhouettes, and it is through his kindness that they are published to-day. The silhouettes were inherited by his great-grandfather, John Randolph Bryan, a ward of John Randolph, who married Randolph's favorite niece, Elizabeth Coalter.

The Stuart portrait of Randolph does full justice to his handsome features.

He looks particularly youthful, and it hardly seems possible that Stuart painted the portrait when Randolph was thirty-three years of age and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives. The portrait is loaned to the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington by Charles Coleman, great-nephew of John Randolph.



ANOTHER SILHOUETTE
OF JOHN RANDOLPH

The one romance of Randolph's life ended in the tragic breaking of his engagement to Maria Ward. Miss Ward was celebrated for her beauty; she afterward married Peyton, son of Edmund Randolph. John Randolph never married.

Randolph, who was born at Cawsons, Virginia, in 1773, died at Philadelphia in his sixty-first year, and was one of the best known and most picturesque Americans of his day and generation.



ANOTHER SILHOUETTE OF
JOHN RANDOLPH

HIS BIT

By Thornton W. Burgess
(of the Vigilantes)

He stood at the teller's gilded gate;
Feeble was he and old.
His coat was worn and his trousers frayed
And he shivered a bit with cold.
He shivered a bit though the day was warm,
For the blood in his veins was thin,
And the pass-book shook in the withered hand
That he slowly thrust within.

"It isn't much, but it's all I have,
And it's every cent my own.
I want that ye shall take it all
For a share in the nation's loan.
It's all I have and it's cost me dear;
God knows how I've worked for it!
But I've heard the call and my answer's here;
It's a way I can do my bit."

The old man fingered the parchment stiff—
The bond for his hoard of gold.
A pitiful sum it seemed, forsooth,
As a nation's wealth is told.
A light leaped up in his dim blue eyes
And his threadbare shoulders squared.
There was strength of pride in his very step,
As into the street he fared.

And who shall belittle that old man's bit?
There is none can surpass his all.
He gave of the strength of his long lost youth
When he answered the nation's call.
And the heart of a patriot beat beneath
That coat that was ill of fit.
Have you of your competence done as much?
Have you answered and "done your bit"?

A "REAL" DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION

Mrs. Jane Squire Deane, daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution, now a resident of Binghamton, N. Y., was born at Matteawan, N. Y., on July 4, 1831. Her autobiography, as prepared by herself, follows:

"According to genealogical records, one of my father's ancestors, William Squire, was a member of the Queen's Horse in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he sailed with Sir Francis Drake on his last voyage; was made prisoner by the Spaniards and taken to Spain but later



MRS. JANE SQUIRE DEANE, "REAL DAUGHTER"
Who celebrates her eighty-sixth birthday on July 4, 1917.

was among the prisoners exchanged. He returned to Court; was implicated in a plot against Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Sussex, and was beheaded. His grandson, Samuel Squire, was a Roundhead and a Cornet in one of Cromwell's regiments. Upon the restoration of the Stuarts, he fled with his family to America and changed the family name from Squier to Squire.

"The first home of the Squire family

in America was in Concord, Mass. Later they joined the settlement at Hartford, Conn. Finally Samuel's son, George, took land in Fairfield County, Conn., where his descendants (among them my father and grandfather, Jonathan Squire, Sr. and Jr.) were living at the time of the Revolution.

"My father, although only a lad of twelve years at the beginning of the war, drove one of the wagons carrying provisions for the American soldiers from Fishkill Landing (Fishkill-on-the-Hudson) to Danbury, Conn. It was a long, lonely, rough trail in those days, and one of his choicest recollections was of one of the few farm houses on the way where the face of a buxom lassie was wont to peep bashfully from above one of the half doors, the upper half being open. One of his often repeated tales was the burning of Danbury by the British which he and his father saw. Grandfather Squire was a lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment, Connecticut Militia, but my father enlisted in the First Regiment, New York Line, under Col. Goose Van Schaick. To amuse his children, father would sometimes play 'Goose.' Off he would start with an imaginary 'goose,' saying, 'Goose! goose! Who stole the goose? Van Schaick stole the goose and away he ran.' Then he would remind them that Van Schaick was his colonel, a very good colonel, and all his 'boys' (my father was fifteen years old) liked him.

"When the war was ended, the lonely Fishkill Mountains proved attractive to my father. For in one of their quiet

valleys he bought a farm, and here he brought his bride, Esther Truesdale, and here their eight children were born. The eldest son, Lewis, served in the War of 1812, and on his return at the close of this war courted and married Neighbor Holmes' daughter Patty. Neighbor John Holmes and his father, Peter Holmes, had also served in the Revolution. As Father Jonathan's wife had been laid in the country church-yard, he, too, tarried often at Neighbor Holmes' and soon took his young daughter Katherine or Catee to be step-mother to her sister's husband and his seven brothers and sisters. Seven more children were added to the family, of whom I, the youngest, am the only one living.

"Early in 1648, one of my mother's ancestors, Francis Holmes, brought his wife and four children from Beverley, Yorkshire, England, to Stamford, Conn. In 1681, the second son John with twenty-three others became Proprietors of the Bedford Patent, now a part of Westchester County, New York. Six sons and two daughters made up his small family, and the many Holmes families of Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess Counties are their descendants. One son James was a colonel and another son Richard a lieutenant in the British army in 1737. Forty years later Richard's son Peter and grandsons were fighting against the British. Peter Holmes, my grandfather, married his cousin, Mary Holmes. Their friends made a rhyme characteristic of that period:

Peter Holmes and here he comes; he is a man
of fame;
He married a wife to save her life, and never
changed her name.

"Six children were born to them, of whom the second son John enlisted in

the Westchester County Militia and later in the Fourth Regiment, New York Line, under his brother, Col. James Holmes. John Holmes, my grandfather, married Catherine Slauson, whose father, Ebenezer Slauson, was also a Revolutionary patriot. The Spirit of Patriotism was the rightful inheritance of this couple, and Grandmother Catee did not lack her share. She bore eleven lusty young Americans for the young Republic—four sons and seven daughters. Daughter Catee was my mother.

"That my father did not forget the wife of his early manhood was evidenced by the name Esther, the first child of his second marriage; and the name Esther is still a favorite among the descendants of the first family of children. Among these descendants are the Squire and Newbury families of the lower Hudson valley, and also the Squire and Wood families near Cleveland, Ohio; as three of my half-brothers—William, Samuel and Bradley Squire—and one half-sister—Betsey Squire Wood—left the little farm among the hills for the advantages of the growing settlement at Cleveland. As this was before the days of the Empire State Express, Brother Samuel made his business trips to the East by Lake Erie, thence by slow passage on the Erie Canal, and down the Hudson, the great highway of that time.

"Father, too, left the farm and moved his family to Matteawan, one of the growing factory villages overlooking the Hudson. Here I was born; and here, too, when I was eleven years old, my father died and was buried in the Old Dutch Burying Ground at Fishkill Landing. A few years later, we moved to Paterson, N. J. Here I had my very first sight of a railway and first ride on a

railway train from Jersey City to Paterson. The coaches were like the old-fashioned stage coaches fastened together and drawn by a queer little locomotive of the primitive type. The New York Central was not built until later and then, at first, had only a single track and doubtful service. Early one morning we started to attend my cousin's wedding fifteen miles away. The train had to stop because of a slight accident to the track, and there we waited until nearly midnight. The wedding was over and the bride and groom had departed. It was about this time that my sister Abigail went with her husband, Bailey Youmans, and their little son to the distant prairie land of Illinois. Later they moved to Iowa and in these States, her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren still live.

"Returning with my mother and sisters to the Hudson Valley from Paterson, I lived there until I was married and left for Binghamton, N. Y., which has been my home for nearly half

a century. My husband, Oliver Deane, was the youngest brother of my sister Catherine's husband. His boyhood home had been in the Fishkill Mountains and his grandfathers, John Deane and Stephen Northrup, had also fought for Liberty and Independence. Three of our children lie on the hillside with their father, but one daughter is left with me.

"My father, uncles, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers fought for Independence. My grandmothers and great-aunts served no less at home,—spinning, weaving, knitting, sewing for the soldiers as well as caring for their families and even working in the fields, suffering anxiety and privations and enduring the hardships of war. The spirit of remembrance is strong in our family. I was born on Independence Day and will celebrate my eighty-sixth birthday with the Nation's one hundred and forty-first birthday next Fourth of July."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF WAR RELIEF SERVICE COMMITTEE

Individuals or Chapters desiring to adopt a French orphan can secure the child's name and address by writing to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott or Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the National Committee on War Relief Service.

Thirty-six dollars and fifty cents will support a French orphan. Money contributed to the French orphan should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., through Chapter Regents.



BALFOUR TAKES MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE V

When the Right Honorable Arthur Balfour returned to Great Britain he bore with him a message to King George V expressing the appreciation, as voiced by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the tribute paid George Washington by the British Mission to the United States. This message is

contained in a letter addressed to Mr. Balfour by Mrs. Lockwood and signed as a Founder of the National Society.

Mr. Balfour, in a cordial letter of reply, said that he would deliver the letter with great pleasure.

Mrs. Lockwood's letter to Mr. Balfour and his reply are as follows:

May 7, 1917.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,
ON MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

My dear Mr. Balfour:

A quarter of a century ago I sent out over this Country a Call to the Women of America who were descendants of our Revolutionary forefathers, with the idea of organizing a Society that would perpetuate the memories of their great deeds and do honor to their patriotism.

The result was the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The "Daughters" now number over one hundred thousand women whose homes are scattered all over the United States and whose influence is equally far-reaching.

It must be that all of these women have been deeply affected, as I have been, by our relatives from across the sea by their generous and thoughtful homage to the great Leader of our Republic, also "citizen of Great Britain," George Washington, and that they would be glad of an opportunity to tell you of the gratification over your act.

The world's upheaval, which now involves our countries, has brought to us at least *one* grateful thought—Great Britain and America, who gave to us the great soul of Washington, are now standing together, sword in hand, in defence of democracy and liberty.

In my capacity of "Little Mother" to all these Daughters, my desire is to extend to you, and through you to send to Mother England's King the welcome and appreciation of a hundred thousand patriotic women of America. It would have been a great gratification to have had an opportunity to take you by the hand in our Memorial Continental Hall, where we could send a hand clasp through you over the sea, to our relatives who are still singing their National Anthems to the same tune, which shows that we have never been very far apart.

Very sincerely,

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Founder, National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE COLUMBIA,
14th and Girard Streets,
Washington, D. C.

**BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.**

May 10, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Lockwood:

It gave me very great pleasure to receive your letter of the 7th of May, and I much appreciate the kind and friendly sentiments which you have been so good as to express on behalf of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The tribute which I had the honor to pay to the memory of George Washington was, I know, but an echo of the feelings of my fellow countrymen who rejoice to see the whole English speaking race united in a common struggle against the enemies of humanity, democracy and liberty.

I shall be proud on my return to England to deliver the message with which you have been good enough to entrust me.

Yours very truly



Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood,
The Columbia,
14th and Girard Streets,
Washington, D.C.

THE 7TH NEW YORK REGIMENT IN 1810

Down Fifth Avenue came the sound of tramping feet, and rank upon rank of gray uniformed figures, stern of face, erect, bayonets and cross belts glittering, swung swiftly along, the lines moving as one man.

"Hurrah for the Seventh!"

So shouted the multitude when the crack regiment of New York responded to the country's need, first in 1861 and first in 1898; so shouted the multitude last summer when the Seventh Regiment again responded to the call to the Colors, but this time khaki had replaced gray, just as in the past gray replaced the picturesque dark blue coats, with scarlet facings, and white trousers—the uniform worn by the Seventh Regiment in 1810. But whatever the uniform and whatever the generation, the spirit animating the regiment is identical in patriotic loyalty.

The portrait of Major Myers, painted by Jarvis in 1810, shows him wearing the uniform of the Seventh New York Regiment. It is the only portrait of its kind in existence, and the officers of the Seventh Regiment hope some day to have a copy of the original portrait to hang in their armory in New York City. The portrait is owned by Mrs. Julian James of Washington, Major Myers' grand-daughter.

Major Myers' commission in the regiment is dated June, 1810, and is signed by Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York.

Major Myers was born in Newport, R. I., on May 1, 1776, two months before the Declaration of Independence. His father was a distinguished scholar, speaking and writing most of the liv-

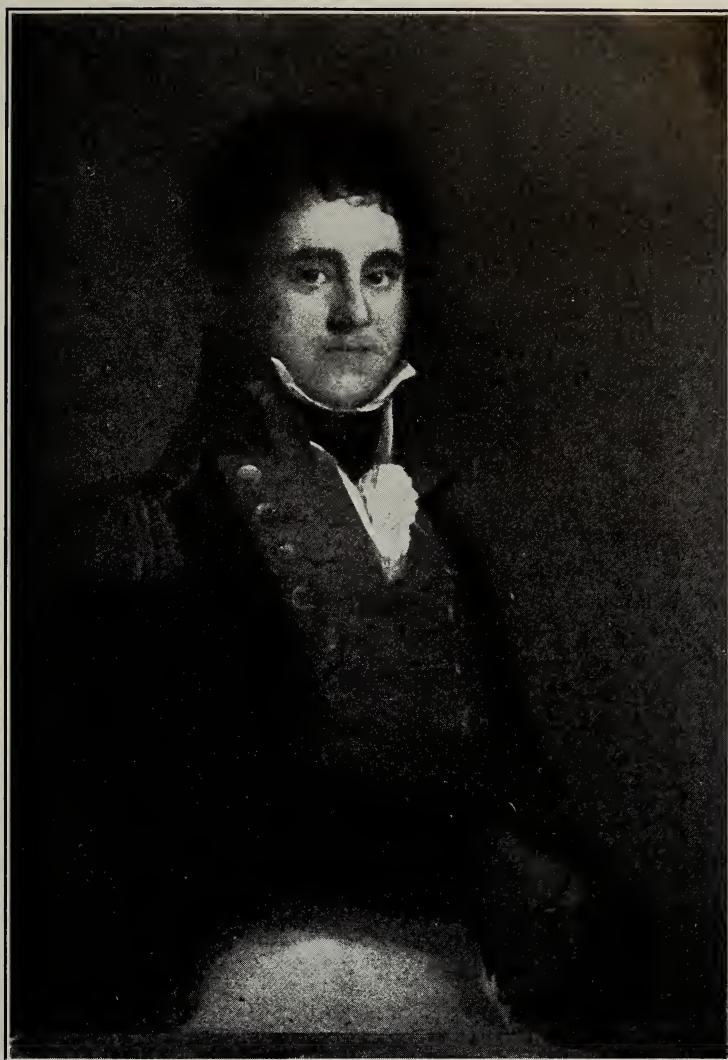
ing languages. In 1777 he died, leaving a widow and several children.

Young Myers, left fatherless, gave early evidence of possessing marked character and ability. When but a lad of thirteen he witnessed a memorable event in American history. One of the dense crowds before the City Hall in Wall Street, he saw Chancellor Livingston administer the oath of office which made General George Washington first President of the United States.

West Point Academy was not then in existence, so young Myers studied under Colonel de la Croix, a French officer who had served with Napoleon. After six years' practical experience in the Seventh New York Regiment he attained the rank of senior captain and acting major.

In 1812 Captain Myers accepted a captain's commission in the regular army, 13th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Peter P. Schuyler. In one of his letters to his son he writes: "I buckled on my sword to advance to my station at Charlotte, Lake Champlain, as one of the defenders of my country." This sword may be seen in the National Museum, Washington, and on its broad belt are traces of blood from a wound which nearly cost him his life.

It was during a successful engagement with the British at Crysler's Field that Major Myers was so severely wounded. Thirty splinters were removed from his shoulder, and he was taken to Plattsburg, N. Y., on a horse led by his faithful servant, William Williams, who had searched for his



Engraved from the portrait by Jarvis.

LIEUT. M. MYERS
In uniform of 7th Regiment in 1810.

The People of the State of New-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent:

To *Mordacq Major General*

Greeting:

we, requiring especial trust and confidence, as well in your Patriotism, Conduct and Loyalty, as in your Valor, and readiness to do us good and faithful Service, have appointed and constituted, and by these Presents, do appoint and constitute you the said *Mordacq Major General Lieutenant* of a Company in the *Eleventh Regiment of Militia in the City and County of New-York*. You are therefore to take the said Company into your charge and care, as *Lieutenant* thereof, and duty to exercise the Officers and Soldiers of that Company, in arms, who are hereby commanded to obey you as their *Lieutenant* and you are also to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from our General and Commander in Chief of the Militia of our said State, or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you; and for so doing, this shall be your Commission, for and during our good pleasure, to be signified by our Council of Appointment.

In Testimony whereof, we have caused our Seal for Military Commissions to be hereunto affixed
WITNESS our trusty and well beloved *Daniel D. Van Slyck Esquire Governor of our said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy* of the same, by and with the Advice and Consent of our said Council of Appointment, at our City of Albany, the *ninth Day of June* in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and eight and in the thirty second Year of our Independence.

Passed the Secretary's-Office, the *eleventh Day of June 1810*

Anthony Lamb Deputy Secretary.

Daniel D. Van Slyck

master among the dead and dying. He was taken to the house of Dr. Mann, where he remained for four months, and where he met a charming young girl, Miss Charlotte Bailey, who soon afterwards became his wife. She was a daughter of Judge William Bailey, of Plattsburg, and a sister of Theodorus Bailey, afterward Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, distinguished for his gallant service in the Civil War.

Beside distinction as a soldier, Major Myers won laurels as a legislator, being five times elected to the New York Assembly and in 1832 to the U. S. House of Representatives. He gained

the lasting gratitude of the Quakers of his State by securing them the right to decline all military service, which was contrary to their religious principles.

Among other prominent positions he was made Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a distinguished member.

Major Myers died in his ninety-sixth year, and is buried in Vale Cemetery, Schenectady, N. Y., where a beautiful monument bears his name and that of his wife and his ten children. His motto, "Do right, and fear not," is an epitome of his upright life.

BALTIMORE'S PATRIOTIC PRIZE CONTEST

Baltimore, Md., the birthplace of "The Star Spangled Banner," has offered a prize of \$1000 for a "National Citizens' Creed" which embodies the ideals and beliefs of the United States.

The contest is open to all who have been born in, or who have become naturalized citizens of, the United States. Any contestant may submit more than one creed. The author is to use only a private mark on the manuscripts submitted, and a sealed envelope containing the author's full name and address and the private mark must accompany the manuscripts.

The envelopes will be opened only when the judges have made their decision. Manuscripts should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. *The creed should not exceed 300 words.*

The one hundred and third contest is now open and will continue until September 14, 1917, the anniversary of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

All manuscripts are to be sent to the Committee on Manuscripts, Citizens' Creed Contest, care of Educational Foundations, 31-33 East 27th Street, New York City.



WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

TO INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

Monroe Chapter (New York). The year just passed has been one of normal progress. There have been held ten regular meetings, seven board meetings and one special meeting. There has been one death, two resignations and one transfer.

Of those newly elected, Mrs. Charles Johnson is the only one who has qualified and attained membership. The average attendance has been twenty-five. Our Regent has been present at every meeting of the year.

The year-book program has been followed with few exceptions.

Doubtless the most important meeting of the year marked the occasion of the visit to us of the State Regent, Mrs. Spraker. On October 19 our Regent had a most delightful luncheon in Mrs. Spraker's honor at which the other guests were the members of the program committee, and later Mrs. Caswell received the members of the Chapter. The Chapter was addressed by the State Regent upon appropriate subjects and in a most inspiring and charming manner.

At the November meeting the Regent, Mrs. Caswell, gave a most interesting report of the State conference held at Albany to which she and Mrs. Hiler were delegates.

On April 12, at Mrs. Rapalee's, Dr. Hazen gave the members much valuable and appreciated information concerning the Red Cross, its work and its needs. Public social events held during the year were the card party and Annual Ball, both of which were decidedly successful.

Notable accomplishments of the year were the adoption of Mrs. Adams' "Flag Code," the placing of it in the schools of Brockport, Elmira, and St. Johnsburg, and provision for the equipment and furnishing of a Red Cross box to be sent to the Base Hospital Supply Station at Rochester.

(MRS. JAMES) CARRIE P. MANN,
Secretary.

The Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa) has just ended a most gratifying year's work. The subject of the program for the year was "Iowa," and the themes and early history of the State most interestingly discussed. The Chapter is in a flourishing condition, and eight members have been accepted during the year. The principal work accomplished was: \$25 given to the remaining debt on the Memorial Continental Hall; \$10 donated to local Red Cross work; \$5 to marking Camp McClelland, which is beautifully located on the bank of the Mississippi River facing Rock Island, Ill., and \$5 to the G. A. R. towards buying the flags for decorating graves on May 30. We have also given a large bunting flag to float from the new bridge that spans the Mississippi River at this point, and a field flag to Company I of the Iowa National Guard. The Chapter was represented in a patriotic celebration recently in this city by a handsomely decorated float with bunting and flags. The important personages represented in the float were George and Martha Washington,

and thirteen girls from the James Wilson Grimes School, who represented the thirteen original Colonies.

ABBIE MACFLYNN,
Historian.

Gaviota Chapter (Long Beach, Cal.) is just closing its ninth year, and those whose privilege it has been to know the Chapter for the entire time of its existence can truly say that we are steadily going forward, that the spirit of the Chapter and the sincere feeling of its members for one another and for the work we are trying to do is growing stronger every year.

Beside our regular monthly meetings, which have been very well attended and full of interest to all, many of the Chapter members are meeting weekly to work for the Red Cross, or working at home for the same object.

Our Committee on Patriotic Education has put framed copies of the California Flag Law into all the city schools and we have contributed the money for a bronze bell to mark the point where the old Camino Real—the "King's Highway" of the Mission Days—comes nearest to Long Beach.

In November we had the pleasure of entertaining the State Regent and Vice-Regent, and in January the regular meeting was prefaced by a luncheon at which the members-to-be of the new Chapter now being formed here were our guests.

GERTRUDE W. MERWIN,
Historian.

Rebecca Weston Chapter (Dexter, Me.) was organized May 16, 1916, and has just completed a year of entertaining and patriotic endeavor.

Flag Day was observed at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Carrie Brewster, and through the kindness of Mrs. Brewster they secured a moving-picture slide of the

flag which is shown at the beginning of each performance.

Upon the departure of Company A, Second Infantry, N. G. S. M., for Texas, the Regent, in behalf of the Chapter, presented the troops with a State flag.

A field day was held at the cottage of Mrs. Edna Emery Hutchins at Lake Sebastiancook (Newport, Me.), where we had the pleasure of entertaining the State Regent, Mrs. Alice Steele, and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey of Kansas. Mrs. Guernsey, now President General, gave a very interesting talk upon the work of the National Society and of the relief work done by the Society and various local Chapters.

Coöperating with the Trustees of the Public Library, the Chapter had a complete set of seventeen volumes of the Massachusetts Records of Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors placed in the library.

Desiring to show our appreciation of her enthusiasm in organizing the Chapter and leading us in our work, at the November meeting we presented our Regent with a gavel and ballot box. Have contributed to various National and State causes and added twelve new members to our original forty-two.

At the Annual Meeting, May, 1917, the Regent presented the Chapter with a handsome silk Flag and Standard. The 1916 Board of Officers was reelected.

ELEANOR TEWKSBURY LINCOLN,
Historian.

Knickerbocker Chapter (New York). Patriotic work of Knickerbocker Chapter during the past two years has been along many widely different lines; 1916 and 1917 have produced new problems, many beyond the Chapter's resources and treasury.

Patriotic work has been done in the presentation of two stands of colors to

the Junior Naval Reserve, and another United States' emblem honored and revered, was presented to the Washington Headquarters Association, who protect the Jumel Mansion in its historic atmosphere. In the past few years, Knickerbocker Chapter has had under its charge one room at this Jumel Mansion; and two of our most active members, Mrs. William R. Stewart, our Honorary Regent, and Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, a Chapter ex-officer of many years' service, have each served her term as President of the Washington Headquarters Association, and many members have also served on committee.

Civic and Educational interests have also been considered. A contribution to the "Safe and Sane Fourth-of-July" is an annual forethought. The memory-book of a D. A. R. friend of our Regent in South Carolina; the reinstatement of a young Naval Reservist, who temporarily lost an honorable position through lack of funds; the "D. A. R. Magazine" deficit, for which Chapter coöperation was asked for relief; boxes of books to Berry School, Rome, Georgia; and the Hinman School, Kentucky; Contributions to the New York Daily Vacation Bible Schools Association; a scholarship endowment in the Dark Corner School of South Carolina; and a small contribution to a D. A. R. scholarship in a Georgetown, S. C., country school. All these prove our enthusiastic appreciation as a Chapter of the needs, personal, of those who would be patriotic citizens and "good Americans."

Our honored Regent, Mrs. Simon Baruch, has generously offered her summer home in New Jersey for a base-hospital for the New Jersey Coast Guard Service.

(MISS) GRACE E. TAFT,
Historian.

Wendell Wolfe Chapter (District of Columbia). With the celebration of its seventh birthday anniversary on April 12, Wendell Wolfe Chapter, closed a successful year of work. The celebration took the form of a guest meeting at which, owing to the near approach of Continental Congress, a number of prominent Daughters were present.

The subject of study by the Chapter during the past year has been "The History of the Northwest Territory," following its previous studies in Revolutionary and Colonial history, and also that of the National Capital. The papers this year have maintained an unusually high standard of excellence.

For several years the Chapter has had as its educational work the financing of a young girl of the North Carolina mountains, she having attended both the Lees-McCrae Institute at Banner Elk, N. C., and Davenport College, Lenoir, N. C. She is teaching at present and the Chapter has another protégé from the same region attending the Lees-McCrae Institute. In order to meet this financial obligation, the Chapter By-laws have been amended, levying a tax of \$1.00 per year on each member.

During the year nine meetings have been held, and a large reception given, the latter event taking place on the evening of November 18, 1916, in honor of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, an honorary member of the Chapter.

Fifteen dollars was contributed to the Elizabeth V. Brown Scholarship Fund of the George Washington University in honor of the Regent who holds the degree of M. A. from that university. Ten dollars was voted toward the six hundred dollars for a hospital bed to be given by the District D. A. R., and contributions to Friendship House, a neighborhood settlement house, the Association for the Blind,

and the Emily Nelson McLean Scholarship Fund for the non-sectarian school at St. Mary's, Maryland, have been made.

One of the charter members and the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser, has been honored in being selected for the office of Corresponding Secretary for the District Daughters of the American Revolution, and another member, the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eva Elizabeth Luke, was chosen by the State Historian to write one of the fourteen historical papers on the early land grants to the District of Columbia. Her subject was "Cerne Abbey Manor," the grant on which the Capitol building is located. These papers are to be bound and placed in the Library at Continental Memorial Hall.

A beautiful silk flag was given to the Beginners' Department of the Petworth Methodist-Episcopal Sunday School, and a book, Volume I of the History of the National Capital by B. Bryan, was given to the library at Continental Memorial Hall. As is its annual custom, the Chapter laid a wreath on the statue of Benjamin Franklin on Decoration Day.

There is a remarkable spirit of coöperation in the members, much patriotic enthusiasm, and to a marked degree, loyal devotion to the highest and best ideals of our great and beloved organization.

EVA ELIZABETH LUKE,
Corresponding Secretary.

Fort Phoenix Chapter (New Bedford, Mass.) is nearing the close of its fourth season. We have had the regular business and social meeting once a month for eight months each year, and always close the season with an outing. We have enjoyed entertainments of both educational and historical value, listened to able ad-

dresses by many public speakers, and on several occasions we were delightfully entertained with readings and musical selections far above the average in quality and talent. We have held one "Colonial Tea," which was a great success in every way.

The Chapter has donated many substantial sums to different charities and schools. On King Albert's birthday, we sold tags amounting to over \$200 for the relief of the Belgium sufferers. We have placed markers at the graves of twenty-four Revolutionary soldiers, sent a box of comforts to the soldiers on the Texas border, contributed \$10 toward the "Chimes" at Valley Forge, and have placed a tablet on a very old house, in Acushnet (a suburb of our city), a house raided by the British in Revolutionary days, and fortunately left standing. We have now pledged ourselves to each earn a dollar, the sum total to be given to the New Bedford branch of the Red Cross Society for comforts for soldiers and sailors of our own State. Our ex-Regent, Mrs. Olive B. Sherman, was one of the 1000 ladies chosen by the National Society to raise \$25 to help cancel the debt on Continental Hall, which she did, and sent the contribution in the name of our Chapter.

So, you see, we are accepting the responsibilities and honors with the social affairs, helping to do our part as a patriotic society in the present time of war and strife.

(MRS. D. EDW.) JOSEPHINE F. BLISS,
Historian.

Granite Chapter (Newmarket and Newfields, N. H.). The Daughters of this Chapter have recently received in honorary membership Mrs. Mary R. Pike, widow of Rev. James Pike, D.D., of Newfields.

Mrs. Pike was born September 11, 1815, the daughter of Rev. John and Mary (Dodge) Brodhead. Her grandfather Capt. Luke Brodhead was a soldier of the Revolution and served on the staff of General Lafayette. Her ancestor, Daniel Brodhead, was born in Royston, England, and served as an officer under King Charles II. He came to America with the expedition under Col. Richard Nichols in 1644 and was the ancestor of the Pennsylvania and New England Brodheads.

Mrs. Pike has retained her interest and enjoyment in life and keeps well informed on current events which are so rapidly making the history of our time.

Granite Chapter is pleased and honored in the membership of Mrs. Pike.

NELLIE PALMER GEORGE,
Historian.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter (Gouverneur, N. Y.) is soon to celebrate its nineteenth birthday anniversary. During the nineteen years the Chapter has developed into a large and flourishing organization, active and interested in all patriotic work. In the past year \$50 has been contributed towards a Building Fund for a future home for the Chapter, in memory of Mrs. Anna Wolfe, our first Regent and organizer of our Chapter, who died within the past year.

The Chapter recently received a gift called the Susan Hildreth Hilts Collection of Household Antiquities, including a spinning wheel, deerskin-covered trunk; hammered-silver teaspoons, etc.

There are many old burying grounds in St. Lawrence County and the committee for locating Revolutionary soldiers' graves has made an extensive search for these graves and placed government markers on several with appropriate ex-

ercises by the Chapter. Some of the epitaphs on the old soldiers' graves are very quaint. One reads:

Deny me not this little spot
My weary limbs to rest,
Till I shall rise above the skies,
To be forever blest.

We are planning to place a marker on this grave, so this old soldier who was born in 1754 can always hold his little spot "to rest his weary limbs."

Our Chapter work at present is to raise money for a community flag to be raised on Memorial Day by the veterans. We are also interested in Red Cross work in connection with the Women's Relief Corps. We realize that the Daughters of the American Revolution now have their work to do in this war by assisting in maintaining the principles of freedom and Democracy for which our ancestors fought in 1776.

EMILY HAGAR YORK,
Historian.

The Alamo Chapter (San Antonio, Texas). By courtesy of the management of the St. Anthony Hotel, the Alamo Chapter has had a delightful meeting place for the year 1916-1917. Many new members have been added and we have had a happy and successful year.

Our Chapter contributed \$25 to the Continental Hall fund and Mrs. Dibrell, a member, added \$25, making \$50 to this fund.

The Alamo Chapter has also contributed to the Panel Fund at Valley Forge, Washington Memorial Chapter. We also pledged \$25 to the State Normal School fund.

Mrs. Harry Hyman, the Regent, Mrs. J. Kendrick Collins, the Historian, Mrs. Frank Bell, the Recording Secretary, and

Mrs. T. P. McCampbell, the Chaplain of the Chapter attended the State Conference at Fort Worth.

The Alamo Chapter endorsed the passage of a bill making Palo Duro Canyon a National Park.

The Alamo Chapter voted for the presentation of attractively framed copies of the Declaration of Independence, and other patriotic pictures, to be presented to the city schools from time to time.

The Alamo Chapter has worked industriously and successfully in Red Cross work for the American fund, also in the selling of American flags on Washington's Birthday.

The Alamo Chapter is devotedly attached to the present Regent, Mrs. Harry Hyman, and in compliment to her as a fitting close to the year's work, an amendment to Article 9 of the Constitution extending the term of office for the Regent, was offered and unanimously carried.

The chapter has suffered a great loss in the death of one of the oldest members, Mrs. J. M. Bennett, Sr. She was the first Honorary Regent.

The Chapter placed on record some bright verses expressing thanks for a baby spoon in the name of the mascot, William Kenyon Jackson, of New York City.

Many fine papers have been read this year. One specially defining AMERICANISM brought up the question of honoring the American flag and a discussion of its use and forbidden abuse, and from every loyal heart, aching and throbbing with sympathy for the world-wide conflict of Nations, went up a prayer.

From fire and brand and hostile hand,
God save our own.

MRS. J. KENDRICK COLLINS,
Historian.

The Elizabeth Jackson Chapter (Washington, D. C.) was organized January 11, 1898, and named for the mother of General Andrew Jackson, who, with her husband Andrew and two young sons, left Ireland in 1765 and emigrated to South Carolina and purchased a tract of land in what was then called the Waxhaw settlement about forty-five miles from Camden. It was here in March, 1767, their third son, Andrew, was born, and before the end of the year his father died, leaving the three boys to the care of their mother, a woman possessed of courage, industry, and much strength of character. In 1780 the war was brought to their very door and the wounded survivors were taken to the Waxhaw meeting house and there Elizabeth Jackson was among the most active and humane in this labor of love and patriotism. After the battle of Camden she and her family fled with others to a distant part of the State, as they were determined not to become British subjects; this voluntary exile is among the numerous evidences of resolution and spirit shown by this brave woman. Later Elizabeth, learning of the capture and imprisonment of her two sons (her eldest son Hugh had died from heat and exhaustion after the battle of Stono), hastened to Camden and found them sleeping on the floor and their only food a scanty supply of stale bread; they had been robbed of most of their clothing and were in a pitiable state, as they were infected with smallpox. By energy and perseverance she effected an exchange of prisoners, her sons included in the number, and immediately started for home. They had but two horses; Elizabeth was given one and on the other her son Robert, too ill to walk, was held by his companions, while Andrew walked barefoot and half clad; thus journeyed forty miles in the rain. Robert only survived a few days and Andrew was delirious and in a

hopeless condition, but through the devoted care of his mother he recovered.

This unselfish woman was not content with helping her own sons, but went to Charleston in 1782 to nurse her sick countrymen—prisoners on the ships—and worn by grief and fatigue she contracted the ship fever and died on her way home and was buried in an unmarked grave. Her son Andrew was unable to find the place, so no monument marks the grave of this brave, patriotic woman.

ALICE H. HEATON,
Regent.

Daniel Morgan Chapter (Gaffney, S. C.) Two years ago this Chapter, under the regency of Mrs. Pratt Pierson, moved the remains of Colonel James Williams, a hero of the battle of King's Mountain, from an old field to this place, and on April 6, 1917, under the regency of Miss Ray Macomson, a suitable marker has been placed over that spot. Two brass mountain howitzer cannon are mounted on granite with a pyramid of 40 balls between a bronze tablet with this inscription:

COL. JAMES WILLIAMS,
Hero of the Battle of Kings Mountain, 1781.
Erected by the Daniel Morgan Chapter,
D. A. R. 1917.

The unveiling was patriotic and inspiring. The two children of Colonel Williams who dropped the veil are direct descendants of Colonel Williams—Isabel Witherspoon and Walter McIntosh. The State Regent, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun was present and made a splendid speech. Dr. Lee Davis Lodge, of Limestone College, closed the exercises with an inspiring address.

An informal reception was given by the Chapter to the invited guests in the club room of the city library.

MRS. PRATT PIERSON,
Chairman Monument Committee.

The George Washington Chapter (Galveston, Texas) was organized at the residence of Mrs. George Seligson on June 17, 1895, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The following are charter members of the Chapter: Mesdames Sydney T. Fontaine, Allen J. Smith, George Seligson, Edward Harris, Edwin Bruce, Thomas J. Groce, M. V. Judson, William Pitt Ballinger, Edward Randall, Andrew Mills, Theodore Thompson, John Harrington, Misses Shirley V. W. Fontaine, Lillian Seligson, Eloise Noble, Bettie Ballinger and Maggie Jones. The Chapter was organized by Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, assisted by Mrs. Allen J. Smith, and it was the first Chapter organized in the State of Texas.

Mrs. Fontaine was appointed from Washington, Regent for Galveston, and bears the distinction of being the first member of the D. A. R. to join from Texas.

The first sorrow of our Chapter was the death of our Vice Regent, Mrs. Allen J. Smith—a woman of rare attainments of mind and heart.

The most honored name in our history was given our infant Chapter for the reason that it had the distinction of having as its first Regent a great-granddaughter of Samuel Washington, brother of George Washington. Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the founders of the organization and whose National number was No. 1, honored us by becoming a member.

The George Washington Chapter is the fortunate possessor of an historic gavel. The mallet is made of wood, polished with age, from one of the posts of the old North Concord Bridge at Concord, Mass., where "the shot that was heard around the world" was fired. The handle of the gavel was made of a piece of the flooring

of a little house at Valley Forge where Washington had his headquarters. The ends are banded with silver from a table-spoon used in Washington's household. The end of the handle is tipped with the end of the spoon on which "W" is engraved.

The name and date of organization of the Chapter is engraved in old English and on the other silver band around the mallet is engraved the chapter motto "*Ubi Libertas ibi Patria*" (where liberty dwells there is my country). This inscription was taken from the seal of General Lafayette, given to Mrs. Fontaine's father by the General.

The gavel was presented to the Chapter by its first Regent, Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine.

Mrs. Fontaine was regent for three years. Mrs. George Seligson was then elected regent but declined the Regency. Since that time the following members have made most capable and successful Regents: Mrs. T. J. Groce, Mrs. L. J. Polk, Mrs. Edward F. Harris, Mrs. Edward Randall, Mrs. Edwin Bruce, Mrs. Maco Stewart, Mrs. James Thompson, and Mrs. Walter Ayers, the present Regent.

The Chapter now has a large membership and has lived up to its high standard. Being the first Chapter in the State, it leads in all patriotic work and is now first in the Red Cross and preparedness work for our beloved country.

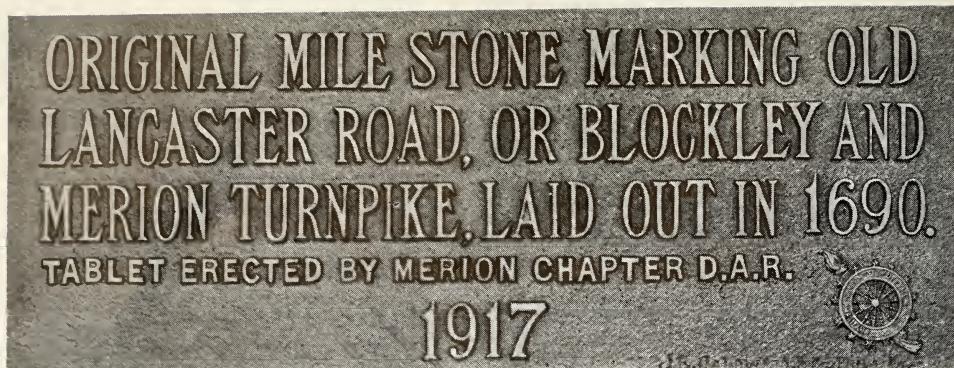
MARIE RALSTON,
Secretary.

Merion Chapter (Merion, Pa.). Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiled a tablet marking one of the original milestones at the old Lancaster Road, or Blockley and Merion Turnpike (laid out in 1690), on Saturday afternoon, April 14, 1917. The day

was bright and clear, and representatives from the Colonial Dames, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution, also representatives from all nearby D. A. R. Chapters were present. The inscription is as follows:

Original mile-stone marking old
Lancaster Road, or Blockley and
Merion Turnpike, laid out in 1690.
Tablet erected by Merion Chapter,
D. A. R., 1917.

The opening patriotic address was made by the Rev. Henry A. F. Hoyt, D.D., Chaplain Major (retired), N. G. Pa., rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Lower Merion. This was followed by the Salute to the Flag. "America" was then sung by all present. An historic paper, giving the history of the old road, was read by Dora Harvey Develin, Regent of the Chapter. The Tablet was unveiled by Beulah Harvey and Louis H. Bueck, Jr., of the Martha Williams Society, D. A. R. "The Red, White, and Blue," followed by the benediction completed the exercises. This section of Pennsylvania was settled by the Welsh Friends, or Quakers, and is known as the "Welsh Tract." Merion Meeting House, the oldest church in this State, was built in 1695, on the site of a still older log meeting house, built in 1683. The land on the west bank of the Schuylkill, at the Middle Ferry (where Market Street bridge now stands) belonged to the Welsh Friends. Very soon after the city of Philadelphia was founded a Quaker meeting house known as "Schuylkill meeting" stood near the present site of the abattoir. In 1690 the Welsh Merion laid out a road from Merion Meeting House to the Middle Ferry. The ferry was under the care of the Friends and they had their own boat. This road is now Lancaster Avenue below Fifty-second Street. (It was con-



TABLET ERECTED BY MERION CHAPTER, PENNSYLVANIA

tinued all the way to Lancaster at a later period.)

On the Blockley and Merion Turnpike, as upon all early roads, the miles were indicated by milestones. The one marked by Merion Chapter was the sixth on this old roadway. Merion Chapter placed a tablet there because the city has grown up all about it, and we feared that, in a few years, the old Lancaster Road, or Blockley and Merion Turnpike, would be entirely lost and forgotten in the unromantic and prosaic name of Fifty-fourth Street—the name it bears at Wynnefield to-day.

DORA HARVEY DEVELIN,
Regent.

The Susana Randolph Chapter (Vandalia, Mo.) was organized February 10, 1917, by our State Regent, Mrs. William R. Painter. We have seventeen active and one associate members, and five papers pending. When the Chapter was organized we had with us members from the following Chapters: Col. Jonathan Pettibone Chapter, Louisiana, Mo.; The Nancy Robbin Chapter, Frankford, Mo.; and the Mexico, Missouri Chapter, Mexico, Mo. From these three Chapters we drew our charter members. Following the organization ceremony a course luncheon was served.

Our first regular meeting was with

Miss Ruby Turner, our Regent, when the Chapter voted to give flags for Baby Week to every home having a baby under three and a half years of age.

At our last meeting the Chapter voted to make and give comfort bags to all boys going to war from Vandalia, Missouri.

The Susana Randolph Chapter is in its infancy, but we hope to grow and accomplish much good.

(MRS. J. M.) IONE IRVINE BIGGS,
Secretary.

Margaret Gaston Chapter (Lebanon, Tenn.) organized in 1897, is enthusiastic in its study of history, and the welfare of our country. Flag Day is always observed patriotically. The Historic Sites Committee is now raising a fund to place a Revolutionary memorial drinking fountain at the old spring around which our city was built. The committee in Patriotic Education is placing a flag and a copy of the flag laws in every room in the public schools.

The county was settled in 1799 and formed part of the "North Carolina Military Reserve."

The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Wilson County: Col. Benj. Searrell, Edward Morris, Col. David Campbell, John Foster, Benj. Tarver, Nathaniel Powell, John Wynn, — Burton, Arthur Derr, George Avery,

Abraham Vaughn, Dennis Kelley, Robert Edwards.

Lebanon, the county seat, was laid out in 1802. Andrew Jackson purchased two town lots here in 1808. General Sam Houston practised law here in 1818-1819. The first marriage license recorded was on November 8, 1805, for John Cawthon and Parthenia W. Rutland; John Allen, clerk.

MAUD MERRIMAN HUFFMAN,
Historian.

The Colonel John Evans Chapter (Morgantown, W. Va.) reports a steady growth in membership during the last three years. Since its organization in 1909, sixty-eight members have been enrolled. Of these members five have died.

Our Chapter has made excellent progress along various lines during the past year. Our meetings have been held on the second Wednesday of every month at the homes of the members. At the October meeting we had the pleasure of hearing a most interesting paper, "Women in the Founding of America," by Mrs. Parks Fisher, Honorary Life State Regent, and Honorary Life Regent of the Colonel John Evans Chapter. Much credit is due our Regent, Mrs. Stephen G. Jackson, whose untiring efforts have made the Chapter so successful. The Year Book, which is the work of Miss Emma Boughner, deserves special mention.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Joseph H. McDermott, Registrar and Chapter Charity Officer, and the members of the Col. Zacquil Morgan Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, have done a great deal of charitable work, especially at Christmas times. Mrs. McDermott has also made it very pleasant for the children by permitting them to use

her gymnasium every month for their meetings.

A committee to prevent desecration of the flag has had State Flag Codes placed in conspicuous places about the city. Each year we have given prizes to the seventh and eighth grade pupils of the public schools making the highest average in United States history. At present the members of our Chapter are actively engaged in Red Cross work, co-operating with the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, D. A. R.

Our Chapter is named in honor of Colonel John Evans, a soldier of the Revolution and one of the early settlers of our country, and the children's Chapter is named in honor of Colonel Zacquil Morgan, a soldier of the Revolution and founder of our city. Both served through the Revolution with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Morgantown is a beautiful city of 15,000 people and is one of the oldest cities in West Virginia. It was incorporated in 1785 by Act of the Virginia Legislature and named Morgan's Town in honor of Colonel Morgan, who settled here in 1762. The site of Colonel Evans' home has been marked by our chapter with a memorial tablet and the old Morgan homestead is still in possession of members of the family.

MRS. MAX MATHERS,
Historian.

Lone Tree Chapter (Greensburg, Ind.) in October, 1916, unveiled a large boulder marking the old Michigan trail which runs through this city. The stone bears a bronze tablet inscribed as follows: "To Commemorate the Michigan State Road Surveyed 1828-1830; Completed 1837. Though the Pathfinders Die, the Paths Remain Open. Placed by Lone

Tree Chapter, D. A. R., Greensburg, Ind., 1916." The ceremony of unveiling the marker and its presentation to the city of Greensburg was witnessed by a large assembly, among whom was the Governor of Indiana. Mrs. Chas. Johnston, Regent of Lone Tree Chapter, in a graceful speech, stated the purpose which prompted

liam's address she unveiled the tablet and Mrs. Johnston formally presented it to the city. Mayor Mendenhall accepted it in behalf of the city, thanking the D. A. R. Chapter for its generous gift.

Governor Ralston paid high tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution and commended the local Chapter



TABLET ERECTED BY LONE TREE CHAPTER, INDIANA

the Chapter to place the marker, and Miss Pearl Williams gave the history of the old Michigan road which was first surveyed in 1828 and again in 1830. The road was constructed from Michigan City to Indianapolis, and from there through Greensburg to Madison, and was a tremendous enterprise for pioneer days. At the conclusion of Miss Wil-

for its help in commemorating the old trail which was of such great value to the pioneers of the State. The program closed with the benediction pronounced by Rev. J. B. Lathrop, and the singing of "America" by the audience.

SADIE BAKER,
Historian.



THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

By Gelett Burgess
(of the Vigilantes)

There are some People, at least, who have Waked Up to the fact that we are at War; and they are hard at Work doing their Bit—for Themselves.

They are the Dollar Patriots.

All they see in this national crisis is: What is there In it for Me? Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue—there's Money in it! For them, the best Get-Rich-Quick proposition of the year is the Star Spangled Banner.

Are You going to help them or let them Get Away with it?

Do You believe in Wiping your Nose on the American Flag?

* \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ *

All this was what I said to myself when I saw in a Fifth Avenue window, on May the first, a handkerchief on which was printed the Stars and Stripes.

I went to a lawyer and had him look up the Penal Code of the State of New York. There he read:

"It is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both . . . to expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, etc., any article of merchandise upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached or otherwise placed, a representation of . . . any flag, standard, color or ensign the United States of America or State flag of this State, or ensign . . . to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark or distinguish the article."

* \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ *

The next day, I called at the shop and notified the proprietor that by his misuse of the flag he was committing a misdemeanor. As the next day the handkerchief was not removed, I notified the police. Summoned to appear the merchant did appear at the Jefferson Market Court for a hearing, and, upon my complaint was, after giving \$100 bail, summoned to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

The only defense offered was that no possible purchaser could afford to blow his nose upon a 75c. silk handkerchief. But it wasn't the customer's, it was the merchant's misuse of the flag that I was fighting. I was protesting against Dollar Patriotism.

* \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ *

At another shop on Broadway I found a still larger exhibit of silk handkerchiefs—all decorated with the American Flag.

The merchant told me that, although they were illegal, he had a small stock and would have to sell them—or he'd lose money.

I warned him that he was liable to arrest at any minute, but he only smiled. Next morning I saw him rearranging his goods in the window—Then I was the one who smiled, through the plate glass. Those handkerchiefs were missing. He had already been visited by the police—at my request.

* \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ *

How far was this sort of thing going, I wondered.

I took a walk through the retail section, looking for the Star Spangled Banner.

This is what I found:

Handkerchiefs, paper napkins, neckties, hosiery, stationery, parasols, candy boxes, hats, cigars, dinner "crackers," rattles.

The flag was pasted on the "crackers" so that when you pulled the ends to get the paper cap inside, you were forced to tear the flag.

The rattle was so made that at each sound a hammer knocked the flag.

Do You think that these are proper uses for the Flag of your Country?

* \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ *

You are not a Sentimentalist. You are not a Perfunctory Patriot. Your Country's flag is a Symbol, not a Fetish. But still, you are a little more earnest than you were a year ago. The Flag means more to you since it began to side activity with World Civilization and National Equality. You don't believe in using that symbol for the purpose of Advertising Goods.

The Dollar Patriots see nothing but Dollar Marks on the Flag—make them see Stars! Isn't it Up to You to teach them a Lesson? Yes, You!

Get After the Star Spangled Banner—the Shops are Full of them. Put the Fear of God and the Police into the hearts of the Dollar Patriots who are Commercializing Old Glory. Keep your Flag Clean!

That's just One little Way to Wake Up America to the Realization that we're at War, we're in Danger, and we're in a whole lot deeper than most people think. We're going to Catch it—endways and sideways and head over heels and the Germans will Get us if we don't Watch Out!

* \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ * \$ *

What are you going to do about the Star Spangled Banner in Your Town?

I'll tell you.

You are first going to look up the Penal Code of your State and make sure that such uses of the flag as I have mentioned are against the law. And then—

You are going to Get Busy.

Now, aren't You?

SUPPORT HOOVER AND HIS FOOD CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN

By Porter Emerson Browne
(of the Vigilantes)

What makes Herbert Clark Hoover a popular leader is the adventurous quality which he can give to the humdrum business of feeding the world. It isn't only because he fed Belgium, but the way he did it that appeals; the way he stood off the Germans, persuaded the Pope, dodged the English, picked up ships in unlikely ports, loaded them under the nose of bureaucratic prohibitions, went over, around, and through the biggest war that was ever waged without once falling afoul of it. This is what appeals, the genuine American manner of the American people.

It is perhaps because he shows signs of becoming a great popular leader that opposition has developed in certain quarters.

And what bureaucrat could be blamed for quaking a little before the swift forward rush of this young world adventurer?

Hoover facing the Boxer Rebellion, holding himself the rank of Mandarin, Hoover in South Africa, Hoover handling a whole Russian province with as much ease as the average man runs a farm; Hoover in Belgium—any one of these pictures is enough to make the everlasting reputation of an average man. No wonder the people feel him the represen-

tative of their own urgent need to express the genius of Democracy in the medium in which we as people commonly work.

Hoover is the man who more than any other redeems us from the common misapprehension as a people incurably material. All the old ideals make it

necessary to express national virtue in military terms, but here is a man who can put greatness into the buying of a shipload of wheat, into corn and onions and potatoes.

In appointing him Mr. Wilson has again demonstrated how closely he is in touch with the instinctive choice of the people.

Most of the work of this war has got to be done in just such crude materials as wheat and onions and potatoes; most of its victories must be won by harvesters and planters, by shipping clerks and manufacturers of canned goods and breakfast foods.

The man who can make campaigns of that kind worth while to the men who fight them is the man for America.

Hoover is such a man.

And Hoover is the man whom certain sinister forces in Congress and the nation are trying to push aside.

Are the American people going to let them do it?



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HERBERT C. HOOVER
Selected by President Wilson to be Food Administrator.

HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME

HOUSEWIVES: Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Government is urging Americans to practise economy in living and simplicity in dress, and all true American women, by co-operating with the Government in this movement, will lessen the food shortage and reduce the high cost of living.

The Department of Agriculture has perfected a series of practical lessons in home gardening, planting, canning, and preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats. These lessons will be given in this Magazine for the benefit of housewives desiring to learn the latest and most practical methods of growing and preserving food. The Department's canning system applies to all varieties of vegetables and fruits, and does not require either particular receipts or expensive cooking utensils. *Can the food you have, with what you have.*

Readers desiring further information on any particular lesson can apply to the Editor.

Iceless Refrigerator

A companion convenience to the fireless cooker for the hot summer days is the iceless refrigerator, or milk cooler. This consists of a wooden frame, covered with canton flannel or some similar material. It is desirable that the frame be screened, although this is not absolutely necessary. Wicks made of the same material as the covering rest in a pan of water on top of the refrigerator, allowing the water to seep down the sides. When evaporation takes place the heat is taken from the inside, with a consequent lowering of the temperature. On dry, hot days a temperature of 50° can be obtained in this refrigerator. The following description will aid in the construction of this device:

Make a screened case 3½ feet high with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by 1-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame, 12 to 15 inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 inches square on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and then enameled. A covering of white canton flannel

should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door, so as to keep out the warm, outside air and retain the cooled air. This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side and allowed to extend over about 2½ or 3 inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend to the lower edge of the case.

Place the refrigerator in a shady place where air will circulate around it freely. If buttons and buttonholes are used on the canton flannel instead of buggy hooks, the cost should not exceed 85 cents.

To Can Fruit Without Sugar

Fruit for use in pies or salads or as stewed fruit can be canned without the use of sugar, according to the canning specialists of the department. Any fruit, they say, may be successfully sterilized and retained in the pack by simply adding boiling water instead of the hot syrup.

CANNING FRUITS WITHOUT SYRUP

Can the product the same day it is picked. Cull, steam, or seed, and clean the fruit by placing it in a strainer and pouring water over it until it is clean. Pack the product thoroughly in glass jars or tin cans until they are full; use the handle of a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour over the fruit boiling water from a kettle, place rubbers and caps in position, partially seal if using glass jars, seal completely if using tin cans. Place the containers in a sterilizing vat, such as a wash boiler with false bottom, or other receptacle improvised for the purpose. If using a hot-water bath outfit, process for 30 minutes; count time after the water has reached the boiling point; the water must cover the highest jar in container. After sterilizing remove packs, seal glass jars, wrap

in paper to prevent bleaching, and store in a dry, cool place.

If you are canning in tin cans it will improve the product to plunge the cans quickly into cold water immediately after sterilization. When using a steam pressure canner instead of the hot-water bath, sterilize for 10 minutes with 5 pounds of steam pressure. Never allow the pressure to go over 10 pounds.

Home Made Fruit and Vegetable Driers

TYPES OF DRIERS

1. The first type of drier is the ordinary sun drier made up in the form of a cold frame, and should have a window sash top and ventilating holes or arrangements for the ready escape of the saturated air. The bottom of the drier should be tight so as to prevent the saturation of food products by evaporation from the soil. The inside rack for holding the drying trays should be so made that there will be a free circulation of air around, under, and above the product. The front and two ends should be covered with cheese-cloth to provide for the escape of air and prevent dust and insects from entering the drier. Artificial heat may be applied by way of an alcohol stove or other device which will heat and force the circulation of air through the drier and yet avoid saturating the food product with unpleasant odors from the kerosene lamp or other heating device. This same drier may be provided with a metal bottom so as to be placed over an ordinary stove or wood fire working out of doors. As a substitute for the applied heat beneath the drier, a fan system of some kind may be used for the purpose of stirring and circulating the air through the drier.

2. The second type of drier is one that has been made especially for use on the kitchen stove and may be denominated as the home stove drier. It should be constructed largely of metal, containing jacket and tiers of movable drying trays which can be readily interchanged to insure equal drying of all trays at one and the same time. The top should be left open so as to permit the free escape of saturated air. This drier may be placed directly upon the stove and free circulation of air should be provided within the drier. If convenient to the housewife, it would be wise to provide a crane or arm arrangement by way of a clamp attached to the edge of the stove or range. The drier hung by a rope or cord over a small wheel or pulley will make it possible to raise the drier from the stove and swing the drier off the stove while the stove is used for the preparation of a meal.

3. A third type of drier may be made on the same plan as the ones described above, but in-

stead of using sun, artificial or stove heat, the fan system should be used for drying the product. A small electric fan would be successful, or other fan system similar to the ones used in automobiles or in different types of fanning silos. It may be operated by hand and run only a few seconds several times during the day or may be attached to some motor power from without. A small boys' windmill may be so constructed with a belt wheel that it could run from a house top down to the drier and run the little fan within the drying box.

4. A fourth type of drier is the rectangular frame arrangement made of metal or wood or even of mesh wire. On one of the sides a door should be arranged to open on hinges through which two, three, or four trays of food products may be placed. These trays may be hung within the drier and should be so constructed as to permit them to revolve freely with the drier which is hung at both ends on an axle. An electric fan may be placed at the end and will force the dry air through the drier and remove the filled air and make room for the dry air from without.

NOTE: The old-fashioned sun drier which depends entirely upon the sun to perform the work of drying is usually constructed simply, as a board tray or even a metal tray with mosquito netting over the same, and exposing the food product to the sun. This type does not provide for the sash cover nor does it provide for the free circulation of air around, under, and through the food product.

This method of drying is the least efficient of all, and should not be used.

Canning of Fruit Juices in Narrow-neck Bottles

A very economical way to make available almost all of the fruits for winter use is by turning them into fruit juices and concentrating this by cooking into a thick syrup. This product may be put up in the narrow-neck bottles of every conceivable type, such as grape juice bottles, cider bottles, pop bottles, and other large bottles from a pint to two quarts in size. They, of course, should be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized to make sure no medicine or poisons of any kind will contaminate the fruit juices.

DIRECTIONS FOR CANNING FRUIT JUICES

Warm the fruit juices, pour into hot glass bottles up to within an inch of the top; place a wad of cotton batten firmly in the neck of the bottle, sterilize this product in boiling hot water in wash boiler upon the rack thirty minutes, at 165° of heat. Then place the cork in the neck of the bottle, then dip the cork end into a vessel containing melted paraffin.

All fruit juices thus put away will have practically all food products contained in the fruit itself and at the same time can be put up in concentrated form in these otherwise unusable containers. This fruit juice may be served as a fruit dish diluted for beverages and used in many other ways for seasoning, flavoring, and for fruit punches.

Preparing Products for Drying

Vegetables and fruits will dry better if sliced. They should be cut into slices one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick. If thicker, they may not dry thoroughly. While drying, the products should be turned or stirred from time to time. Dried products should be packed temporarily for three or four days and poured each day from one box to another to bring about thorough mixing, and so that the whole mass will have a uniform degree of moisture. If during this "conditioning" any pieces of the products are found to be too moist, they should be returned to the trays and dried further. When in condition, the products may be packed permanently in tight paper bags, insect-proof paper boxes or cartons, or glass or tin containers.

RECIPES

SPINACH AND PARSLEY

Spinach that is in prime condition for greens should be prepared by careful washing and removing the leaves from the roots. Spread the leaves on trays to dry thoroughly. They will dry much more promptly if sliced or chopped.

GARDEN BEETS, ONIONS, CARROTS, TURNIPS, PARSNIPS AND CABBAGE

Beets.—Select young, quickly grown, tender beets, which should be washed, peeled, sliced about an eighth of an inch thick, and dried.

Turnips should be treated in the same way as beets.

Carrots should be well grown, but varieties having a large woody core should be avoided. Wash, peel, and slice crosswise into pieces about an eighth of an inch thick.

Parsnips should be treated in the same way as carrots.

Onions.—Remove the outside papery covering. Cut off tops and roots. Slice into one-eighth-inch pieces and dry.

Cabbage.—Select well-developed heads of cabbage and remove all loose outside leaves. Split the cabbage, remove the hard, woody core, and slice the remainder of the head with a kraut cutter, or other hand slicing machine.

All the products under this heading should be "conditioned" as described above.

BEET TOPS, SWISS CHARD, CELERY, AND RHUBARB

Beet Tops.—Tops of young beets in suitable condition for greens should be selected and washed carefully. Both the leaf stalk and blade should be cut into sections about one-fourth inch long and spread on screens and dried.

Swiss chard and *celery* should be prepared in the same way as beet tops.

Rhubarb.—Choose young and succulent growth. Prepare as for stewing by skinning the stalks and cutting into pieces about one-fourth inch to one-half inch in length and dry on trays.

All the products under this heading should be "conditioned" as described.

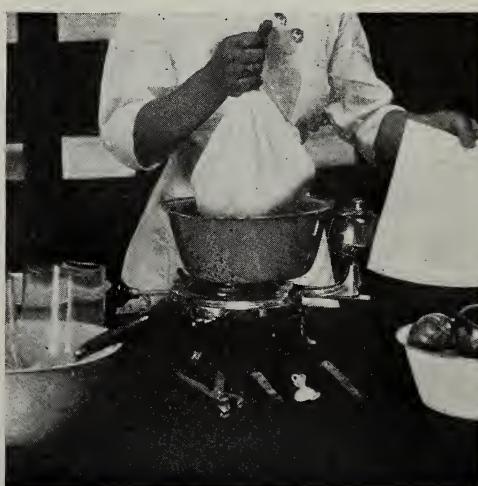
RASPBERRIES

Sort out imperfect berries, spread select berries on trays, and dry. Do not dry so long that they become hard enough to rattle. The drying should be stopped as soon as the berries fail to stain the hand when pressed. Pack and "condition."

Can Food at Home

Don't let valuable surplus fruits and vegetables go to waste. Adults and children, in a very few hours, with little other home equipment than a wash boiler and cans and jars, can preserve much valuable perishable food for next winter's use. Succulent vegetables and fruits are important to health the year round. See that your table is supplied.

The simple one-period cold-pack method described is that taught by the United States Department of Agriculture. With this method



Blanch in hot water or live steam for five minutes and dip in cold water. Use cheese cloth or blanching bag.

practically every vegetable and fruit grown in this section can be canned.

The wash-boiler method described below is entirely effective. Those who desire may purchase home-sized water-seal, steam-pressure, or pressure-cooker canning outfits, which save time and fuel.

PRELIMINARY PREPARATION FOR CANNING

Provide a false bottom of wooden lattice work, cross-pieces of wood, or coarse wire netting for your clean wash boiler or other large, deep vessel to be used for sterilizing.

Fill the vessel with clean water, so that the boiling water will cover the tops of the jars or cans. Begin heating the water so that it will be boiling violently by the time the containers are packed.

See that all cans or jars are in good condition and absolutely clean. Scald them thoroughly. Use new rubber rings and scald them just before putting them on the jars.

PREPARING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Start with clean hands, clean utensils, and clean, sound, fresh products.



After blanching and cold dipping, cut out core and remove, as above.

Throw out all vegetables and fruits which are withered or unsound. Wash out all grit and dirt. If possible, use only fruits and vegetables picked the same day, and never can peas and corn picked more than five hours.

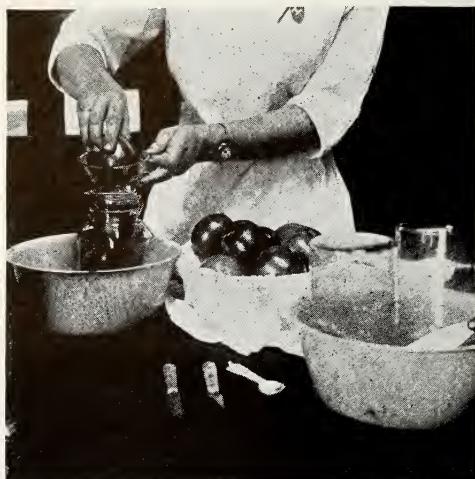
Prepare fruits and large-sized vegetables for blanching. Remove all spots from apples.

Prepare beans and greens as for cooking. Be especially careful to remove all foreign plants from the greens.

Blanch vegetables and all fruits except ber-

ries by leaving them from three to five minutes in clean boiling water.

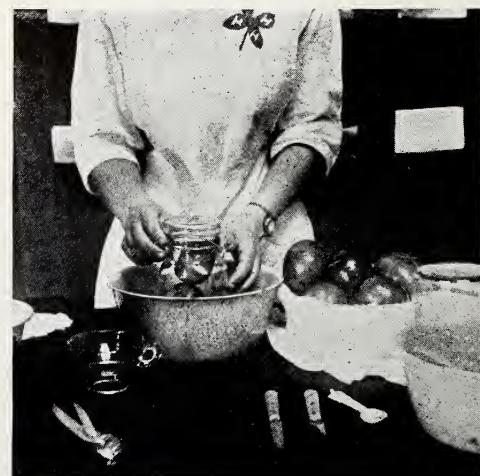
Remove the blanched products from the boiling water and plunge them quickly into cold water, the colder the better. Take them out immediately and let them drain. *Don't let them soak in the cold water.*



Pack vegetables at once in hot glass jars.

From this point on speed is highly important. The blanched vegetables and fruits, which are slightly warm, must not be allowed to remain out of the jars a moment longer than is necessary.

Remove skins when required, and as each article is pared cut it up in to proper size and



Fill with hot water and little salt, then seal partially. For glass top jars, leave clamp spring up during process period.

pack directly into the clean, scalded cans or jars.

Pack as solidly as possible, being careful not to bruise or mash soft products.

In the case of fruit, fill the containers at once with boiling hot syrup.

In the case of vegetables, fill the containers

boiling water in a wash boiler or into your canning device. Let them process for the time specified in the table, counting from the time the water begins to boil again, or the gauge on the canning outfit registers the proper pressure.

Time schedule given is based upon the 1-quart pack and upon fresh-picked products.

When processing fruits in steam-pressure canners, not over 5 pounds of steam pressure should be used.

When processing vegetables and meats do not use over 15 pounds of pressure.

After processing, remove the containers.

Tighten the tops of jars immediately and stand the containers upside down in a cool place, being careful that no draft strikes the hot jars. Watch for leakage and screw covers down tighter when necessary. Store in a cool, dry place, not exposed to freezing temperature.

Use band labels for cans, being careful not to let the glue get on the can itself, as it may cause rust.

From time to time, especially in very hot weather, examine jars and cans, making certain that there are no leaks, swellings, or other signs of fermentation.

There will be no spoilage if the directions are followed implicitly and the containers are sealed up tight.

Fruits which are put up with heavy syrups can be kept under cork and paraffin seal. Save all wide-necked bottles, glasses, and jars for putting up fruits.

Vegetables, meats, and fish, however, can not be kept safely unless they are hermetically sealed. Reserve regular jars for products that can not be packed in other ways.

As there may be some difficulty in securing cans and jars, dry or keep in other ways everything that need not be canned.



Sterilize tomatoes for 22 minutes in wash boiler or other hot water device—16 minutes in steam pressure canner at 10 lbs. steam.

with boiling hot water to which a little salt has been added.

Place scalded rubber rings on the glass jars and screw down the tops.

Seal tin cans completely. Watch them for leaks. As the preliminary treatment has taken care of expansion it is not necessary to exhaust the cans.

Put the jars or cans as soon as possible into

“THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER” SUNG IN ST. PAUL’S CATHEDRAL, LONDON

St. Paul’s has witnessed many solemn services, but never one of such momentous import, or so charged with historic memories and racial aspirations, as that which was held there on Friday, April 20, 1917,—called the “Solemn Service to Almighty God on the occasion of the entry of the United States of America into the Great War for Freedom.”

The King and Queen of England, the American Ambassador, and other famous men and women were present, and an impressive sermon was preached by a distinguished American divine, the Right Reverend Dr. Charles Henry Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

The following was one of the special prayers: “O, Almighty God, we humbly thank

Thee that Thou hast put it into the hearts of the President and people of the United States of America to join with the Allied Nations in this great war in defence of Liberty, Humanity, and Justice, and we pray Thee to grant victory to our forces that we may be brought through strife to a lasting peace, to the good of all mankind, and the Glory of Thy Holy Name.”

Later the entire congregation joined in singing Mrs. Howe’s “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” The service closed with verses from the “Star Spangled Banner” and the British National Anthem.—*Illustrated London News.*

THE PATRIOTIC SOUP POT

By Hildegard Hawthorne
(of the Vigilantes)

Our hearts have been thrilled by the visit of Papa Joffre, with all he represents of French heroism, courage and steadfastness. Not one of us but wants to help him win this war of freedom. And as we look about for ways to do so, we find that patriotism, like many another good quality, begins at home.

It can even begin in the soup pot!

Long before this year of probable scarcity and hardship for all the world the French have been known for their economy; not parsimony, but strict and sweet wisdom in refusing to waste whatever is fit and good for human consumption. To throw away half or a quarter of a loaf of stale bread would be thought a crime in France. How often have American housewives thrown away as much each week?

That stale loaf, in France, cut into thick slices and toasted or browned in the oven, is laid in the bottom of soup plates, and over it is poured a generous portion of the great national dish of the country, pot-au-feu. A better or more satisfying meal does not exist.

And this pot-au-feu is made of scraps and bits of food that with us are thrown away. Let every housekeeper in this country set up her own pot-au-feu this year as a patriotic act; as a distinct assistance to Papa Joffre and his fighting countrymen, as a help to England in her struggle against the U-boats, as a prime effort to do her bit behind the President.

The only requisite is an earthenware pot or pipkin of a size commensurate with the family it is to feed. This must have a tight-fitting lid, and find its place on the range where it can cook slowly

and steadily, hour after hour, all day long.

Into this pot, as a starter, goes about two pounds of soup meat, scored deeply across and across. Also any bones that may be handy. Three quarts of water cover this meat. Let it come to a boil, skim, then add pepper and salt to taste and set it back closely covered where it is to stay all day. To it add an onion or two, peeled and sliced. A potato or more cut up. Slices and tops from any vegetables you may be using, a couple of tablespoonfuls of shredded parsley, a little barley if you like, chicken feet that have been parboiled and scraped, necks of the same useful fowl, in fact any little odds and ends that turn up during the day's cooking and that would be thrown away without the haven of the pot-au-feu for their succulent refuge.

When evening comes take off the soup and remove the bones and such pieces of vegetables as have been put in only for flavor. Cut up the meat small, and remove from it most of the fat. Put it back in the soup, and stand the whole where it will get thoroughly chilled through the night. In the morning skim carefully from the top the sheet of fat that will have risen. The soup should be thick and rich. When you want to serve it heat it quickly and pour over the toast in each plate. Nothing else is required to make a perfect luncheon except a little fruit as dessert, and for dinner it will take the place of a roast. With skill in seasoning you will find it to be one of the most delicious dishes on your menu.

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS*

Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

Few, few shall part where many meet!
The snow shall be their winding sheet!
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre—

Every school child is familiar with Campbell's immortal poem of "Hohenlinden," but not every child knows that General Jean Victor Moreau, in supreme command of the French forces at that battle, later in his career came to the United States and, when war with England seemed imminent, was offered the command of the United States army in 1812 by President Madison.

living in a country place on the banks of the Delaware River near Trenton, N. J., Moreau renewed his acquaintance with the artist, Saint Memin, and had a profile likeness made by his compatriot. It is one of the few portraits which Saint Memin, in reducing from life size, made oval instead of round. It is an excellent likeness of the celebrated Frenchman.

Moreau, the greatest general of the French Republic after Napoleon and Hoche, was born at Morlaix in Brittany, in 1763, and died in Laun, Bohemia, on September 2, 1813. He began his career at Rennes as a lawyer and had applied for admission to the Bar, when he was elected in 1791 chief of battalion of the Rennois Volunteers, was made Lieutenant General in 1794, and led a successful campaign in Flanders.

Taking command of the Army of the Rhine and Moselle, he defeated the Archduke Charles of Austria in many engagements, but one of his most famous achievements was his retreat of twenty-six days between three hostile armies without losing a gun and returning with 7000 prisoners. This military achievement finds a parallel in Marshal Joffre's masterly retreat before the on-rushing German armies at the commencement of the World War.



GEN. JEAN VICTOR MOREAU

son. He was willing to accept, but the events of the Russian campaign decided him to return to Europe. While

* Copyright, 1917, by Corcoran Gallery of Art.

in which we are now engaged. Thus events of the past repeat themselves.

Napoleon, then First Consul, becoming jealous of Moreau's popularity, caused him to be accused of overtures to the Royalists, and he was exiled in 1804. He returned to Russia in 1813 and was welcomed with delight by Czar Alexander, and in directing a movement at the Battle of Dresden, August 27, 1813, was mortally wounded.

Saint Memin made many profile likenesses of his compatriots, some of whom came to the United States as refugees from the "Terror," while others arrived with Lafayette and fought gallantly to assist the Colonies to obtain their freedom. By a strange coincidence, three of the French officers who are in Washington to-day to help train American troops for fighting in France went to the Library of Congress and by means of the Saint Memin portraits traced their great-great-uncles who had fought with George Washington!

One of the distinguished Frenchmen who served on Washington's staff was Chevalier Louis de Toussard. He came to this country with Chevalier de Loyanté through funds supplied by Baron de Beaumarchais. Later he was aide-de-camp to Lafayette, took part in the Battle of the Brandywine, and lost an arm during the retreat from Rhode Island in the autumn of 1778. He was afterward brevetted lieutenant colonel and received a pension from Congress for life. In 1784 he was made a knight of St. Louis, a colonel in the French service, and appointed inspector of artillery of the French West Indies. After the insurrection in Santo Domingo, from which he just escaped with his life, he petitioned Congress to reinstate him in the United States army,

which was done, and upon attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel, he retired to private life, and became French Consul at New Orleans, La. He died there in 1821.

Saint Memin's portrait of Toussard was marked "Captain Daniel Carmick," but the one at the Corcoran Gallery of Art was corrected to read "General Toussard." There was a Captain Carmack in the Marine Corps, according to the army and navy records of that day, who served with great gallantry at the Battle of New Orleans.

"Levin Powell, a gallant officer of the American Revolution," so reads an old record, which further states that the said Levin Powell was born in Prince William County in 1737, and died at Bedford, Pa., on July 23, 1810, and was buried there. In 1765 Powell married Sarah Harrison, daughter of Burr Harrison of Chappawamsic. She was born about 1740. Their children were Sally, Emily, William H., Burr, Levin, Jr., Alfred H., and Harrison.

Levin Powell, one of the first patriots to take the field, was the friend and intimate of the great men of that day. He was a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775, and with the Committee condemned the action of Lord Dunmore, while approving that of Patrick Henry, of whom he was a staunch supporter. He was a major of the Loudoun Minute Men who hastened to Norfolk and Hampton in the popular rising against Dunmore in 1775; was appointed, January, 1777, lieutenant colonel of the 16th Regiment, Virginia; raised and equipped his regiment, and in the fall of that year joined General Washington at White Marsh Plains. The rigorous climate of Valley Forge proved too much for him and he was obliged to return to Virginia.



Photo—Rice Studio, Washington.

St. Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots : Left to right, top row: Mme. de St. Memin, Charles de St. Memin; 2d row: J. H. Hurst, William Hurst; 3d row: Van Polanen, William White.

Washington sent him a furlough and told him to use it as long as his health required it.

Powell was a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the United States Constitution, and in 1798 was elected to Congress as a Federalist. It is recorded in the newspapers of that date that "Gen. Washington, on the day of election, mounted his old iron-gray charger and rode ten miles to the county court house to vote for his brave fellow soldier, Lieut. Col. Powell, who is happily elected."

Levin Powell was a lineal descendant of Dr. David Powell, vicar of Rhwaden, Wales, who was born in 1522 and died in 1598. Dr. Powell's grandson, William, Jr., great-great-grandfather of Levin Powell, came to Virginia in 1607—the first of his family in America.

Through the kindness of Miss Nina B. Read, of Norristown, Pa., permission was given to publish the commission of her great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Harvey Hurst, of Philadelphia, as Brigade Inspector in the Pennsylvania Militia. The commission is dated 1798 and signed by Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania. Miss Read has also kindly furnished the genealogical data which refer to her ancestors, Jonathan Harvey Hurst, his brother William, Major Robert Westcott, and his mother, Mrs. Patience Story Westcott, whose profile likenesses were all made by Saint Memin.

Jonathan and William Hurst were the sons of Timothy Hurst who came to New York in 1761 in the ship "New Edward," William Davis, master. Jonathan Hurst of Hinckley, in the county of Leicester, England, was Timothy's father. The old record reads:

"Timothy Hurst and Mary Brown-

john, of New York, having been published in St. George's Chapel during the enforcement of the Stamp Act, were on Sunday, the 22d day of March, 1766, married by the Rev. John Ogilvie, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in said city, as will appear by the records thereof."

The Hursts are among the dozen American families which can prove direct royal descent.

Saint Memin made the portrait of Jonathan Harvey Hurst when Hurst was twenty-three years old. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar on September 16, 1794, and was a member of the First City Troop of Philadelphia. One old chronicle states that he fought a duel with E. Tilghman, but gives no further particulars. William Hurst, his brother, was said to have married the sister of Commodore Stephen Decatur, but the records do not mention the name of his wife.

The portrait of Mrs. Patience Story Westcott is one of the quaintest done by Saint Memin, and his artistic skill is well shown in depicting her benign expression and picturesque cap and kerchief. Mrs. Westcott was a descendant of Robert Story, of New York, and his wife, Patience Gardiner. Patience Story married George Westcott for his second wife. Their daughter, Patience, named for her mother, married on April 25, 1797, Jonathan Harvey Hurst.

Major Robert Westcott, third son of Patience and George Westcott, and brother of Patience Hurst, married on January 1, 1806, Catherine DeVisme Browne, who was born November 19, 1787, and died November 26, 1833. Robert Westcott was born in 1769 and died in 1851.

The exploits of American seamen

In the Name, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania,

THOMAS MIFFLIN,

GOVERNOR of the said Commonwealth,

To John Harvey ^{at thy} Hurst Esquire, Greeting:



Know you, That reposing Confidence in
your Zeal, Valour, Patriotism and Fidelity, I
have appointed, and by these Presents I do appoint you,

the said John Harvey ^{at thy} Hurst, Brigade Inspector
of the Brigade composed of the Militia of the ~~Military~~ Philadelphia

To have and to hold the said Office, and to exercise, perform
and enjoy all the powers, duties and emoluments thereunto lawfully belonging, for the term
of seven years.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my Hand, and caused the great Seal of the
State to be affixed to these Presents, at Philadelphia the ninth

Day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven
Hundred and Ninety-eight and of the Commonwealth the twenty-third

By the Governor,

A. J. Dallas
Am.

Thos Mifflin

COMMISSION OF JONATHAN HARVEY HURST

have a particular appeal just now with the men of to-day patrolling our "first line defence" as vigilantly as did their ancestors in the Revolution and the War of 1812.

The naval career of John Trippe comprised but eleven years, but in that time he won imperishable fame. He

was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy on April 5, 1799; master, May 6, 1803; lieutenant, January 9, 1807, and three years later, while in command of the U. S. S. "Enterprise," died at sea off Havana, July 9, 1810.

Trippe was in command of "The

Vixen," under Commodore Preble, in the attack on Tripoli. Commodore Preble in his report to the Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, stated:

" Lieutenant Trippe of the 'Vixen,' in Gunboat No. 6, ran alongside of one of the enemy's large boats, which he boarded with only Midshipman John D. Henley and nine men, his boat pulling off before any more could get on board; thus he was left, compelled to conquer or perish, with the odds thirty-six to eleven. The Turks could not withstand the ardor of this brave officer and his assistants; in a few minutes the decks were cleared and her colors hauled down. On board of this boat fourteen of the enemy were killed and twenty-two made prisoners, seven of whom were badly wounded. Lieut. Trippe received *eleven sabre wounds*, some of which were very severe."

Trippe's boatswain's mate and two marines were also wounded, but none killed. A more extraordinary action has never been recorded in naval annals. Lieutenant Trippe for his gallant conduct received a vote of thanks and a sword from Congress.

A torpedo-boat destroyer has been named after this gallant officer.

Rev. Andrew Lounds states that Lieutenant Trippe was from Maryland, and a nephew of Mrs. James Kemp, the latter a daughter of Edward Noel of Dorchester County, Md.

One of the distinguished patriots living in Boston, Mass., during the Revolution was William White, a prominent merchant. He was born on August 1, 1754, and died January 31, 1825. White married on October 26, 1775, his cousin, Mary Chandler, daughter of the Rev. John Chandler of Billerica. She died in Boston on February 21, 1794.

Beside the Saint Memin engraving there is a portrait of William White by Trumbull, which is owned by one of White's descendants.

The artist's engravings of his parents, Charles Balthazar Julien Fevre de Saint Memin and Victoire-Marie de Notmans, differ somewhat from his usual work in that the portraits are cut square and not inclosed in the small circle which is characteristic of the others.

Mme. de Saint Memin was a beautiful Creole from Santo Domingo, and after the "Terror," her husband, a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, whose property had been confiscated on account of his loyalty to the Crown, accompanied by their son, came to the United States. After many reverses young Saint Memin made a rapidly increasing income by introducing his profile portrait engravings in New York City, and then he sent for his mother and sister. They remained with him during his long stay in the United States, Saint Memin, Sr., having died in Santo Domingo, where he had gone to look after his wife's property.

One of the Saint Memin portraits marked "Unknown" is published also, in the hope that some reader may be able to identify it.

Among the foreigners who sat for Saint Memin was Roger Gerard Van Polanen, whose record, traced upon a marble monument in the burial ground at Bridgeport, Conn., reads thus:

" This marble covers the remains of Roger Gerard Van Polanen, born at Rotterdam, Holland, May 3, 1757; an accomplished scholar, a learned civilian, an honest man, and a sincere Christian. He served his country with fidelity and reputation in various important trusts, in each of the four quarters of the world,



Photo—Rice Studio, Washington.

St. Memin's Engraved Portraits of American Patriots: Left to right, top row: Gen. Toussard, Levin Powell;
2d row: Robert Westcott, Mrs. George Westcott; 3d row: Name unknown, Capt. John Trippe.

at Batavia, in the Island of Java, during many years in different parts of Europe, and in Africa at the Cape of Good Hope, he was high in the confidence and employment of his Government; and from the years 1795 to 1802 he filled the appointment of Minister Resident of the Batavian Republic at the Court of the United States.

"At the advanced age of seventy-four he was again called by his country to preside over her councils in her East India possessions; but the burden of those years did not allow him to add to it the cares of office. He died in this place on the 7th of September, 1833, after a residence in this country of thirty-four years.

"If he is entitled to an honorable

memory for the useful and distinguished course of his public life, they who knew him with the familiarity of friendship will always prefer to remember him for his amiable disposition, the Christian virtues, and practical wisdom which won the love and respect of all who enjoyed the privilege of his society. He lived and died in the faith and hope of a disciple of Jesus Christ.

"This monument is not erected so much to record the honors of the dead, or in the vain hope to rescue from oblivion that which must inevitably be forgotten, as to relieve and gratify the affection of one now solitary and disconsolate—the widow, Bernardino Adelaide Van Polanen."

(This series to be continued.)

ANNOUNCEMENT OF WAR RELIEF SERVICE COMMITTEE

Individuals or Chapters desiring to adopt a French orphan can secure the child's name and address by writing to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott or Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the National Committee on War Relief Service.

Thirty-six dollars and fifty cents will support a French orphan. Money contributed to the French orphan should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., through Chapter Regents.

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG PROHIBITED

Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens has been issued by the Department of Justice, which has sent the following notice to Federal attorneys and marshals:

"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating,

abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of Regulation 12 of the Proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment."



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

On entering the service of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as Genealogical Editor, I most earnestly plead for coöperation in collecting unpublished Revolutionary Records, Bible Records, Affidavits from the Local Court Records, unpublished Church Records, Tombstone Records and Final Accounts. In the ten pages allotted to this Department, it is your privilege and mine to be History Builders, under Liber and Folio for this, and coming generations.

MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES.

By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

It is my pleasure to present through the Ann Arundel Chapter, D. A. R., of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, Regent, this unpublished list of the "Oath of Allegiance for the State of Maryland, 1778," unearthed in the vaults of the Maryland Historical Society. The courtesy of publication is extended me by the Council of said Historical Society (original Record Historical Society of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland).

An alphabetical list of the persons' names who have taken the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County, 1778:

John Allien	Jonathan Allien	William Bishop	Samuel Brogden
Nathaniel Akers	Samuel Atwell	John Bosorworth	William Brown
George Adams	Joseph Atwell	Clinch Blinco	Joseph Brewer, Sen.
John Annis	Daniel Atwell	Daniel Brigdal	Joseph Brewer, Jr.
Charles Appleby	William Arnold	John Boone	John Brewer, Son of Joseph
Joseph Ashmead	William Armiger	William Brown, Son of John	Nicholas Brewer
Michael Askien	Robert Atwell	Thomas Brown	William Brewer, Sen.
James Anderson, Sen.	Benjamin Atwell	Robert Band	John Bishop
Andrew Anderson	John Atwell	Constantine Bull	Samuel Bergess
William Anderson	Adam Allen	Richard Benson	Richard Beard, Jr.
James Anderson, Jr.	Charles Boone	Joshua Brown	Ferdinand Battee
William Anderson	John Burn	Richard Benland	Thomas Basford
Bignet Appleby	Thomas Boone	Robert Berry	John Basford
Joshua Adams	Thomas Bonner	Adam Bash	Benjamin Basford
William Andrews	Leyborn Barry	Charles Barber	Mordecai Barry
Henry Ayton	Thomas Fowler	John Ball	Matthew Beard
Adam Ankus	Basford	John Baker	Richard Beard
Joseph Auley	Henry Brewer	Patrick Burk	Thomas Beard
Snowden Anchors	Richard Beard	Thomas Ballin	Stephen Beard
John Atkinson	Alexander Banning	Ralph Basil	Jacob Barry
Zachariah Aldridge	John Beall Bordley	John Beard	John Brogden
Nicholas Aldridge	Thomas Brannon	John Brewer	Cornelius Barry
Absalom Anderson	Philip Brown		

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Richard Brannon	John Barnes, of Nathaniel	Nicholas Brewer, Jr.	William Carvell
James Benton	(Baltimore City)	Sutliffe Brown	John Carvell
Henry Bateman, Sen.		John Boone, Sen.	John Cleavo
John Burgess	Philemon Barnes (of Baltimore City)	William Bostock	John Connaway
Thomas Burgess		William Benton	William Clarke
Francis Belmear	Joseph Burgess	Barton Bostick	Robert Cross
Henry Bateman, Jr.	Richard Burgess	Nicholas Brewer, Sen.	Zachariah Cheney
William Briant	James Brown	John Bray	Archibald Chisholm
John Briant	Zebediah Baker	Mark Barton	Samuel Cheney
Stephen Bell Basford	Basil Burgess	John Bincher	Joseph Cheney
Thomas Benson	John Brown	Robert Barnett	Benjamin Cheney
Edmund Benton	Zachariah Brown	Nathan Brashears	James Cadhe
John Benton	William Bateman	Thomas Birkhead	George Crox
James Baldwin	Charles Brown	William Barnby	James Cann
John Brown	James Britton	Zadock Brashears	Thomas Chapman
Caleb Burgess	James Bartley	James Butler	Samuel Cadhe
Thomas Benson	Valentine Brown	John Burkett	Benjamin Cadhe
John Benson	Bartholomew Balderton	William Brogden	John Connor
William Barry	John Brewer, Sen.	John Brice	Charles Carroll
Gilbert Bland	George Bryant	James Brice	James Cord
Robert Barnes	Basil Barry	John Bullien	James Carr
Thomas Bissett	Abraham Becraft	John Burgess	John Connor
Dorsey Barnes	Michael Burgess	Basil Burgess	Jacob Crambick
Nathan Barnes, of Nathaniel	Russell Belt	Richard Burgess	Paul Cooper (Baltimore City)
William Butler	John Brown, of John Thomas Baker	Stephen Boone	Jacob Crambick
Jacob Bingore	Waymarck Brashears	John Burgess	Robert Colson
Samuel Brown, of Benjamin	Charles Brashears	Thomas Brown	Daniel Carr (Baltimore City)
John Bingoer	Benjamin Brashears	James Boyle	James Connor (Baltimore City)
Jacob Birgoor, Jr.	Jonathan Brashears	James Bonney	John Cornelius
Robert Bingoer	Dowell Brashears	Thomas Balley	William Cannon
John Barlow	John Brown	John Berkhead, Sen.	Francis Coale
Joshua Brerer	Wilkinson Brashears	James Callahan	John Chaplen
John Bloom	Thomas Barrot	Robert Collet	Zephaniah Cheney
John Bowling	William Beacham	John Carman	Samuel Cappuck
Zachariah Barlon	William Bollison	William Caldwell	Alexander Cahoon
Peter Barnes	Seaborn Birkhead	Robert Conway	John Cox
Greenbury Bishop	Richard Brown	Lawrence Callahan	Thomas Cooper
Solomon Bishop	Allen Ball	Cornelius Chaed	George Cann
Robert Brown	Nehemiah Birkhead	Hazel Crouch	Francis Conner
James Beedgood	Francis Birkhead	Peter Callahan	David Cumming
James Barnes	Matthew Birkhead	Benjamin Comely	Thomas Curtis
James Barnes, of Adam Abednego Baker	Nehemiah Berkhead	Samuel Crain	William Coale
Moses Behore	Francis Berkhead	William Caples	Joseph Coale
Michael Barnes	Joseph Berkhead	Joseph Cowman	Thomas Coale
James Barnes (Baltimore City)	Benjamin Bergess	Joseph Cowman, Jr.	John Craycraft
Richard Barnes (Baltimore City)	Ferdenario Batter	Abraham Claude	John Camp
Adam Barnes	John Brown	A. F. Cheney	Edward Cooper
Thomas Barnes	John Browne	Thomas Callahan	Edward Clarke
John Barnes, of Adam	Philip Boney	James Cooper	Timothy Carty
	Richard Bryant	John Crisall	Walter Cann
	Edward Blount	John Christian	John Carr
	James Sayer Bennet	Benjamin Chambers	
	James Babbs	Robert Couden	
	John Brewer	John Cahe	
		Alexander Carvell	

John Carr, Jr.	John Campbell	Thomas Day	John Dove
John Curray	John Callahan	Elias Dorsey (Baltimore)	Richard Deale
John Casier	Jeremiah P. Chase	more City)	John Dorsey, Jr.
Adam Crandell	Daniel Campbell	Philemon Dorsey	Benjamin Dorsey
James Cumming	Arthur Coffin	— Drawater	William Denny
William Conner	William Cooley	Stephen Deaver	Thomas Disney
Samuel Chew	John Crox	Joseph Deaver	Samuel Dixon
Richard Chew	John Crapper	John Davis (Baltimore	Richard Disney
Samuel Chew	John Chavear	City)	Thomas Dowell
Lock Chew	Joshua Carroll	Walter Dent	Gidion Dare
John Chew	Vachel Connaway	I. Dorsey, of Michael	John Dowell
Nathaniel Chew	John Davis	Lancelot Dorsey, of	Mark Dove
Edward Collinson	Ephraim Duvall	Michael	William Devenport
Zachariah Child	George Davis	Edward Disney	Henry Darnall (P. Manor)
Samuel Childs	George Denny	James Disney	Philip Darnall
Francis Crandall	John Dodson	Ely Dorsey, Jr.	Richard Darnall
William Child	George Davelyn	Joseph Daw	Philip Darnall, Jr.
Cephas Childs	James Dick	Henry Hall Dorsey	Thomas Ditty
John Childs	William Devenish	Caleb Dorsey	William Deale
George Crandle	Henry Dawson	Joshua Dorsey, Sen.	William Drury
James Crowley	Emanuel Dadd	Michael Dorsey	James Davidson
Joseph Crutchley	John Darr	Enos Duvall	Robert Dillingham
John Chew	George Davies	Alexander Daffy	Joshua Desher
Thomas Crutchley	Richard Disney	C. Dorsey	Gerrard Davis (F. Coty)
James Carey	Robert Davidge	Richard Duffineld	James Dier
Patrick Conner	Ezekiel Desney	Edward Dorsey, of Edward	William Dove
William Cooley	John Davidson	ward	John Deale
Thomas Clarke	Daniel Dorsey	John Dyson	Thomas Deale
Benjamin Clarrey, Sen. (Baltimore City)	Dowlin Dowlin	Lancelot Dorsey	of John Dorsey
Walter Chase	Joseph Dowson	John Dabbs	Thomas Dorsey
Henry Cutsael	Robert Davis	Thomas Dorsey, Henry	of Edward Dorsey, of John
Peter Cutsael	Daniel Davis	Vachel Dorsey, Henry	John Dorsey, of John
David Clary (Baltimore City)	Robert Pain Davis	William Davy	Gabriel Duvall
John Cullen (Baltimore City)	Zachariah Duvall	Amos Davis	Lewis Duvall
John Clary (Baltimore City)	William Davis	Joseph Davis	Thomas Donaldson
John Cain	William Davis, Jr.	Robert Davis	Conrad Eisdan
Benjamin Carr, Jr.	James Disney, of William	James Donnington	John Ewright
Benjamin Cheney	liam	Walter Davis	Joseph Eastman
Benjamin Carr, Sen.	John Davis	John Davis	Alexander Elder
William Carey	Azel Davidge	Gilbert Davis	John Ethham
Jacob Culler	Patrick Doherty	Richard Dine	Thomas Elliott
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(To be continued.)

A GREAT WAR IF WE DON'T WEAKEN

By Wallace Irwin
(of the Vigilantes)

A month ago a public demonstration was held in Madison Square Garden to honor the crews of visiting French warships. That night was truly inspiring to loyalty and to brotherhood in arms. The twelve thousand who beat the other twelve thousand to the door and stormed the auditorium were on their feet most of the evening, shaking the girdered ceiling with Yankee cheers and Rebel yells. At one dramatic point a French Lieutenant-Commander leaped over the ropes into the central arena and whipped out his sword, a tongue of flame, to signal many hundred French bayonets which sprouted suddenly skyward, a cornfield of steel, raised to the glory of a new Ally. The ensuing din was terrific and I—on the tide of a young enthusiasm—helped knock off the hat of the only pacifist present.

It was out of the contrasting silence which followed that I heard the warning spoken softly by the little man just behind me.

"It'll be a great war," he said, "if we don't weaken."

If we don't weaken—there's the point of a sermon! Nobody likes to preach on the elderly subject of prohibition; but we are now launched as a Nation upon the business of killing and being killed and at such a time none of us can afford to trifle with the truth. We mustn't weaken and we must cut out the rotten roots of weakness.

Sane America wants the manufacture of alcoholic beverages stopped for a reason that has nothing to do with sen-

timental twaddle. The manufacture of alcoholic beverages, if continued with us, would amount to a deadly German plot in our midst. This is a matter of plain business fact. The world is facing starvation, America must feed herself and the world; and she cannot sit by and see millions of tons of good clean grain being poured into vats to make a rather expensive, somewhat poisonous, entirely useless liquid.

Already they are talking of giving us war bread. Your grocer has learned to say "Food shortage," as he doubles the price of every edible, and in the saloon next door the workman—who would surely serve our Industrial Army a little better were he sticking to cold water—is cheating somebody out of a square meal every time a glass of "the same" is shoved at him over the bar.

It's up to the banker and the baker, the pub and the club. We are struggling desperately to make food-ships, a large percentage of which are destined to feed Von Capelle's ruinous and cowardly sharks. War is becoming something hell never dreamed of. And if we're going to out-face hell we can't do it by getting drunk at the expense of soldiers abroad and children at home. Uncle Sam has got to go in training for the big fight. If he's going to win he mustn't be starved or drugged. Patriotic brewers and distillers know this and are diverting their business into channels useful to the Government. Those who are not patriotic must be compelled into decency—and your influence will help, if you don't weaken.



KAISER BILL AND THE DEVIL

By Rene Bache



When Kaiser Bill arrived in hell,
The Devil welcomed him with, "Well!
You surely ought to feel 'to hum'
In this old Pandemonium.
It's given me such cause for mirth
To see the hell you've raised on earth.
Your methods were so new and frightful,
They struck me as quite too delightful.
I've felt like playing second fiddle,
Just toasting folks upon the griddle.
This hell of mine is out of date;
You've made me see it's second-rate.
I'm tempted to resign and let you
Take on my job. You'd make, I'll bet you,
A vastly more efficient devil
Than I, with greater range of evil.
I feel we are old friends. Your prayers,
Though misaddressed, have come down-
stairs.
I've answered some. But really, Kaiser,
Where devilment's concerned, you're wiser
Than I can claim to be. Your knack
For novelties in horrors puts me back
So far, I feel myself outclassed,
Gone-by, extinct, a relic of the past.
I do not flatter you. For where
In history can any one compare
With you as sorrow-maker for mankind?
The groans of dying men; the blind
Whose sight you took away; the tears
Of countless women (it appears
That making war on children was with you
A notion quite original and new)—
These things all testify your greatness;
but to me
Your most amazing talent is hypocrisy.
I used to think that I could lie a few,
But in this line I yield the palm to you.
I've made of this a fairly horrid hell,
But you could run it fully twice as well.
If loth to take my place, then share my
throne.
Now you are here, I would not reign
alone."



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI

NO. 2

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Single Copy, 15 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$1.00

Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

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KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, 2d
Third Patroon and First Lord of the Manor.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI, NO. 2

AUGUST, 1917

WHOLE NO. 301

VAN RENSSELAERS OF RENSSELAERWYCK

By Jeanie Gould Lincoln

Author of "*Marjorie's Quest*," "*An Unwilling Maid*," etc.

AMONG the fine old Manor Houses in America, that of the Van Rensselaers of Rensselaerwyck stands pre-eminent not only for its extensive landed estate and far-reaching influence, but for its gracious and stately hospitality maintained through many generations.

For two hundred and eighty-seven years the Van Rensselaers have been prominent in America. They were Jonkheers, or noblemen, in Holland. Their original estate, about three miles southeast of Nykerk, was a Reddergold, the possession of which conferred nobility.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a merchant prince of Amsterdam, Holland, a director of the Dutch West India Company, and a member of the college of nine commissioners empowered to conduct the affairs of the New Netherlands, made his first purchase of land from the American Indians in 1630, and seven years later his estate in America comprised over 700,000 acres, now the Counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and part of Columbia. The property was twenty-four miles wide and forty-eight miles long. At his own expense Van

Rensselaer sent over one hundred and fifty men and women to colonize this enormous tract of land in the wilderness.

Van Rensselaer's position remains unique in the history of the colonization of the New World. He acknowledged, as founder of his extensive colony, no superior power on this side of the ocean, and was virtually a sovereign on his own domain, for the title "Patroon" conferred by the West India Charter to Van Rensselaer, was analogous to that of the old feudal barons. Only recognizing the States General of Holland as his superior, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer administered justice within his own estate, built his own fortress, owned the cannon (still in the possession of the Manor House family), maintained, commissioned, and enlisted his own army, and had a flag of his own.

Kiliaen, the first Patroon, was twice married and had nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom survived him and shared his estate. He died in 1646. His first wife was Hellegonda Van Bylet, by whom he had one

son, Johannes, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Van Twiller. This Johannes was the second Patroon; however, he never came to this country, his brother,

Haeckins. It was to protect Madam Van Rensselaer's dainty fingers that the humble thimble was invented. This first thimble was made by a goldsmith,



Photo—Edmonton, Washington.

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER
Founder of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck in America and the First Patroon.

Jan Baptist, representing him at Rensselaerwyck.

The first Patroon's second wife was Anna Van Wely, daughter of Johan Van Wely and his wife, Leonora

Nicholas Van Benschoten, who presented it to the Patroon's wife, begging her to accept the "covering" for the protection of her diligent finger, as a token of his esteem.

When Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer, second son of the first Patroon, arrived in America to represent his brother Johannes, he brought with him massive

Holland in 1658, his place being taken by his younger brother Jeremias.

Jeremias Van Rensselaer, who was born in Amsterdam about 1632, and



Photo—Edmonston, Washington.

ANNE VAN WELY

Wife of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the First Patroon. The thimble was invented for her use.

carved furniture, large quantities of silver plate, and family portraits, and built on the feudal estate a Manor House resembling in appearance the homestead in Holland. He retired to

died in Rensselaerwyck in October, 1674, was Director of the Manor of Rensselaer for sixteen years, during the minority of his nephew, little Kiliaen, named for his grandfather. When the



Photo—Edmonston, Washington.

JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER

Third son of the First Patroon, was Director of the Colony for sixteen years.



STEPHEN VAN RENSSLAER, 1st
Sixth Patroon, born 1707, died 1747, married Elizabeth Groesbeck in 1729.

British gained possession of the New Netherlands in 1664 Jeremias swore allegiance to the Duke of York, and according to the terms of surrender he was left in possession of the Van Rensselaer estate, with privileges and baronial rights unimpaired. The village of Beverwyck, which had grown up under the shadow of old Fort Orange, was detached from the Manor and incorporated into the city of Albany.

Jeremias was greatly beloved by his tenantry and neighboring Indians, who guarded his estate as if it was their own. He married Maria Van Cortlandt.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, 2d, received his patent in 1685 under the title of first Lord of the Manor and Third Patroon, and was expressly given authority to administer justice within his own domain, "in both kinds, in his own court-leet and court baron," and to a separate representation in the Colonial Assembly. These rights remained with the family until the Revolution.

Kiliaen married his cousin, Anne Van Rensselaer, and died in 1687 at Watervliet, N. Y. They had no children. His widow married William Nichol. Following the law of primogeniture, the vast Van Rensselaer estate reverted to the son of Jeremias, who also bore the family name of Kiliaen.

The latter's grandson, Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2d, and seventh Patroon, upon inheriting the ancestral estate, removed the old Manor House, within whose walls the great men and women of Colonial days had been entertained, and erected a new Manor House, which was completed in 1765. Stephen married Catherine Livingston, daughter of

Philip Livingston, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Christiana Ten Broeck. To quote an old biography: "Stephen Van Rensselaer, with his father-in-law, Philip Livingston, sternly opposed the encroachments of the Crown."

Philip, second son of Stephen and Catherine Livingston Van Rensselaer, was born in 1766 and died September 25, 1824. He married, in 1787, Anne de Peyster Van Cortlandt, daughter of General Philip Van Cortlandt. They had no issue. Philip became mayor of Albany in 1799 and held office for nineteen years, the longest

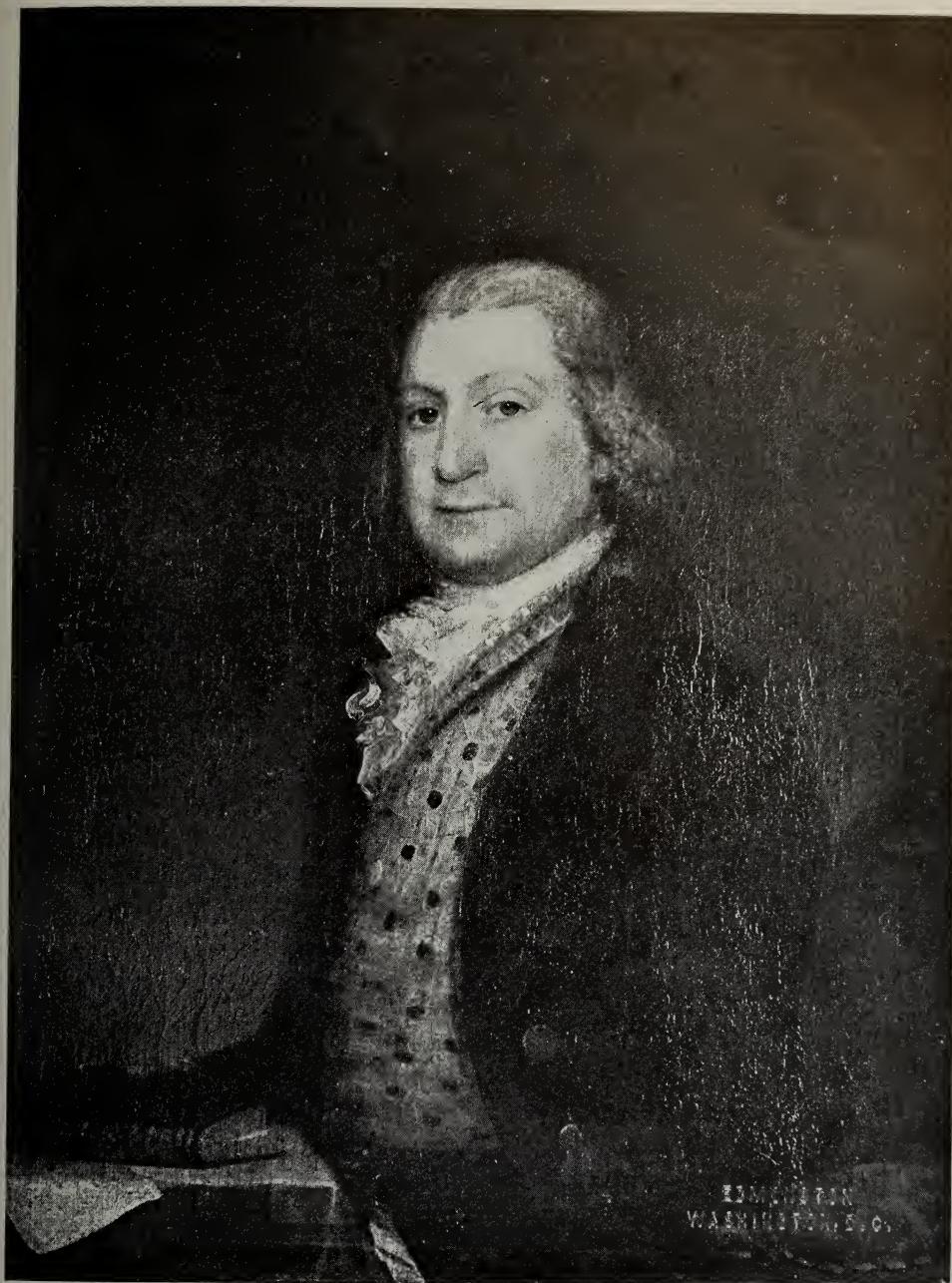
service of any mayor of that city. He was noted for his benevolence and public spirit.

His brother, Stephen, 3d, was appointed major general of militia in 1801, and in the War of 1812 commanded the United States forces on the northern frontier. His second wife was Cornelia Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, Governor of New Jersey,



CHRISTIANA TEN BROECK

Wife of Philip Livingston, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and mother of Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2d.



Photo—Edmonston, Washington.

PHILIP VAN RENSSLAER

Mayor of Albany for nineteen years. From portrait owned by Mrs. Theodore Vernon Boynton.

and later Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The last Van Rensselaer to bear the



CATHERINE LIVINGSTON
Wife of Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2d, and daughter of Philip Livingston.

title of Patroon was Stephen, 4th, born in Albany March 29, 1789; died there on May 25, 1868. He was a man of great distinction and major general of militia. He married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of William Bayard, of New York.

"The last Patroon," by which title Stephen Van Rensselaer, 4th, was always known, had many stormy hours during almost two decades—the "Forties and Fifties"—occasioned by the refusal of his tenants to render him the ground-rents which had been accorded the former Patroons. The refusal provoked riots to such an extent that both the police and militia had to be called out; houses were burned, and some of

the property destroyed. Getting into the political arena, this was the seed of a party known as "Anti-renters, or Know-nothings." Colonel Church, a prominent citizen of Albany, General Van Rensselaer's friend and attorney, was attacked viciously by rioters on several occasions and once seriously injured. Feeling ran high for years, while the legal battle was fought in the courts, until finally Judge George Gould, of the Supreme Court Bench, and later the presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, gave the decision in General Van Rensselaer's favor.

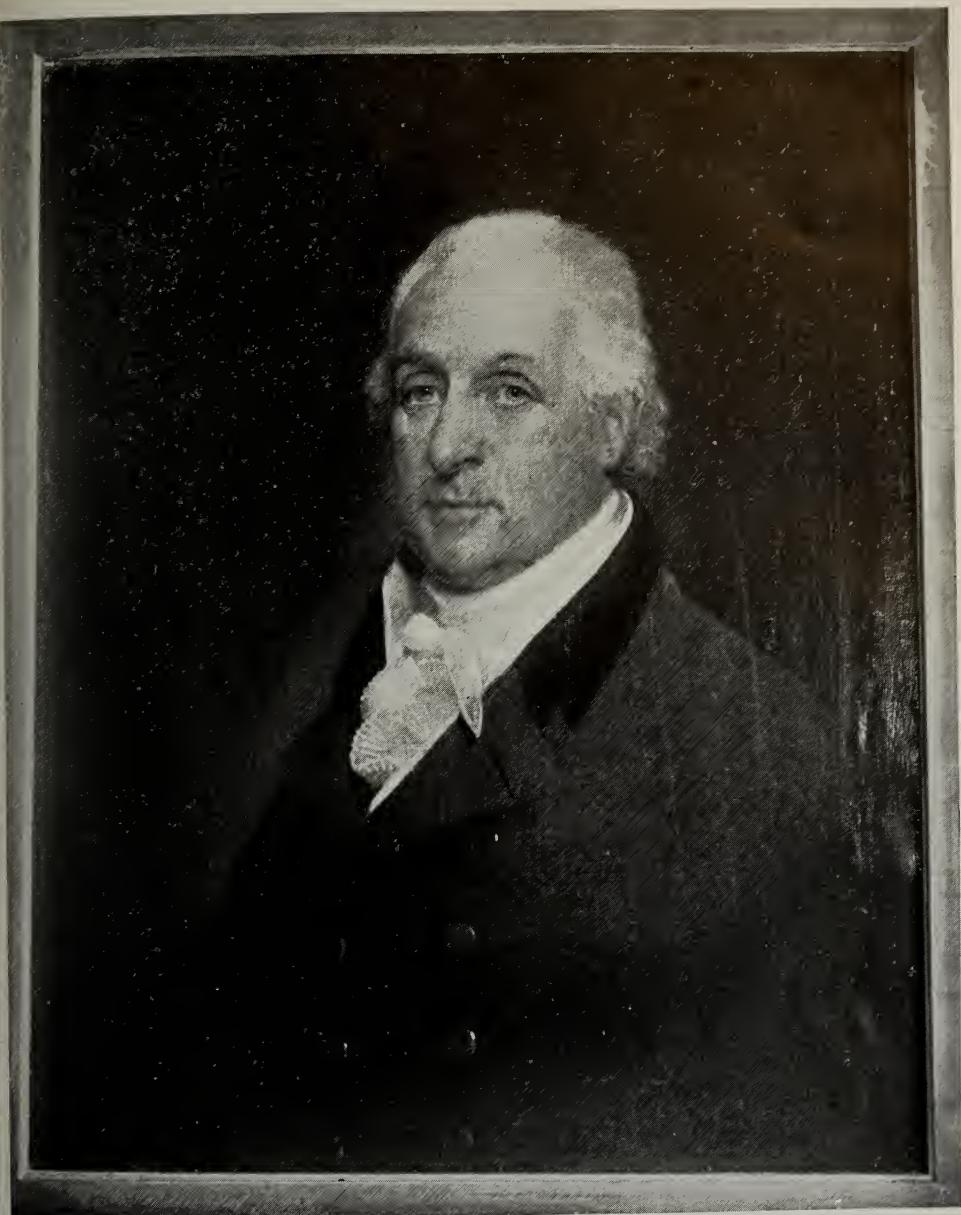
One of the occasions when the stately doors of the Manor House were hospitably thrown open occurred in 1863,



Photo—Edmonston, Washington—from a painting by Malbone.

CORNELIA PATTERSON
Wife of Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer.

during the Civil War, when the Patroon's youngest daughter, Harriet Van Rensselaer, married John Schuyler Crosby, of Albany, afterwards colonel



Photo—Edmonston, Washington, from original portrait owned by Mrs. Theodore Vernon Boynton.

WILLIAM BAYARD, OF NEW YORK

His daughter, Harriet Elizabeth, married the Last Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, 4th.

on the staff of General Philip Sheridan. That evening and the wedding will long be remembered by the writer, who, by virtue of her small stature, was assisted

to mount the beautiful drawing-room table, from whence, over the heads of the other guests, she gazed admiringly at the bride and groom.



Photo—Edmonston, Washington.

THE MANOR HOUSE OF RENSSELAERWYCK

Built in 1765 by Stephen Van Rensselaer, 2d. From painting owned by Mrs. Theodore Vernon Boynton.

SEARCH FOR EPITAPHS

Daughters of the American Revolution can materially aid their Society by copying the inscriptions on tombstones which are often the only authentic source of genealogical information, and filing the epitaphs in the Library at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The inscriptions must be copied literally, using a vertical mark to indicate the end of each line on the tombstone,

but it is not necessary to take down the verses unless they have genealogical or historical value.

Write the inscriptions on separate sheets of paper so that the names may be filed alphabetically. Suitable paper will be furnished upon application to

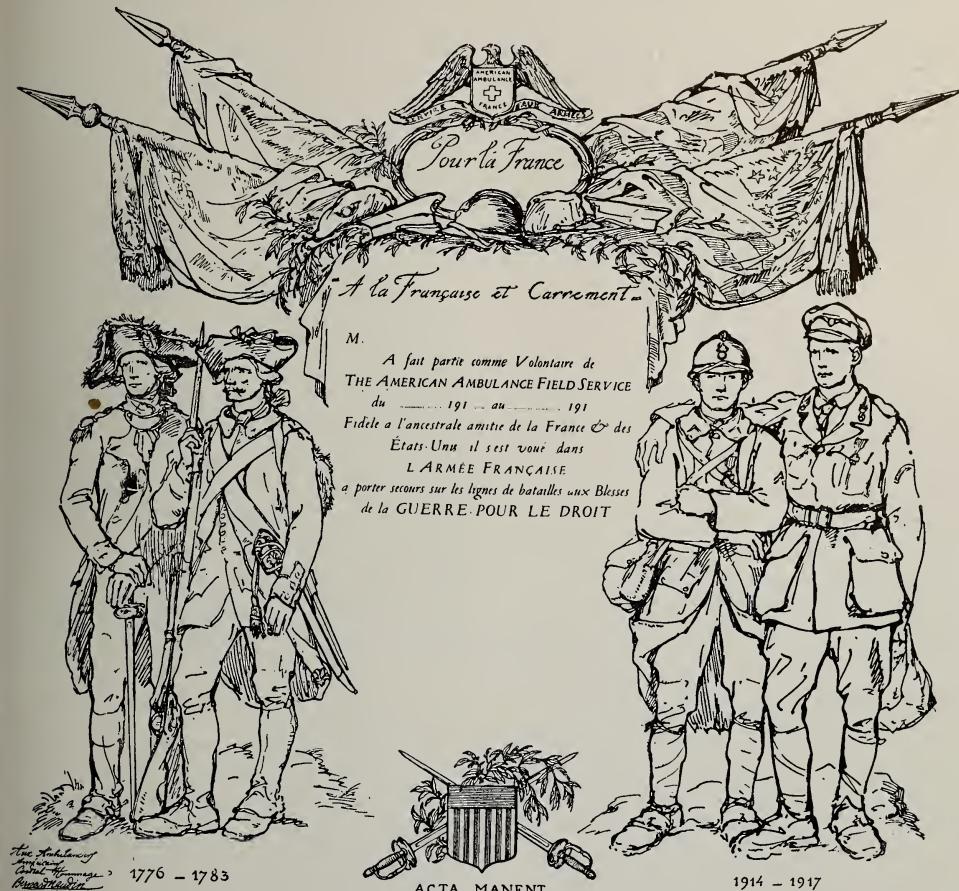
THE LIBRARY,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

FRANCE REMEMBERS THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN HER WAR DIPLOMA

Designed Before the United States Joined the Allies

The French diploma bestowed upon the gallant men of the American Ambulance Field Service during the present war is of particular interest to the

historic dates 1776-1783 underneath, and over the dates 1914-1917 is drawn the American soldier in khaki and the Poilu in his war-worn uniform, standing, as



Reproduced by kind permission of *L'Illustration*.

DIPLOMA AWARDED TO AMERICANS SERVING IN THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS
Designed by M. Bernard Naudin.

Daughters of the American Revolution.
The design, by M. Bernard Naudin,
depicts the Continental soldier and his
French comrade-in-arms, with the his-

their ancestors did, shoulder to shoulder in this second great war for liberty and democracy.

The diploma states:

M. has taken part as a volunteer in the American Ambulance Field Service from 191.. to 191..

Faithful to the ancient friendship of France and the United States, he has allied himself to the French army, carrying help in the line of battle to the wounded in the war for the right.

The diploma was first published in the April *L'Illustration*, a French magazine, with the accompanying article, which is a translation:

"At this time, when America joins herself with the Allies, a special homage is due to her sons who, during two years and a half, have shared the dangers and the glories of our troops.

"Among them the American Ambulance Field Service deserves honorable mention, coming from more than eighty American Universities, Harvard 159 volunteers, Princeton 53, Yale 47,

Leland Stanford 20, Wisconsin 17, Pennsylvania 16, Dartmouth 16, Columbia 15, Chicago 12, etc.

"These young men drive several hundred ambulances, sent in fourteen sections, attached to as many French divisions; eighty of them have already received either the Military Medal or the Cross of Honor.

"This division, entirely supported by Americans and costing several millions, is directed by Mr. A. Piatt Andrews, Professor at Harvard University, and M. Stephen Gallati, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

"These devoted friends of France asked M. Bernard Naudin to draw a diploma which will be accorded to the American Ambulance Field Service of the volunteers.

"This work, begun and finished before the entrance of the United States into the war, has to-day a special and symbolic value."

AMERICA TO HER ALLIES

Congress Provides Battleplanes and Fliers.

—Newspaper Headline.

**By Theodosia Garrison
(of The Vigilantes)**

I send my men in khaki
With singing on their lips—
My engineers and artisans,
My captains and their ships;
But yet another sending
Shall greet your lifted glance,
When the eagles of America
Are on the wing to France.

*My fierce, white eagles,
They shall gather in their might,
In hundreds and in thousands
They shall circle for the flight
With wings that bear the lightning,
With eyes that pierce the night.*

My soldiers and my sailors
Shall prove their wrath and will,
My engineers and artisans
Shall serve you of their skill;
But yet a greater service
The four winds shall advance,
When the eagles of America
Are on the wing to France.

*My fierce, white eagles—
They shall gather for the feast,
Like a swift cloud of judgment
They shall turn them to the East,
And God shall steel their talons
For rending of the beast.*

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

TO INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter (Connecticut). The exercises in connection with the unveiling of the Ancient North East Corner mound stone, situated on Miss Mary Harvey's farm near Jewett City, were held under the auspices of this Chapter in the Baptist Church on Wednesday afternoon, May 16, 1917.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, and other



UNVEILING BOULDER MARKING NORWICH BOUND

Left to right: Mrs. A. M. Brown, Regent, Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut.

distinguished guests of the Chapter went afterward to the Harvey farm. Miss Alice Brown and Miss Martha Brewster, both descendants of former owners of the land lying in a southerly direction from the stone, unveiled the boulder, and the former placed a laurel wreath upon it. As Miss Brewster unfurled the American flag, the salute to the flag was given, and she then placed the flag in the holder prepared for it on the boulder.

With the lapse of a century and a quarter the old boundary stone had been almost forgotten, but its traditions still lingered in the minds of

the neighboring landowners, and a year ago the Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter undertook its restoration.

The inscription on the stone reads:

Ye Ancient Norwich N. E. Corner Bound
1659-1917

D. A. R.

HELEN BURRALL BLISS,
Historian.

Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Mass.) in these days of peril to our beloved country and to the young men who are her defenders, feels that every effort must be made to meet the needs of the hour. There is no longer time to recount what we have done, but high time that we strive zealously to find the avenue of activity wherein each and every member may best serve her country and avert the threatened food shortage which may develop into a national calamity.

We should pledge ourselves to indulge in no extravagances, to dress plainly, and to conserve every ounce of food. The wife of the President has set us an example in economy, and we should follow her leadership; buy nothing which is not needed, and provide foodstuffs by every possible means, either by raising vegetables and fruits in gardens, or preserving them.

During the year just closed, the Chapter meetings have been well attended and much work has been accomplished. The summer school was conducted by the Chapter in the Italian district from July 10 to July 24 in the Bradley School, seventeen girls and sixteen boys being enrolled. After two weeks, the school was discontinued and was opened in the Pleasant Valley school, thirty-one boys and twenty-five girls enrolled. During three weeks there was an average attendance of forty.

The benevolences of the year include a contribution to the Florence Crittenton League, the Lawrence Boys' Club, the Martha Berry School and the International College at Springfield.

In February, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, our State Regent, was the guest of the Chapter. The literary exercises have been of a high order and the Chapter is to be congratulated in having secured the services of distinguished speakers.

CAMELIA A. HOWE,
Historian.

Council Bluffs Chapter (Iowa) has held eight regular meetings. Our Regent has presided at all.

The Board has held three regular and five called meetings.

The Chapter has had an average attendance of twenty-seven members. A most successful year in all ways has been enjoyed.

MADGE H. CINNEY,
Secretary.

Fort Nelson Chapter (Portsmouth, Va.) erected a tablet to commemorate the deeds of Commodore Richard Dale, who "added imperishable glory to the American Navy."



TRIBUTE PAID BY THE FORT NELSON CHAPTER
TO RICHARD DALE

On May 9, 1917—the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Battle of Fort Nelson, fought on the site of the present Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, the tablet was unveiled, a beautiful monument of granite and bronze.

Commodore Richard Dale, a gallant naval officer of the Revolutionary War, was second in command under John Paul Jones in the famous fight between the "Bon Homme Richard" and the British frigate, "Serapis."

The present day crisis, when the liberties of the people and the world's civilization are threatened, seemed a peculiarly fitting time for the Daughters of the American Revolution to honor Richard Dale—a Portsmouth man, a pioneer of the illustrious line of brave men who have gone forth from this city at duty's call to uphold the honor and rights of their country.

A battalion of sailors from the Naval Training Station, with the Post band from the Navy Yard, and the Training Station band gave a distinctly military aspect to the unveiling ceremonies.

The monument, which is about ten feet high, has the bronze tablet which shows a vessel in a rough sea with the Goddess of Liberty as the figurehead, with two men kneeling on either side, one watchful for danger, the other ready for defense—typical of the sailors and soldiers who won honor defending their country. On the reverse of the monument is a smaller bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

"In honor of the memory of Commodore Richard Dale, a native of this place, born November 6, 1756, died in Philadelphia, Pa., February 26, 1826. Erected by Fort Nelson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, May 9, 1917."

ANNIE EMMERSON,
Historian.

Pilgrim Chapter (Iowa City) has completed its nineteenth year of patriotic work with a membership of seventy.

The course of study outlined by the program committee proved very instructive and intensely interesting. Although not allowed a part in the work, we know "How our cities are governed." One meeting was especially appropriate.

The Saturday before the City Manager form of city government was voted upon in our city, Miss Hastings gave us an enthusiastic talk on the subject.

Last September we were able to place a marker on the grave of a real daughter, Mrs. Eliza Melvin Shrader, a former member.

Through the untiring efforts of our Red Cross committee, the Chapter had the honor of sending nearly \$250 to the French Relief Fund. A patriotic movie was given and outside interest aroused until \$73 were raised; enough to support a French orphan for two years. We have a picture of little Paul Marcon and receive interesting but pathetic letters from him and his mother.

Later the husband of one of our members gave us a New Year's present of \$100 for the worthy cause and others have generously contributed. At our last meeting, the Chapter voted to adopt another orphan—each member pledging \$1 or more for the fund.

We have held two patriotic services during the year, July 2 and February 18. To these we invited the G.A.R., W.R.C., S.O.V., the National Guard, and the University cadets; and also accepted the invitation of the W.R.C. to join them in the services May 27th and May 30th.

The usual custom of presenting a medal to the young girl who had the highest standing in American history during her Senior year in the university was continued.

Two of our members have been rewarded for their good work in our Chapter by appointment to chairmanship on State committees; Mrs. Elinor E. Biggs is chairman of the Red Cross committee and Mrs. Lue B. Prentiss, of the Protection of the Flag and the D.A.R. insignia. Through the energetic efforts of Mrs. Prentiss and her committee a new flag law was passed by our last legislature.

Pilgrim Chapter has followed the suggestion of our State Regent and next year, beginning with July 1, will meet the first Saturday of every month in the Red Cross rooms and work under the supervision of trained leaders for the soldiers and sailors, who are fighting to help Europe win and maintain the principles of liberty and democracy which our forefathers won for us in the Revolutionary War.

JESSIE L. ARMS,
Historian.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Ind.). Indiana's Centennial was celebrated in 1916 and the John Paul Chapter chose as its commemorative part in the observance the erection of a boulder to mark the beginning of the old historic Michigan Road. This road traverses

the state from Madison on the Ohio River to Michigan City on Lake Michigan.

The Jefferson County Celebration took place September 28th. The day's exercises began with the dedication of the boulder, program as



BOULDER ERECTED BY JOHN PAUL CHAPTER

follows: Star Spangled Banner, Elks Band; Invocation, Rev. B. E. Antrobus; Presentation of Boulder to Chapter, Mrs. S. M. Strader; Unveiling, Mrs. S. M. Ford, Mrs. E. R. Trow; Acceptance of Boulder, and Presentation to Mayor, J. E. Crozier, Miss Caroline Blankinship, Regent; Display of Chapter Colors, Mrs. R. L. Ireland, Mrs. M. S. Wyatt; Address, "From Byway to Highway," Mrs. M. C. Garber; "History of the Michigan Road," Miss Drusilla Cravens.

On the face of the boulder is a bronze plate bearing this inscription:

The Beginning of the Michigan Road.

Erected by the John Paul Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution

1832

1916.

After the exercises, the assembly formed in line and marched to Chautauqua Park. The Chapter furnished a float for the parade, decked in blue and white and festooned with vines, bearing a D.A.R. flag at each corner and in the center a cannon, manned by young men representing Revolutionary soldiers.

Our first work as a Chapter was local; we made and maintained a park for the benefit of the public, later we extended our work into the county; providing copies of "The Declaration of Independence" for all schools and marking all known graves of Revolutionary

soldiers throughout Jefferson County. Next we responded to many calls for aid from other chapters and for different state purposes, always remembering Memorial Continental Hall. Now we are doing our bit in Relief and Red Cross work, which is world wide.

HENRIETTA GRIGGS ROGERS,
Historian.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter (Medford, Mass.). Our past year has been one of progress and success. We have given many donations to charities, and contributed to a new cause, the Heath School in the Western part of our State.

At the twenty-sixth Continental Congress we were represented by our Regent and four other Chapter members, delegates and alternates.

We have pledged ourselves to do what we can for the Allies, and our Chapter holds meetings each week in the Slave Quarters, Royal House, to prepare surgical dressings.

In May our Chapter entertained the State officers and chapters at the Colonial House, Boston; this was the last meeting held there this season. Two meetings each month from October to May are held, and so the Chapters of the Bay State keep in touch with each other.

In January one of our members presented us with five large silk United States flags, and we are the happy owner of a large thirteen-star flag.

Our Chapter Officers are: Regent, Mrs. Ellen L. Tisdale; Vice Regent, Miss Maria W. Wait; Recording Secretary, Miss Olive L. Hinckley; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eliza M. Gill; Registrar, Mrs. Emma W. Goodwin; Treasurer, Miss Jessie M. Dinsmore; Chaplain, Miss Annie L. Goodrich; Historian, Miss Rhoda C. Slate.

ELIZA M. GILL,
Corresponding Secretary.

Ironedqoit Chapter (New York). The past year marks a period of great activity in the Chapter; activities social, educational, and patriotic; to say nothing of the philanthropic work which is noted in another report.

One of the earliest patriotic celebrations of the year was that of Flag Day; these exercises were held on Mrs. McMasters' lawn. National airs were played by the fife and drum corps; a male quartette rendered several patriotic selections; Mrs. John Miller Horton, Regent

of the Buffalo Chapter, was the guest of honor, and gave a talk on patriotism.

Prior to this was the Preparedness Parade, in which many Daughters of the American Revolution marched. Luncheon was served that day at the Chapter House. During June also occurred the Shakespearean Pageant at Exposition Park.

The monthly meetings of the Chapter presented some fine programs.

This report would be incomplete without mentioning the work done at the Chapter House for the Red Cross. Classes in First Aid have been held in various rooms during the winter and now nearly all the unused space in the Chapter House is occupied by different groups doing Red Cross work. This work must be a gratification to the Daughters of the Revolution, whose watchword has been and always will be—PATRIOTISM.

KATHARINE S. SNOW,
Corresponding Secretary.

Denver Chapter (Denver, Colorado). Monuments have been erected extolling the noble deeds of man, but to Denver Chapter it seems eminently fitting that tribute be paid to a woman for her deed of loyalty and patriotism,—a woman who had the distinction of being the first white woman in Denver, and the still greater distinction of making the first United States flag in Colorado. To commemorate her services a boulder of silver plume granite has been placed on her grave, bearing the inscription:

“In memory of
the maker of the first United States Flag
in Colorado
Katrina Wolf Murat
1824-1910”

Erected by Denver Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution.”

There was legend, romance and history interwoven with the colors of that first flag. The inspiration came from the region of the Rhine and the land of the Dakotahs, and it came from a red merino petticoat.

It was in the winter of 1858-1859 that Katrina Murat, assisted by Wapolah, a Sioux Indian, lovingly sewed the seams of that flag. Mrs. Murat purchased blue and white muslin, but, lacking red material, cut up a rich red merino petticoat, which she had brought from France. We started with a petticoat in our first flag, which presaged woman's electoral equality. It was in our first banner and has come to stay.

Wapolah aided in sewing the stripes, while Mrs. Murat arranged the placing of the stars. The significance of the flag was grasped only partially by Wapolah. She thought it applied more to the President than to the country, for she often said, while regarding it: "for the great Father at Washington." Later Wapolah heeded the call of her own people, returned to the Dakotas, and was lost sight of.

A pole was brought from the foothills and the flag raised by means of rope and pully, amidst a throng of spectators. Three hearty cheers made a fitting climax to the ceremony.

Katrina Wolf was born in Heidelsheim, Baden, August 20, 1824. She married a wealthy German and came to this country with him in 1848. After his death she married Count Henry Murat, of a distinguished French family. Shortly after their marriage Count and

of sweetness and resignation which made her happy.

When asked, in her old age, how she made the flag without a pattern, her answer, simple and direct, was: "How could anyone who has seen that flag and loves liberty and freedom forget what it is like? I knew there must be a star for every State and I counted the States at that time. When you love America, you love the American flag."

GRACE DEISHER,
Historian.

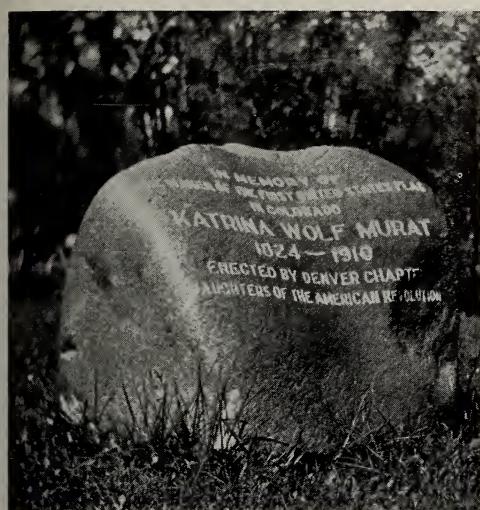
Wadsworth Chapter (Middletown, Conn.), the oldest Chapter of the society in Connecticut, and the second oldest in New England, has just celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday. The hostess of the occasion was a Charter member, and she was assisted in receiving by the other Charter members.

The program consisted of reminiscences by Charter members. One paper gave a very interesting and amusing account of the struggles incident to the founding of the National Society. Another paper on "The Making and Adoption of the By-Laws of Wadsworth Chapter" was of especial interest, as the same By-Laws with few changes are in force in our Chapter to-day. We all felt pride in hearing of the work of our first members in a paper entitled "The Earliest Labors and Leaders of Our Society." The beautiful old burying ground, reclaimed through the untiring efforts of these loyal women, is a splendid monument to their patriotic zeal.

The musical part of the program was very enjoyable, and so was the Social hour.

Wadsworth Chapter has one hundred and twenty-three members. During the past year it has accomplished much in patriotic and philanthropic work. We have made two hundred pillows for the French wounded and sent much clothing to France. We are pledged to support a French orphan the coming year, also the Chapter has taken an active part in Red Cross work—both in securing membership and in doing practical work. We have helped many other organizations—the Middlesex Hospital Aid, the Social Service League, the Day Nursery, the District Nurse Association, etc. We have taken a practical interest in the Ellsworth Memorial, the property of the Connecticut D. A. R. We have also assisted the work among the Southern mountain whites. We are, in short, endeavoring to make the Chapter an effective force for good.

(MRS. W. E.) SARAH W. C. TERRILL,
Historian.



BOULDER ERECTED BY CHAPTER IN MEMORY OF KATRINA WOLF MURAT

Countess Murat went to Europe, and while there purchased the petticoat which was destined to become famous. During these days they lived a life of luxury, but Count Murat, kind, generous and spendthrift, experienced vicissitudes of fortune, and led a vagrant existence for several years before his death in the County Hospital in Denver. Mrs. Murat, or Countess Murat, as she was known in the pioneer days of Colorado, was thrown upon her own resources and eventually followed the humble life of a washerwoman. With her own earnings she built the little white frame cottage which was her last home.

The heart of this woman held neither sadness nor bitterness. There was a tranquillity

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

On entering the service of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as Genealogical Editor, I most earnestly plead for coöperation in collecting unpublished Revolutionary Records, Bible Records, Affidavits from the Local Court Records, unpublished Church Records, Tombstone Records and Final Accounts. In the pages allotted to this Department, it is your privilege and mine, to be History Builders, under Liber and Folio for this, and coming generations.

MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES.

By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

An alphabetical list of those who took the Oath of Fidelity and Support to the State of Maryland in Anne Arundel County, 1778.

Continued from July Magazine

Augustine Randall	Covington Ricketts	John Rowden (Baltimore County)	William Ray, Jr.
David Robeson	Philip Richardson	William Reynolds (Baltimore County)	John Rogers
Benjamin Riton	Joseph Richardson	Joseph Ratcliffe	Henry Ridgely
Robert Reynolds	William Reed	Robert Reynolds	Greenbury Ridgely
James Reid	Stephen Rawlings	William Ridgely (Elkridge)	Thomas Reynolds
Thomas Rutland	Aaron Rawlius, of William	Charles Ridgely	Joseph Ray
John Randall		William Ridgely, Jr.	James Rowland
Adam Richardson	William Rawlings	Nicholas Ridgely	John Randall
Absalom Ridgely	Richard Rawlings	Thomas Riley	John Grant Rencher
Robert Ruth	Aaron Rawlings	Jacob Ryan	James Riggs
James Ringgold	William Ryan	William Ridgely, of William	William Roberts
Charles Ratchiffe	William Roberts	Mark Ridgely	Benjamin Russell
Robert Ridge	William Rawlings	Richard Ray	Joseph Richardson
Richard Richardson	Richard Robison	William Ray, Sen.	Henry Riston
Francis Rawlings, Jr.	William Reynolds	John Ray, Jr.	John Randall
Stephen Rawlings	Francis Rawlings	Nathan Ryan	Greenbury Ridgely
John Rawlings	William Rawlings	Basil Ridgely	Nicholas Ridgely
John Ridout	William Ridgely	William Ridgely	John Ridgely
Isaac Rawlings	Joshua Ridgely	John Ray, Jr.	Linon Riggs
William Roberts	Lawrence Robinson	James Reynolds	George Rait
Francis Ridgely	Charles Ridgely	Joseph Roberts	John Reed
Nathaniel Ross	Thomas Ricketts	C. Ridgely, of John	Richard Randall
Ezekiel Ross	Aquila Randall	Robert Ryan	George Ross
John Rhodes	Greenbury Randall		Samuel Rawlings
Charles Robertson	Jacob Riffle		John Robson
Levin Ross	John Randall		Samuel Rusbatch
John Risten	William Russell		Charles Rockhold

Thomas Robosson	William Schuffle	Joseph Sewell	Thomas Sappington
Obed Robosson	Thomas Sparrow	Joseph Sewell, Jr.	Joseph Spurrier
Richard Robosson	John Sears	Philip Sewell	Martin Shuts
Oneal Robosson	John Shaw	Benjamin Sewell	Thomas Spurrier, Sen.
William Richards, Sen.	Charles Steuart	Greenbury Sewell	William Simpson
Benjamin Raner	William Sands	Aaron Spurrier	William Skeile
John Raner	John Justus Seibert	Benjamin Shipley	Samuel Stoner
James Raner	John Sands	George Smith	Thomas Shepherd
Robert Reynolds	William Skerrett	Carman Smith	John Stockster
Richard Ridgely	Jeremiah Satchwell	Benjamin Stevens	Samuel Stack
G. Charles Ridgely	James Sanders, Sen.	John Salway	Adam Scott
James T. Rigby	Robert Steuart	John Stations	Francis Simpson
Hampton Robinson	James Steuart	Rezin Stevens, Baltimore County	Thomas Snowden
Thomas Robinson, of Charles	John Thomas Swan	Vachel Shipley	Benjamin Battle Shearbertt
John Reynolds	Charles Stewart	Mordecai Selby, Jr.	Henry Shepherd
Joseph Richardson, Dorchester County	Charles Stewart, Jr.	Jabert Shipley	William Simmonds
Francis Robosson	Edward Sefton	Adams Shipley (Baltimore County)	George Simmons
Samuel Robasson	John Sefton	John Scrivener	Abraham Sollars
Luke Robasson	William Sefton	Richard Stringer	Peter Seith
George Robinson	John Sorrell	Thomas Spurrier, Jr.	John Scrivener
Clarke Rockhold, Sen.	James Sanders, Jr.	Benjamin Simpson	Richard Scrivener
Henry Ridgely	John Sappington	Amos Simpson	Francis Scrivener
Vachel Robinson	Abraham Short	Greenbury Simpson	William Scrivener
John Rockhold	John Stel	Adam Shipley	William Spicknell
Clarke Rockhold, Jr.	Henry Sibell	John Shipley	John Smith
George Robinson	Jonathan Sands	Greenbury Shipley, Baltimore County	Lewis Scrivenor
John Reves	Joseph Stevens	Benjamin Shipley, Baltimore County	John Scrivinor
John Richards	Thomas Smith	Peter Shipley, Baltimore County	Stephen Steuart
Jonathan Rawlings	Thomas Noble Stockett	Samuel Shipley, Baltimore County	Abraham Simmons
Richard Rawlings	John Sellman	John Stone	John Stone
Gassaway Rawlings	Caleb Stewart	Henry Shipley	William Simmons
Robert Richards	Jonathan Sellman	Robert Shipley	Jeremiah Chapman
Elijah Robosson	Lewis Stockett	John Shipley	Simmons
John Small	William Sanders	William Shipley, Jr.	William Simmons, Jr.
Bright Sellivir	I. Robert Smith	George Shipley, Jr.	Christopher Sholde
Jonathan Sampson	Isaac Swann	Samuel Shipley, Jr. (Baltimore County)	Robert Sollars
Joseph Selby	Anthony Smith	William Shipley	Samuel Sheckell
Thomas Cooper Sarson	David Stewart	William Sykes (Baltimore County)	John Shipley
Vachill Stevens	John Smith	Nicholas Selby	William Spurrier
Dennis Stevens	Robert Scrivenor	Dawson Steuart	Richard Savage
John Smith	George Stalker	William Sellman	Richard Scott
Elijah Stocker	Benjamin Selby	David Scott	George Scott
Philip Smith	Jonathan Selby	Samuel Shipley	Richard Shipley, Sen.
Thomas Stinchcomb	John Sappington	Vachel Stevens	Stephen Steward
Sennet Sanders	William Sappington	David Shaddows	Thomas Sutton
John Semson	Nathaniel Sappington	John Swanard	H. Gilbert Smith
Charles Steuart	Richard Sappington	William Stevens	Isaac Simmons
John Short	Vachel Sewell	Charles Simpson	Stephen Steward, Jr.
Joseph Smith	John Sewell		Charles Spencer
William Sears	Leonard Sellman		Richard Sawyer
John Shepherd	Augustine Sewell		William Scrivinor
Nathaniel Stephen	Joseph Simon		Nicholas Seeke
George Schelhamer	Edward Stewart		Thomas Sheets
	David Stewart		Edward Sanders
	Elisha Stansbury		

Robert Sands	Richard Tidings, Jr.	James Vineyard	Richard Wells
Richard Sawyer	John Tydings	John Vernell	Edward White
Philemon Smith	William Turner	Richard Vernell	Joseph Williams, of
Gassaway Sellman	Richard Tydings	Ray Vennon	Richard
Thomas Smith	Jeremiah Thomas	Joseph Williams	Aaron Watkins
John Shard	James Tootell	John Wilmot, Jr.	John Weems
Henry Selby	Joseph Thackroll	James Williams	Thomas Watkins
Samuel Smith	Caleb Taylor	Jacob Wright	Richard Watkins
Richard Smith	Thomas Taft	Samuel Wilson	Benjamin Welch
John Stevens	Thomas Tawy	Daniel Wells	Robert Whitecomb
Charles Stevens	Nicholas Thackrell	John Wilmott	William Woodward, Jr.
Thomas Smith	Rhesa Todd	Daniel Wells	Philemon Warfield
Rezin Smith	Alexander Todd	John Wilmott	John Warfield, of Rich-
Green Spurrier,	Balti- more County	James Talbot (Balti- more County)	ard Henry O'Neal Welch
Michael Shivery		William Thompson	Nicholas Worthington
Levin Spurrier,	Balti- more County	Joseph Turner	Silvanus Warfield
Henry Sheets		Joseph Thornton (Bal- timore County)	Luke Warfield
Thomas Sprigg		William Tydie (Balti- more County)	Thomas Warfield
William Sellman, Jr.		Lance Todd, Sen.	Samuel Watson
Isaac Simmons		Richard Talbot	Vachel White
Samuel Smith		Richard Talbot, Jr.	William Watson
John Sheketts		William Taylor	Thomas Wootten
John Scott		John Topping	William Weaklin
John Sheketts		Thomas Todd	Charles Weaklin
Richard Shekett		Philip Thomas, Jr.	Joseph Williamson
Francis Shekett		William Tucker	Robert Welch, of John
Samuel Shekett		John Tucker	Robert Welch
Solomon Storey		Benjamin Talbot	William Williams
George Sank		Charles Prigg	Joseph Williams
Daniel Steward		Richard Todd	Samuel Watkins
William Spicer		John Thomas	C. Gassaway Watkins
Thomas Snowden		Richard Tootell	John Watkins, of John
Nicholas Shepherd		John Todd	William Wyvill
Edward Smith		William Thomas	Joseph Watkins
George Sank		Thomas Tongue	Thomas Watkins, Jr.
Edward Timmons		Zachariah Tucker	Edmund Wayman
Sele Tucker		G. Thomas	Joseph Williams, of Jo-
Thomas Tucker		William Townshend	seph
William Thornton		Samuel Thornton	John Welch
Zachariah Thacknel		Jervis Tyler	William Ward
William Tomlinson		William Tillard	John Walmsley
John Thackrel		John Turner	Charles Wright
Rezin Thackrel		Thomas Turner	Anthony Woodfield
Simon Tilar		John Tims	William Wren
Edward Thompson		Sabritt Trott	William Womsley
Thomas Thompson		Abraham Targuary	Francis Wayman
Alexander Thompson		Thompson Trott	William Woodward, Jr.
John Thompson		John Trott	Nathan Waters
William Tuck		Abraham Turner	Thomas Wilson
Richard Thompson		Isaac Tucker	Henry Woodcock
James Taylor		John Unsworth	John Wells
Richard Tiers		Samuel Vernell	James West
Philip Thomas			Oliver Whiddon
			William Walton

Bani Warfield	Zeb Wood	Richard Welch	Thomas Worthington
Benjamin Warfield	Thomas Woodward	Hopewell Wood	(of Nick)
Philip Warfield	John Whittle	Jacob Welch	John Waters
A. Charles Warfield	Thomas Wright	David Weems	John Williams
John W. Warfield	John Williss	George Wallace	Thomas Wilson
Thomas White	David Wems, Jr.	William Weems, Jr.	John Welsh, Sen.
Joseph Watkins	John Whittington	James Whittington	Levin Warfield (Montgomery County)
Joseph Watson	Thomas Whittington	Richard Wells	Stephen Watkins
Joseph White, Sen.	Morgan Wood	Francis White	Aaron Welch
Gideon White	William Wood	William Westley	John Watkins, Jr.
Joseph White, Jr.	John Wastiness	John Wason	John Watkins, Sen.
William Willing	Andrew Wein	Nathaniel Wells	John Welch (of Robert)
Daridge Warfield	Henry Wilson	Lancelot Warfield	Benjamin Wells
Califf Warfield	Benjamin Ward	Thomas Weakle	Benjamin Watkins
Henry Warfield	Zachariah Welch	John Walker	Richard Wells
Henry Wheeler	Absolom White	Joseph Waters	Samuel Ward, Jr.
Nathan Waters	James Walker	Thomas Wright	John Ward
Ezekiel Waters	Charles Watkins	Jacob Warters	Willoughby Wherrett
Ezel Warfield	Richard Wells	Richard Welsh	William Yietdell
James Wilson	John Watts	Ephraim Warfield	Nehemiah Younger
Elisha Warfield	Horatis White	Seth Warfield, Jr.	Joshua Yeates
Charles Worthington	Richard Warfield	Bela Warfield	Thomas Yieldell
Richard Warfield	Daniel Wells	Jeremiah Watkins	William Yieldhell, Jr.
Richard Wells	Charles White	John Welsh	William Yieldhell
Vachel Warfield (of Benjamin)	John White	William Wells	George Yieldhell
Edward Warfield	William Wood	Samuel Ward	Benjamin Yieldhell
Seth Warfield	Samuel Warfield	Nicholas Worthington	Samuel Yieldhell
James Warfield	Josephus Waters	John Weems	William Young
Seth Warfield	Samuel Warfield, Jr.	Duke Wyvil	Joshua Young
Brice Warfield	David Watson	Elisha Warfield	Joshua Young, Jr.
John Woodein	John Welch	George Watts	Robert Yieldhell
William Wyllbe	John Ward	Charles Wallace	Richard Young
Henry Waters	Thomas Whittington	Thomas Watkins	Robert Young
William Ward	John Whittington	James Wilson	John Young
	Joseph Warner		

GIFTS CONTRIBUTED TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

At the meeting of the National Board of Management in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, on June 20th, announcement was made by the President General of the cancelling of the debt on the Block certificates, amounting to \$7,555.61, through the generosity of Messrs. J. E. Caldwell and Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

The announcement caused a sensation and received prolonged applause, the members of the Board giving the donors a rising vote of thanks.

The President General also stated that the "Illustrated Lecture" on Memorial Conti-

nental Hall by Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Eliza O. Denniston, had been presented to the National Society by Mrs. Ammon and Miss Denniston. The lecture and slides, which contain one hundred and ten valuable views, will be kept at Memorial Continental Hall and can be obtained by Chapters through the International Bureau on Slides and Lectures.

Two "State Spoons," the gifts of Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General from Georgia, and Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General, were added to the interesting collection in the Banquet Hall.

HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME

HOUSEWIVES : Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has perfected a series of practical lessons in home gardening, planting, canning, and preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats. These lessons will be given in this Magazine for the benefit of housewives desiring to learn the latest and most practical methods of growing and preserving food. The Department's canning system applies to all varieties of vegetables and fruits, and does not require either particular recipes or expensive cooking utensils. *Can the food you have, with what you have.*

Readers desiring further information on any particular lesson can apply to the Editor.

Vegetables Preserved by Fermentation Method

MAKE CONTAINERS AIR-TIGHT.

Sauer kraut and pickles put up by the fermentation method used abroad are fairly well known in this country, but comparatively few persons have thought of trying it as a household measure for preserving these and other vegetables. Those who like acid foods and who have too few canning containers to hold their surplus products may find this method useful. The following description of the method of fermenting vegetables has been prepared by one of the bacteriologists in the Bureau of Chemistry, who has been experimenting with this process.

The vegetables are not cooked, but are put down in a salt brine in any non-metal water-tight container and are sealed up with paraffin and are otherwise made air-tight. Under this treatment lactic acid will develop, and this acid, the value of which as food has been recognized, acts as a preservative.

TO PRESERVE CUCUMBERS.

Wash the fruit if necessary and pack into a clean, water-tight barrel, keg, or crock. On the bottom of the barrel place a layer of dill and a handful of mixed spice. Add another layer of dill and another handful of spice when the barrel is half full, and when almost full add a third layer. If a keg or crock is used, the amount of dill and spice can be reduced in proportion to the size of the receptacle. When the container has been filled within a few inches of the top, add a

layer of covering material—beet tops or grape leaves—about an inch thick. If any spoilage should occur on the surface, this layer will protect the vegetables beneath. Press down with a clean board weighted with bricks or stone. Do not use limestone or sandstone.

Make a brine by adding 1 pound of salt to 10 quarts of water. To each 10 quarts of brine so made add two-thirds of a quart of vinegar. The vinegar is used primarily to keep down the growth of injurious bacteria until the lactic-acid ferment starts, but it also adds to the flavor. Add sufficient brine to cover the material and allow to stand 24 hours. Then make air-tight, as described below. The time necessary for complete fermentation to occur depends upon the temperature. In a warm place only five days to a week may be necessary; in a cool cellar three to four weeks.

BEETS AND STRING BEANS.

The strings should be removed from string beans before they are put up. Beets, of course, require careful washing to remove all dirt before brining. If it is desired, when finally the beets or string beans are to be eaten, to wash out the brine and serve them as fresh vegetables, the addition of spice when they are put up is not necessary. Proceed as with cucumbers.

MAKE THE CONTAINERS AIR-TIGHT.

There always will be more or less bubbling and foaming of the brine during the first stages of fermentation. After this ceases a thin film will appear which will spread rapidly over the whole surface and develop quickly into a heavy, folded membrane. This scum is a growth of yeast-like organisms which feed upon the acid formed by fermentation. If allowed to grow undisturbed it will eventually destroy all the acid and the fermented material will spoil. To prevent this scum from forming it is necessary to exclude the air from the surface of the brine. This should be done by either of two methods, 24 hours after the vegetables have been packed.

Perhaps the best method is to cover the

surface—over the board and around the weight—with very hot, melted paraffin. If the paraffin is sufficiently hot to make the brine boil when poured upon it, the paraffin will form a smooth, even layer before hardening. Upon solidifying, it effects an airtight seal. Oils, such as cottonseed oil or the tasteless liquid petroleum, may also be used for this purpose. As a measure of safety with crocks, it is advisable to cover the top with a cloth soaked in melted paraffin. Put the cover in place before the paraffin hardens.

The second method, which may be used with barrels or kegs, is to pack the container as full as possible and then replace the head. In using this method for fermentation of beets, cucumbers, or string beans, add the board and weights as described above and allow to stand for 24 hours before heading. During this period most of the gas first formed escapes and the container then may be headed up tight, first removing the board and weights. Then bore an inch hole in the head and fill the barrel with brine, allowing

no air space. Allow bubbles to escape. Add more brine, if possible, and plug the vent tight. If the barrel does not leak, fermented products put up in this manner will keep indefinitely.

After sealing with paraffin the containers should be set where they will not be disturbed until the contents are to be used. Any attempt to remove them from one place to another may break the paraffin seal and necessitate resealing. If the containers are not opened until cold winter weather, the vegetables should keep without spoilage until they are used up. If opened in warm weather, they are likely to spoil quite rapidly unless the paraffin is reheated and the container resealed immediately. In the case of cucumbers and chayotes, it is preferable, if enough material is available, to use the method of packing in kegs or barrels, as described above.

Only those vegetables which can not be kept by storing or early ones that are not available later in the season should be preserved. Late beets, for example, can be better kept in the cellar.

THE PLANTING OF THE GREEN

By Alice Corbin
(of the Vigilantes)

Oh, Woody, dear, and did ye hear
The noise that's going round?
We are rising by ten thousands
And we're ploughin' of the ground!
We are droppin' in the corn and beans,
We are plantin' wheat for all.
We are mobilizin' turnips, too,
An' answering the call!

Your Auntie Sam is makin' jam
For all the boys to eat,
And when she gets her dander up,
You know she can't be beat!
She's bossin' all the folks about,
The farm's no home at all!
It's just a mobilizin' camp
For answerin' the call!

So, Woody, dear, ye need not fear.
The country's coming strong;
You can hear the factories' whistles,
You can hear the dummy's gong,
You can hear the crops a-sproutin',
You can hear the seedlings say,
"We're pushing up for freedom, too—
We'll do our bit today!"

Your Uncle Sam says, "Here I am!"
We're marching everywhere;
We are planting beets an' bayonets,
Oh, we've hayseeds in our hair!
But we're marching to the music
Of a lasting peace for all—
With our reapers and our muskets
We are answering the call!

WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE PERFECTS PLANS FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Mrs. William H. Wait

Director of Publicity

At the meeting of the committee on War Relief Service at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, June 21st, plans were perfected by means of which Daughters of the American Revolution can be of great assistance to their country. These plans comprise four branches of usefulness, all of which eliminate the danger of misdirected energy, and bear the stamp of Government approval. The four branches are classified briefly:

Knitting necessary garments for sailors on United States vessels named for Revolutionary heroes.

Clipping Bureau, by means of which sailors will be supplied with magazines and news articles.

Preparing jellies to be stored for hospitals.

The adoption of French orphans—innocent victims of war's relentless harvest.

The Secretary of the Navy has endorsed the making of knitted garments for sailors, and commanders of vessels patrolling the coast have sent an urgent plea for a large supply to outfit the sailors this coming winter.

The Navy League has published especially for the Daughters of the American Revolution a pamphlet containing the biographies of the Revolutionary heroes for whom the United States destroyers have been named, a description of the vessels, and the number of the crew manning each vessel.

Mrs. William H. Wait, Director of Publicity, has sent the State Regents a letter for distribution to the Chapters, enclosing the Navy League bulletin, No. 162, and stating the method to be followed by Chapters in selecting a vessel and in forwarding the completed garments, consisting of sweater, muffler, wristlet, and helmet, to the Navy League for distribution to the commander of the vessel designated.

Another undertaking of the Navy League, occasioned by the need of the sailors, is the

establishment of a clipping and magazine bureau. The War Service Committee at its last meeting heartily recommended that members of the society coöperate with the Navy League in gathering clippings from newspapers and magazines. It was suggested that stories from magazines be taken out and the edges stitched together to make them less bulky. Illustrated articles, current, political, religious, scientific, and comic, are desired. The Navy League, 1201 16th Street, Washington, D. C., will, upon request, furnish addressed envelopes in which to enclose these clippings and magazine stories.

The third activity which the War Relief Committee especially urges Chapters to undertake is the making of jelly for hospital use in the event of food shortage. The jelly can be stored, the Chapter Regent notifying her State Regent of the number of jars; she in turn to keep record of all Chapter supplies, and inform the District Chairman the amount her State can furnish. The latter will report to the National chairman, who will notify the proper authorities, and the Chapter nearest the hospital requiring the jelly will be called upon to furnish it when the emergency arises.

There are no more pathetic figures in Europe to-day than the little orphans of France who have lost all, and stand on the threshold of starvation, facing a death horrible to contemplate.

1776 saw the birth of a new nation—let 1776 French orphans be rejuvenated by the generosity of the Daughters of the American Revolution who will thus repay in part the country's debt to gallant France. \$36.50 will support a child for one year.

The names and addresses of French orphans can be secured by applying to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1917-1918.

President General

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1918.)

MRS. J. F. MAUPIN, 42 N. COURT ST., PORTSMOUTH, VA.	MRS. C. B. LETTON, 1910 E ST., LINCOLN, NEB.
MRS. JOSEPH S. WOOD, 135 S. 2ND AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.	MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY, 1106 JACKSON ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.
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(Term of office expires 1919.)

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, WATERFORD, CONN.	MRS. HAROLD R. HOWELL, 630 41ST ST., DES MOINES, IOWA.
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(Term of office expires 1920.)

MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT, 770 PENNA. AVE., DENVER, COLO.	MISS JEANIE D. BLACKBURN, 718 UPPER 11TH ST., BOWLING GREEN, KY.
MRS. FRED H. H. CALHOUN, CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.	MRS. SAMUEL McKNIGHT GREEN, 3815 MAGNOLIA AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO.
MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY, 87 WALCOTT ST., PAWTUCKET, R. I.	MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER, 711 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.
MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOT, ROCKVILLE, MD.	

Chaplain General

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
THE PORTNER APARTMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Recording Secretary General

MISS EMMA L. CROWELL,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Treasurer General

MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
HEATHCOTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Librarian General

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. WOODBURY PULSIFER,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Registrar General

MISS GRACE M. PIERCE,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Historian General

MRS. GEORGE K. CLARKE,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

Curator General

MISS CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, June 20, 1917

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, June 20, 1917, at 10 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, spoke of the many occasions in May and June that served to inspire, among them the President's speech on Flag Day, the interest and enthusiasm and patriotism called out by the sale of the Liberty Bonds, the massing of the women for the dedication of the Red Cross Building, and then the Registration Day when the flower of the land was numbered, all of which must have inspired every one to better and further work for the Master, and she had found many things in the Scriptures along the lines of the thought and work of the Daughters, the references to the numbering of the men, of banners, standards, insignia, and emblems: Numbers ii, 2: Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house, far off (or over against) about the tabernacle of the congregation shall they pitch. Psalms xx, 5: We will rejoice in Thy salvation, in the name of our God we will set up our banners, the Lord fulfil all thy petitions. Psalms ix, 4: Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Isaiah xiii, 2: Lift ye up a banner upon the high mountains, exalt the voice unto them. Isaiah xl ix, 22: Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will lift up my hand to the Gentiles, and set up my standard to the people. Miss Pierce quoted the following definition of a patriot, from George Fred Knowles: "Who is the Patriot? It is he Who knows no boundary, race, or creed, Whose Nation is Humanity Whose Countrymen all Souls that need."

From Paul's letter to his beloved Timothy, two or three phrases from the second chapter, ii Timothy; Thou therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also. Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.

Following the prayer of the Chaplain General, the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll call resulted as follows, with the addition of several who came in during the morning: *Active officers*, Mesdames Guernsey, Maupin, Wood, Hanger, Minor, Grant, Longley, Foster, Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mesdames Pulsifer, Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mesdames Johnston, Heath, Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*, Mesdames Buel, Hall, Brumbaugh, Pursell, Bosley, Ellison, Wait, Sherrerd, Spraker, Morrison, Young, Harris, Cook, Duvall, Smith, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; *State Vice Regents*, Mesdames Phillips and Holt.

The President General stated that she had a letter from Mrs. Clarke, Historian General, giving the information that her brother was very ill, which would prevent her from attending the Board meeting, and also a letter from Mrs. Morris, State Regent of Minnesota, regretting that the illness of her husband would make it impossible for her to attend. Mrs. Foster moved that a note of sympathy be sent from this Board to these members, which motion was seconded, and the Secretary was requested to write expressing the sympathy of the members of the board.

The President General read her report as follows:

Report of President General.

Members of the National Board of Management:

Since our last meeting two months ago, we have been busy getting our affairs in order and not one of us has been idle, I am sure, for many of us have been confronted by the duties of a new office, and no matter how familiar we may be with the work—when it comes to actually directing it there are many problems to be solved which take time and consideration, once we actually assume authority.

One of the first things I did as your President General was to go to New York where the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. George M. Minor, and I got in touch with the affairs of our official organ and made arrangements for closing the existing publication plans. All this will be embodied in Mrs.

Minor's report to you so I shall not take your time for what will be given later in detail. At present the Magazine appears to be in a fair way to become a source of great pride instead of a burden—the subscriptions are mounting up and many of our State Regents are carrying on a systematic campaign in the interests of our official organ. Some of the letters I have received are most encouraging and the spirit of these letters sent to the Chapters by enthusiastic women is sure to bring satisfactory results.

It is a matter of importance in your State work, to bring to your Chapter members the necessity of supporting the Magazine, and I hope you will encourage your State committees on the Magazine to put all their energies to work and send in subscriptions from every member.

With the standing committees appointed and their work running smoothly, I spent a few days at home, and it may interest you to know that I had a royal welcome in Independence. A reception was given in my honor which was attended by Daughters from all over the State of Kansas. I returned to Washington on May 22 and on the 24th a meeting of the Executive Committee was held, the action of which will be covered by the report of the Recording Secretary General. One of the matters we decided at that meeting was to grant permission to Messrs. Kreisel and Dickey of Kansas City, Mo., to furnish a eulogy to the Flag entitled "Behold the Flag" to our Chapters to be sold for the benefit of the Society, and to sell these cards elsewhere, giving the Society a percentage on each card. The firm is known to me and entirely responsible and the Committee decided unanimously that the proposition, which in no way involved the Society, was a good one. I have received a letter from the firm stating that a copy of my letter and of the eulogy had been sent to all State Regents but the distribution of the eulogy was delayed owing to some delay in finishing the plates, which had to conform to certain specifications.

Since the meeting of the Executive Committee I have remained in Washington making up committee lists and attending to the routine business of my office, experiencing much pleasure in the willing assistance from all departments. In appointing the committees I have decided on a new plan. There will be a chairman and vice chairman or vice chairmen—according to the work of the committee,—and six members appointed from different districts after the plan of our War Relief Committee—to act from the various sections of the country, with the State chairmen who will be the only other members of the committees. This will reduce the size of our committees and place them on a more active working basis. There are some exceptions to this rule—as for in-

stance Memorial Continental Hall Committee—but in the majority of cases I have followed my plan, and feel confident that it will succeed in creating greater efficiency.

I have gone over the building with the Chairman of Building and Grounds and have found there is need of immediate repairs. For several years the building has been neglected—the woodwork in many places has rotted for lack of paint, the walls need repointing outside, and the inside walls are badly stained and the entire equipment shows the effect of wear and tear. A building like this should be kept in perfect repair, since letting it run down means to incur a heavy expense.

Naturally the present great National crisis is first in our thoughts and the work of our War Relief Service Committee has required much thought on the part of its members and your President General. Secretary McAdoo honored me with an appointment on the Woman's Committee on the Liberty Loan and I sent a personal letter to every member of the Society urging the purchase of these War Bonds. In many cases the purchase had already been made as the committee came to its decision to send out the personal appeal rather late, but it is gratifying to know the members had responded liberally and while many subscriptions were sent directly to me and to the Treasurer General, I received and am still receiving letters from all over the country telling me that our members had already subscribed through their local banks.

In sending out the personal letter to our members, which was done by the Government, the list made for the Belgian Relief Fund was used, and this I find is neither complete nor correct, therefore, I would suggest that before carrying out the order of Congress in regard to the new Directory, all Chapter Regents should be notified to send in a complete list of Chapter members and correct addresses immediately after the June elections in order that our records may be brought up to date. It is not the fault of our offices here that these records are not perfect—it is because the Chapters do not send in corrections and changes of address. Until we get these lists right up to date there will be no use in going to the heavy expense of issuing a new directory. My plan would be to have a blank prepared which will be sent to each Chapter Regent to be filled out with the full name and address of each member of the Chapter—these blanks will be perforated at one side and each page may be inserted in a loose leaf filing case in the Organizing Secretary's office—the card index can be made from these lists. With the need of reaching each member facing us at any time, this work should be done *at once*. It will save time and expense if a systematic revision of our lists is made as it will be very

easy to impress upon the Chapter Regents the convenience and absolute necessity of keeping their records up to date once we have proved that a little care and thought will greatly facilitate our work, and save much postage to say nothing of the time which re-addressing, or notifying postmasters as to correct address consumes.

In our War Relief work this need is urgent. This war will in all probability last a long time—and as I have said, we must be prepared to meet emergencies. If we do not plan our work of preparedness upon a practical basis—if we are not ready to meet a demand that will test every ounce of our strength promptly—then we are *not* prepared—we shall fail to live up to our promises: so it is the duty of each of us to use her power to the utmost in order to perfect the organization of this great body of women whom we represent. If each State Regent will make it a point—a special effort—to see that her Chapters respond to the request for a complete list of membership, she will be doing her “bit” to bring about what we must secure—if we are to be really efficient—a perfect registration of our membership. No matter what we may do, no matter what tremendous work we may pledge ourselves to carry through, we cannot do it unless we begin without the drag of lost motion.

There has been some doubt as to just how we should work with other organizations; many Chapters do not want their work to be credited elsewhere when they themselves have been the means of organizing groups of women to carry on the work of assisting organizations whose existence was brought about by the need of relief in time of war. Our Society is sufficiently large and strong to maintain its own line of work in any direction, but with all these other societies regularly organized for a specific purpose—it would seem that our Society carried out the traditions upon which it is based by taking hold and helping whenever it can while it is being organized for a call from the Government to which it is pledged. But remember we cannot affiliate. As I understand it, we are an incorporated body with fixed liabilities and to affiliate with any other society would be violation of our Constitution.

I have personally interviewed representatives of the American Red Cross and the Navy League—two organizations which have received and are receiving great assistance from our Society. The Navy League will give us full credit for work done, and, by a special arrangement, yarn will be sent from the Comforts Committee to any Daughter without the necessity of prepayment; the material to be paid for as used. If you will send your orders to Miss Denniston, Memorial Continental Hall, they will be turned over at once to the Com-

forts Committee of the Navy League. The Red Cross is not so accommodating, but suggests that arrangements for credit be made with the local Chapters as the headquarters cannot interfere.

I have also talked with the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense and have given the Secretary a list of our National Board of Management and have requested that all D.A.R. appointments on State committees be made upon consultation with the State Regent, the official representative of the Society in each State. The Council has assured me that it in no way desires to interfere with the work of any organization, its object being to form State committees of representatives from all organizations in each State—these committees to meet and discuss the work of these societies in order that a complete record may be kept, overlapping prevented, and a knowledge acquired of just where to call in case of need. I think that this has been made clear by the Council lately, but I wish to report to you my personal understanding with that body.

On June 14, by invitation, I attended a conference of the National Committee on Patriotic and Defense Societies at the New Willard Hotel. Our Society is not officially represented on the list of the organization registered with that committee, as the matter was never presented to our Board and I could find no record of any action taken in the matter of representation. Upon the request of the Committee through its Executive Secretary, Mr. William Mather Lewis, I attended the meeting, accompanied by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott as a delegate, and was much interested in the proceedings. In giving a brief report of the plan of our War Relief work, I was able to publicly correct a statement which began before my election and which had recently been repeated to members of this committee; namely, that I am against preparedness and universal military training, in fact that I am an avowed pacifist. As a rule one ignores campaign gossip but in this case, especially when the rumor was deliberately forced, I felt it incumbent upon me as your representative to make my position as a staunch upholder of universal military training, something I have always believed in, in preparedness and in every form of war relief work which may aid us in this great crisis perfectly clear, and I hope I succeeded!

There is one great feature in preparedness which I feel cannot be too forcefully impressed and that is food conservation. That is where we women may be of immense assistance and it is a subject which we may and should study very carefully. Why, if each of us would use her influence to bring about a systematic abstinence from

certain food products, for instance wheat bread, at stated intervals, think what we might accomplish! These experts who have studied the problem have experimented and know the value of what they advocate—are only too glad to furnish all who desire them with facts and I urge you all to take home to your Chapters the message of Mr. Hoover and his food commission and urge them to take some concerted action which will serve as an example to those who are perfectly willing, but do not quite know how to go about conserving our food resources. Women will be enrolled during period of registration from July 1 to 15 through the National Council of Defense and I sincerely hope that the D. A. R. enrollment will be large.

Since the last meeting I have paid two official visits—one to St. Mary's City, Maryland, where a tablet was unveiled by the Major William Thomas Chapter, on St. Mary's Female Seminary, which marks the site of the Birthplace of Maryland, the place where Lord Baltimore made the treaty with the Indians. The unveiling was preceded by the commencement exercises of the Seminary and the whole day was a most delightful experience. The other visit was to East Orange, N. J., where I was the guest of the former State Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, and was also guest of honor at a reception which was given to meet the members of the Chapters of the four Oranges. I have been obliged to decline a number of invitations owing to the necessity of remaining in Washington at present.

It gives me much pleasure to present to the Society in the name of Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Eliza O. Denniston, of Pittsburgh, Pa., an illustrated lecture on Memorial Continental Hall. This lecture includes two sets of slides—110 in each set—most of them colored, and shows not only the interior and exterior of our building, but many of the interesting surroundings of our property. Assessed value of this lecture is over \$400.

GUYASUTA PLACE, June 6, 1917.

MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY,

President General and National Board,
D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam and Members:

The year before last Miss Eliza O. Denniston and I prepared an illustrated lecture on Memorial Continental Hall and have two copies of the lecture and two sets of slides. These pictures, 110 in number, illustrate the hall, exterior and interior, also the places

and scenery to be seen by persons on their way to the hall. Miss Denniston and I have rented this lecture to Chapters of the National Society during the past two winters, the rental being \$5.00 for each presentation. We now desire to present this lecture with the two sets of slides and shipping cases to the National Society D. A. R. Hoping that you will find this gift acceptable, I am,

Very truly yours,
EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have built a white marble memorial hall in honor of their ancestors who served in the war of the American Revolution.

Thousands of our members have seen this great memorial building, thousands of our members have not yet seen it, and thousands of our members may never see it.

A lecture, illustrated by upwards of one hundred lantern slides, most of which are in color, describing this Memorial Hall during the process of building and when completed; the interior—including a number of the special memorial rooms with the clerical force at work has been written by Miss Eliza Olver Denniston. There are pictures of special memorials in the Hall and of the beautiful buildings which line the streets and driveways leading to the Hall, showing its wonderfully beautiful and advantageous location in the most beautiful city in the world.

The lecture itself includes a brief outline of the history of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the incidents which led to the building of the Hall; a description of the rooms and of work accomplished in the various offices.

This lecture, which has been included in the programs of the conferences of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the States of Kansas, Nebraska and Pennsylvania, and of Chapters in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and South Dakota, can be rented by any Chapter or member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the sum of five dollars and expressage on copy of lecture and slides to and from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

If a stereopticon lantern is not available for the lecture and a moving picture house

can be secured, these slides can be used there if handled by an experienced operator.

Last, but not least, let me tell you that Caldwell and Company have cancelled the debt on the Block certificates.

Their letter is as follows:

"MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
President General, N. S., D. A. R.,
Hotel Rochambeau,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam:

The question of the disposition of the remainder of the Memorial Continental Hall Liquidation and Endowment Fund Certificates has given us a great deal of thought, and, after due consideration, we have decided to cancel the balance of the charge, \$7,555.61, and thus present the Society with the certificates.

This opportunity to make a contribution to the Society affords us great pleasure, and we trust our action may meet with favorable consideration.

Assuring you of our interest in the Society, and trusting the business relations which have been so pleasant in the past shall continue in the future, and awaiting with pleasure your reply, we remain,

Very truly yours,
J. E. CALDWELL & Co."

This will please you all, I am sure, as much as it has delighted me. Caldwell & Co. have always been loyal to the National Society, and I think that this generous act is a final proof of the genuineness of the feeling they have always expressed.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY,
President General.

The announcement that J. E. Caldwell & Co. had, as a contribution to the Society, cancelled the debt remaining on the Liquidation and Endowment certificates was greeted with applause, as was the announcement of the presentation to the Society of the illustrated lecture on Memorial Continental Hall by Mrs. Ammon and Miss Denniston, and it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, as a Pennsylvanian, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried by unanimous rising vote, *that letters of thanks be sent Mrs. Ammon and Miss Denniston and also Caldwell & Co. The acceptance with appreciation of the report of the President General* was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried.

Miss Crowell then read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Your Recording Secretary General has a brief record to submit to you of the work done in her office beginning with April 23.

The minutes of the Board meetings just before Congress and the one following Congress were written up, proof read, and published in the Magazine, and rulings sent to all the offices, and the official notices with regard to motions passed sent to all those concerned.

The new official list was typewritten immediately following the Congress, and the list so far as complete was at once sent to the Magazine. The printing of this list for distribution was somewhat delayed by the failure of one or two States to report the result of their elections. The number who failed this year was smaller than ever before, and it is to be hoped that another year all of the States will be ready to report to Congress for confirmation of their State Regents and State Vice Regents, and there will be no delay in the printing of the lists of the new National Board for distribution.

The work of sending out notices of appointment on the various committees has progressed as rapidly as the replies from the State Regents with their lists of State chairmen would admit.

Your Recording Secretary General has been pleased to have the opportunity to advise with the various Chapters in the revision of their By-Laws to conform to those of the National Society, and would announce that all inquiries on this subject are to be referred to this office in the future.

As no members have been admitted to the Society since the Congress, I have no certificates to report the issue of for this administration, but 104 certificates have been issued since the last report to members admitted during the last administration, and there are over 11,000 certificates still to issue awaiting the signature of Mrs. Story. Your Recording Secretary General wishes the advice of the Board as to the possibility of expediting the issue of the 11,000 certificates in arrears.

Motions adopted at meeting of Executive Committee, May 24, 1917.

That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution enter into a contract with the J. B. Lippincott Company to publish the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

That the Supplemental List of the Historical and Genealogical Works in the Library, N. S. D. A. R., be referred to the Printing Committee, to report to the Board at June meeting.

That the engraving of membership certificates be given to J. E. Caldwell & Co.

That enough certificates be made from our present plate to complete the number required for the past administration.

That the words "Supposed Portrait" and the name Mary Washington be removed from our membership certificates.

That the contract as Official Photographer be entered into with Ernest L. Crandall.

That the Executive Committee indorse the proposition for the sale of the flag card "Behold the Flag" which has been dedicated to the D. A. R.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

The adoption of my report and the confirmation of the action of the Executive Committee was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented her report as Registrar General, stating that she would have a supplementary report later in the day.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1,200 applications presented to the Board and 368 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia 699, ancestral bars 229, and recognition pins 798. Papers examined and not yet verified, original 460, supplemental 829. Supplemental papers received prior to October 1, 1916, for which additional information has been requested, but not yet received, 375; papers returned unverified, original, 270; supplemental, 193. New records verified, 300.

Respectfully,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The acceptance of my report and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for 1,200 applicants for membership, was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced she had cast the ballot for the 1,200 applicants recommended by the Registrar General, and President General declared them members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to present the names of the State and State Vice Regent of Louisiana, Mrs. Taliaferro Alexander and Mrs. George H. Mills, of Shreveport, La. The report for the confirmation of these officers was not received in time to present their names to Congress.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large ask for authorization to organize chapters:

Mrs. Urada Rosamond Garrett, El Dorado,

Ark.; Mrs. Julia Mygatt Powell, San Fernando, Cal.; Mrs. Julia S. G. Porter, Delta, Colo.; Mrs. Georgia Sampson Brown, Kellogg, Idaho; Mrs. Anna May Bowman, Sterling, and Mrs. Edna Louise Strader Adams, Paris, Ill.; Mrs. Martha Tucker Morris, Salem, Ind.; Mrs. Florence Shepherd Little, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Mrs. Mary Adelia K. Caldwell, Billings, Mont.; Mrs. Lelia Thomas Grimes, Pond Creek, Okla.; Mrs. Virginia Barclay Moody, Huron, South Dakota; and Miss Anna M. Ridick, Suffolk, Virginia.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their respective State Regents:

Mrs. Lucy Lumpkin Hall, Douglas, Ga.; and Miss Mary McKeen, Moorestown, N. J.

The Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Washington, D. C.; Columbus and Rising Sun, Indiana.

The resignation of Mrs. Estelle J. Stephenson, of Burley, Idaho, has been reported.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Ethel M. Kirwan Rood, Bartlesville, Oklahoma, has expired by time limitation.

The following Chapters have been organized since the April 14, 1917, Board meeting:

"Arrowhead," Redlands, Cal.; "Capt. Joseph Magruder," Washington, D. C.; "John Clarke," Social Circle, Ga.; Chapter at Newton, Iowa; "Beaverkill," Rockland, and "Beulah Patterson Brown," Newark Valley, N. Y.; "Margareta Painter," Ellensburg, Washington; and "Capt. William Buckner," Coleman, Texas.

There have been six Regents' lists given for patriotic purposes without charge. The admitted membership April 23,

1917	131,744
The actual membership April 23,	
1917	97,376

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that the election of State Regent and State Vice Regent of Louisiana be confirmed by this Board*. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *that the Organizing Secretary General's report be accepted*.

The Organizing Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Wm. Alanson Bryan, State Regent of Hawaii, in which she stated that the election of the State Regent would be held on June 18, and that she was the only candidate on the ticket for State Regent, and on motion it was carried *that the Board confirm the election of Mrs. Bryan as State Regent for Hawaii*.

Mrs. Fletcher read also the following supplementary report:

**Supplemental Report of Organizing
Secretary General**

The State Regent of New York requests the National Board to authorize a Chapter at Greater New York.

She also requests the confirmation of the following Organizing Regents:

Miss Laura E. Becker, Stamford, and Mrs. Susan Maud Stone Hudler, Mt. Vernon, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Following a discussion on the report, it was announced by the President General that she had invited Mrs. Scott, Honorary President General, as Chairman of the War Relief Committee, to appear before the Board and speak to the members on the various phases of that work, and, having just received word that Mrs. Scott was in the building, the President General requested that a recess be taken at that time in order to hear Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Scott was received with applause, the members rising to greet her. The condition the country was in, the need of the work of the women in the conservation of food, the elimination of all waste, and the preparation of women to serve in many and varied occupations, were touched on by Mrs. Scott, who appealed particularly to the State Regents to do the work

required of their States, with their chapter regents, and through them to reach the individual members of the chapters. *A vote of thanks to our Honorary President General for her inspiring words* was moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded, and carried by rising vote.

On motion of Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Heath, it was carried, *that the Board resolve itself into an informal Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing the organization of a second Chapter at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.* Mrs. Maupin was requested by the President General to act as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that we rise from the Committee of the Whole and report.* Moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried, *that the name of Mrs. Hudler be eliminated from my supplementary report for future action.* A motion to accept the supplementary report of the Organizing Secretary General, as amended, making it read: Through the State Regent of New York, the National Board of Management is requested to authorize the formation of a Chapter in Greater New York, and to confirm the appointment of the following Organizing Regent, Miss Laura E. Becker, Stamford, N. Y., was then put and carried.

The Treasurer General presented her financial statement, with the permission of the Board reading only the totals.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1 to May 31, 1917.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1917.....	\$45,558.30
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RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$15,252; initiation fees, \$1,705; certificate \$1; copying lineage, \$2.30; D. A. R. report to Smithsonian Institution, \$26.42; direcory, \$2; duplicate papers and lists, \$53.88; exchange, \$1.18; hand books, \$7.30; index books in Library, \$2.48; interest, \$131.51; lineage books, \$145.40; Magazine—subscriptions, \$410.25; contributions, \$432.69, single copies, \$18.05; exchange, \$.20; Remembrance Book, \$.50; cut, \$4.46; through former Chairman, \$70; through former Chairman, single copies, \$.48; Proceedings, \$31.52; ribbon, \$32.87; rosette, \$1.45; slot machine, \$2.75; slides, \$9; stationery, \$5.39; statute books, \$3.75; telephone, \$77.76; sale envelopes, Madam de Tavara, \$32.30; waste paper, \$3.40; Refunds, Committees—Children and Sons of the Republic, \$40.65; Program, 26th Congress, \$50; Reception, 26th Congress, \$3; Transportation, 26th Congress, \$92.15; Auditorium events—D. C. Chapter, American Red Cross, \$26.50; Girls Friendly Society, \$100; National Geographic Society, \$150; Navy League of the United States, \$100. Total receipts	19,029.59
	\$64,587.89

DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunds: annual dues, \$312; initiation fees, \$36.....	\$348.00
President General: clerical service, \$63; postage and telegrams, \$41.44	104.44
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$396.06; blanks, engrossing and sharpening erasers, \$16.20	412.26
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$459.03; postage, binding, telegrams, \$25.01	484.04
Certificate: clerical service, \$150; postage, expressage and engrossing, \$236.48	386.48
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$208.90; postage, application blanks, telegram and bonding clerk, \$75.07.....	283.97
Registrar General: clerical service, \$1,372.52; postage, binding records, bonding clerks, permit books and rent of typewriter, \$115	1,487.52
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$1,574.96; Treasurer's Guides, bonding Treasurer General, bookkeeper and assistant, rent deposit box, rent typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$85.35.....	1,660.31
Historian General: clerical service, \$375.92; postage, telegram, \$5.64	381.56
Director General, Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: clerical service, \$40	40.00
Librarian General: clerical service, \$188.29; postage, expressage, accessions and binding, \$40.65; Genealogical Research Department—clerical service, \$150; adjusting typewriter, \$.25.....	379.19
Curator General: clerical service, \$150; postage, \$.50.....	150.50
General Office: clerical service, \$171.29; messenger, \$47.85; postage and stamped envelopes, \$424.62; supplies, \$34.40; bonding clerks, telegram, expressage, drayage, repairing typewriter and bicycle, \$8.13; paper, envelopes and printing, Military training, \$21; engrossing Remembrance Book, \$40; President General's pin and insurance, \$65; Flowers, Admiral Dewey, Mrs. Goddard and Mount Vernon, \$20; professional service, \$894.36.....	1,726.65
Committees: Auditing—postage, \$.88; Building and Grounds—clerical service, postage and stamped envelopes, adjusting typewriter and telegram, \$155.05; Conservation—postage, \$7.68; Finance—postage and telegrams, \$.79; Historic Spots—printing, postage and messenger, \$2.75; Interchangeable Bureau of Slides—typing report, \$.30; Liquidation and Endowment Fund—Engrossing and postage, \$.347; National Old Trails Road—postage and tubes, \$.30; Patriotic Education—200 copies report 25th Congress, \$117.50; Philippine Scholarship Fund—200 copies report 25th Congress, \$24; Printing—postage, \$.50; Publication—postage and telegrams, \$.94; State and Chapter By-Laws—clerical service, postage and rent typewriter, \$16.50; War Relief—postage, blanks, telegrams, stamped envelopes, \$231.72.....	592.08
Expense Continental Hall: Employees' pay roll, \$783.64; electric current, coal and hauling trash, \$359.91; supplies, laundry, repairs, bonding superintendent, cutting door, glass sign, and premium on accident policy, \$384.12.....	1,527.67
Magazine: Committee, Chairman—clerical service, postage and stamped envelopes, \$119.57; Editor—salary, postage, stamped envelopes, and telegram, \$215.34; expense "Notes and Queries," \$75; printing and mailing April number, cash for Post Office, photos, return postage March, and photos April and June numbers, \$8,273.52; packing and drayage furniture, New York to Waterford, Conn., and Washington, D. C.; expressage old magazines and telegram, \$104.26; notes payable and interest, \$15,206.25	23,993.94
Auditing Accounts: Audit March, \$50	50.00
Auditorium Events: Expense, \$124.79; refunds, \$39.21.....	164.00
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution: postage, \$10.....	10.00
Lineage: postage, expressage, refund and 500 copies errata, \$70.58..	70.58

Printing and duplicating machine; printer and ink, \$59.30.....	\$59.30
Proceedings of Congress: postage, \$5	5.00
Ribbon: 5 bolts and refund, \$26.85	26.85
State Regent's Postage: Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, \$171.70	171.70
Statute Books: postage, \$2	2.00
Support Real Daughters: support 36 for April and 34 for May, \$560	560.00
Telephone: service and toll, \$138.11	138.11
Twenty-sixth Congress; Committees: Credential—clerical service and telegram, \$150.63; sandwiches, etc., for Tellers, \$137.10; rent and freight voting machine and expense of representative, \$275.93; Hospitality—tickets, placards and telegram, \$10.77; House—clerical service and ushers, \$274.25; labor, \$315.43; supplies, telegrams, postage, chairs, coat racks, and carriage man, \$110.73; Page—telegrams and pads, \$5.21; Program—taxi, telegrams and postage, \$14.65; Publicity—clerical service, \$8.10; Reception—invitations and postage, \$14.03; Transportation—official guide, \$79.85; Decorations, \$18; Music, \$175; Official Reader, \$100; Parliamentarian, \$150; Reporting Proceedings, \$500: Treasurer General's annual report, \$126.25	2,465.93
Total Disbursements	\$37,682.08
Balance, Current Fund, May 31, 1917	\$26,905.81
PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS FUND.	
Balance at last report, March 31, 1917	\$234.00
Receipts	16.00
Disbursements	\$250.00
12.00	
Balance, May 31, 1917	238.00
RED CROSS.	
Receipts	\$644.80
Disbursements	612.80
Balance, May 31, 1917	32.00
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE D. A. R. BUILDING FUND.	
As at last report, March 31, 1917	\$1,197.23
1,197.23	
EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN HISTORICAL FUND.	
As at last report, March 31, 1917	\$54.60
Cash Balance, National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$54.60
Investment: Permanent Fund 5 per cent.....	1,517.79
Total, Cash and Investment	\$1,572.39
FRANCO-AMERICAN FUND.	
As at last report, March 31, 1917	\$211.02
211.02	
PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL FUND.	
As at last report, March 31, 1917	\$715.07
715.07	
On deposit National Metropolitan Bank, May 31, 1917	\$29,353.73
Petty Cash Fund	\$500.00

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Balance at last report, March 31, 1917	\$2,234.63
Receipts	303.67
Cash Balance, National Metropolitan Bank, May 31, 1917.....	<u>\$2,538.30</u>
On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank	\$2,538.30
Investment: Permanent Fund 5 per cent.....	1,130.00
Total, Cash and Investment	<u>\$3,668.30</u>

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION FUND.

Receipts	\$1,174.41
Disbursements	<u>1,174.41</u>

LIBERTY LOAN FUND.

Receipts	\$194.25
Disbursements	<u>194.25</u>

(This represents a Bond value of \$4,250.00)

WAR RELIEF FUND.

Receipts	\$350.00
Disbursements	<u>350.00</u>

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1917	\$5,242.17

RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees	\$20.00
Life Membership Fees	125.00
Continental Hall Contributions	1,331.46
Final Payment on Debt Contributions	12,474.18
Land Contributions	691.21
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	35.35
Commission on Recognition Pins	76.70
Sale of Souvenirs	10.50
Interest on Bonds	45.00
Total Receipts	<u>14,809.40</u>
	<u>\$20,051.57</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills Payable, Building	\$15,000.00
Interest, Bills Payable, Building	274.31
Velour rope, Board Room	3.25
Painting, Illinois Room	95.00
Furniture, Missouri Room	208.48
Painting, Missouri Room	43.00
Curtains, Ohio Room	4.50
Hand rail and plate, Stairway, Vermont	120.00
Total Disbursements	<u>15,748.54</u>
Balance, May 31, 1917	<u>\$4,303.03</u>
Balance, American Security & Trust Co. Bank, May 31, 1917.....	\$4,303.03
Permanent Investment, Chicago and Alton Bonds	<u>2,314.84</u>
Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investment	<u>\$6,617.87</u>

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

* According to the books of the Treasurer General, none of the amount listed to office of President General is chargeable to the present President General, Mrs. Guernsey.

Mrs. Johnston also reported total deceased since last report 158, resigned 135, reinstated 32. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow and carried, *that the report of the Treasurer General for the reinstatement of members be accepted.* Moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that the Board stand in memory of deceased members, as by the list, 158, presented by the Treasurer General.*

The Treasurer General stated that she had a number of matters with regard to her office which she wished to bring to the Board for action, but as they were in the nature of new business she had not incorporated them in her report and would defer presenting them until the consideration of new business.

In the absence of Mrs. Clarke, Miss Crowell read the report of the Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the work in my office is progressing in a satisfactory manner. One-half of the records for the 45th volume of the Lineage Book has been examined by the Editor and we trust to have the entire volume in the hands of the printer early in the Fall.

The following gifts have been received for the Historical Research Department since the April Board meeting: Brief Biographies and war records of ancestors loyal to the American Cause of Independence; presented by Miss Nettie E. Pearsall for Ketewamoke Chapter, Huntington, New York. Quenette Chapter, Oregon, "Origin and Sources of its Name," from Mrs. F. W. Bayley. Historical Wilson County, Tenn., Mrs. C. W. Huffman, Lebanon, Tenn. Account of unveiling of Savage Marker. Presented by Mrs. Maude Roberts, Huntington, W. Va. The Early History of Houston County, Ga., Mrs. Cooper, Perry, Ga. Historian's annual report of Old South Chapter, Mass., Mrs. Louise C. Perry. Early settlements of South Carolina and Proprietary Governments, Leading Men of South Carolina from 1775-1783, Washington Régime and Brief History of South Carolina, donated by Mrs. J. A. Wiggins, Denmark, S. C. Five hundred seventy-two marriages, Peoria Co., Ill., copied and presented by Mrs. Ida S. Tobias, Peoria, Ill. First deed of Jefferson Co., Indiana, first will of Jefferson Co., Ind., Marriages in Switzerland, Ind., when Indiana was a Territory, and contents of a paper belonging to Mr. J. A. Matthews, Madison, Ind., from John Paul Chapter through Mrs. Carrie S. Clark.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,
Historian General.

Moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the report of Historian General be accepted.*

The Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution stated she had no report to make at that time.

Mrs. Fowler presented her report as Librarian General, reading only the summary.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Very few of us have fully realized the needs and importance of our library.

The Historian General, the Registrar General and the Genealogist depend upon the library for information and therefore the "Daughters" have a common interest in making ours one of the best historical and genealogical libraries in the country.

On April 23rd, 1917, we had 8,000 books in the library, beside pamphlets, periodicals, maps and charts. Of those 8,000 books, 280 really do not belong in a library that should be purely historical and genealogical and we can only make it so by concerted effort.

My plan is to ask each State Regent, and through her each Chapter Regent, to urge the Chapters to present at least one book a year to the library. The State Regent of the District, Mrs. Brumbaugh, inaugurated this plan last year and has secured 33 books.

Our Historian General, Mrs. Clarke, has not only shown a deep interest in the library, but has interested her husband as well and to them we are indebted for ten books and pamphlets.

Since April 23rd, 1917, I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library:

Books.

Archives of Maryland. Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, October, 1724-August, 1729. Volumes 35 and 36. Baltimore, 1915, 1916.

Sketch of the history of Attleborough, Massachusetts, from its settlement to the division. By John Daggett. Boston, 1894. Presented by Mrs. George St. John Sheffield.

History of Durham, Maine. By Everett S. Stackpole. Presented by the "Oberlin" Chapter.

Baptisms and admissions from records of the First Church of Falmouth (Maine). Compiled by Marquis F. King. Portland, 1898. Presented by "Elizabeth Wadsworth" Chapter.

History of Gorham, Maine. By Josiah Pierce. Portland, 1862. Presented by Mrs. Edward H. Colcord.

History of Needham, Massachusetts, 1711-1911. By George Kuhn Clarke. Cambridge, 1912. Presented by the author.

New Harlem past and present. By Carl Horton Pierce. New York, 1903. Presented by Mrs. Albert H. Van Deusen, through "Manor House" Chapter.

Record of the inscriptions in the Old Town Burying Ground of Newburgh, New York. Presented by "Quassaick" Chapter.

Norwalk, Connecticut. By Rev. C. M. Selleck. Norwalk, 1896. Presented by "Louisa Adams" Chapter.

History of Rowan County, North Carolina. By Jethro Rumble. Republished, 1916, by the "Elizabeth Maxwell Steele" Chapter, Salisbury, North Carolina. Presented by the Chapter.

Annals of an old parish. Historical sketches of Trinity Parish, Southport, Connecticut, 1725-1898. By Rev. Edmund Guibert. New York, 1898. Gift of "Louisa Adams" Chapter.

Geography, history of civil government of Vermont. By Edward Conant. Rutland, 1890. Presented by the Librarian General.

History of the DeHaven Family. By Howard DeHaven Ross. 3rd edition. Wilmington, 1914. Presented by the author.

Descendants of Nathaniel Clarke and his wife, Elizabeth Somerby, of Newbury, Massachusetts. By George Kuhn Clarke. Boston, 1902. The gift of the author.

History of William Feeter, a soldier in the war of American Independence, and of his father, Lucas Vetter, ancestor of the Feeter, Feder, Feader, Fader families. Compiled by John B. Foetteritz for James Feeter, Little Falls, 1901. Presented by Mrs. James D. Feeter.

Genealogy of Thomas Pope (1608-1683) and his descendants. By Dora Pope Worden, William F. Langworthy, and Blanche Page Burch, with preliminary list by Franklin Leonard Pope. Hamilton, New York, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Dora Pope Worden.

Genealogy of a branch of the Johnson family and connections. Incidents and legends. Compiled by A. M. Johnson. Chattanooga, 1893. Presented through the Historical Research Committee.

Reynolds Family Association, 1892-1916. 25th annual report. Compiled by Marion H. Reynolds. Revolutionary Soldiers' Number. Boston, 1916. Presented by the Association.

Heroic Willards of '76. Life and Times of Captain Reuben Willard, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. And his lineal descendants, from 1775 to date. Compiled by James Andrew Phelps.

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE.

Washington and his generals. By J. T. Headley.

Story of the marking of the Santa Fé Trail,

by the D. A. R. in Kansas and the State of Kansas. Topeka, 1915.

175th Anniversary of the First Congregational Church, Meriden, Connecticut, 1904.

Report of the work of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, from 1897 to 1915, during presidency of Mrs. William Gerry Slade. Compiled by Beatrice Larned Whitney. The last four presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

The Red Man as Soldier. By Willard E. Yager. Oneonta, 1912.

History of the Flag of the United States of America. By George H. Preble, Boston, 1880.

Washington the Soldier. By Henry B. Carrington. Boston, 1898.

The last three presented by Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton.

Year Book of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia. Presented by the Society.

Ecclesiastical records of the State of New York. Edited by Edward T. Erwin. Volume 7, index. Albany, 1916.

Index of the Rolls of Honor (Ancestors' Index) in the Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R., Volumes 1-40. Compiled by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution, and published by Mrs. Samuel Ammon. Pittsburgh, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon.

Chapter Year Books, 1916-1917. 6 volumes.

Quilts, their story and how to make them. By Marie D. Webster. New York, 1915. Presented by "General Francis Marion" Chapter for the collection of Indiana authors in the Indiana room.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R., Volume 43. Washington, 1917. 2 copies. Presented by the Society.

Pension papers; being abstracts of original pension applications on file in Pension Office. Compiled in office of the Registrar General. 1917. Volumes 39 and 41. Typewritten.

Mayflower Descendant. Boston, 1916. Volume 18.

Historic Shepherdstown. By Danske Dandridge. Index by Anna L. C. Phillips. Charlottesville, 1910. Presented by Miss Violet Dandridge.

American orders and societies and their decorations. Published by Bailey, Banks and Biddle. Philadelphia, 1917. Presented by the publishers.

Most popular songs of patriotism. Published by Hinds, Hayden and Eldridge. New York, 1916. Presented by the publishers.

Proceedings of the State conference of the Virginia D. A. R., October, 1916. Presented by the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution.

Year Books and other publications of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution, 1914-1916. Presented by Mrs. William H. Wait, State Regent.

Washington's expeditions and Braddock's expeditions. By James Hadden. Uniontown, 1910. Presented by Miss Eliza B. Lynn.

Early silver of Connecticut and its makers. By George Munson Curtiss. Meriden, 1913. Presented by "Ruth Hart" Chapter.

The Irvins, Doaks, Logans and McCampbells. By Margaret Logan Morris. 1916. Presented by the author.

Descendants of Isaac Bradley. Compiled by Leonard Abram Bradley. New York, 1917. Presented by Mr. J. M. Andreini.

Exiles in Virginia. Philadelphia, 1848.

Report of the trial of "Friends." Steubenville, October, 1828.

Pennsylvania Chronicle from May, 1768-1769. The last three presented by Mrs. Mary G. Powell.

Dedham Historical Register. Dedham, 1897-1903. Three numbers of Volume 8 and Volumes 9-14 complete. Presented by Mr. George Kuhn Clarke.

Original portraits of Washington, including statues, monuments and medals. By Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. Boston, 1882. Presented.

History of Uniontown, the county seat of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. By James Hadden. 1913.

The Raritan. Notes on a river and a family. By John C. Van Dyke. New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1915. Presented by the author.

Life of Captain Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the American Revolution. By I. W. Stuart. Hartford, 1856. Presented by Mr. James W. Barker to Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams, Organizing Regent of the "Nathan Hale" Chapter of St. Paul, Minnesota, November 25, 1895, and now presented by her to the D. A. R. Library.

PAMPHLETS.

Alexander family, Virginia-Princeton-New York branch. Compiled by Charles Beatty Alexander. New York, 1914. Presented by the author.

Cohan genealogy, 1914.

McCourtie family chart.

McCourtie genealogy, 1914.

The last three presented by the author, William H. L. McCourtie.

Jacob Kuhn and his descendants. By George Kuhn Clarke. Presented by the author.

Genealogy and descendants of the Rev. David Ward, through Andrew Ward. Compiled by Mrs. Teunis E. Hamlin. Presented by Mrs. Perlie M. Tallman and sisters, through the "Patriots' Memorial" Chapter.

Report of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Official publications of the state of New York relating to its history as colony and State. Compiled by Alice Louise Jewett. Albany, 1917.

Year Book of the Michigan Society, S. A. R. Detroit, 1916. Presented by the Society.

A list of the Revolutionary soldiers who served in Dedham in the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783. Presented by Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke.

American National Red Cross. Its origin and history—as shown by official documents. Washington, 1898.

Our Sea Forces in the Revolution. Published by American History League.

Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society. September, 1916.

An Historic Church. Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church. Snow Hill, Maryland. By Mary M. North. 1904.

The James River Tourist. A brief account of historical localities on the James River, and sketches of Richmond, Norfolk, and Portsmouth. Richmond, 1885.

George Washington. Statement of Richard Parkinson. Baltimore, 1909.

The last six presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Star Spangled Banner Association of the United States of America. n. d. Presented.

The Capitols of the South. By Henry A. Boynton. Philadelphia, 1917. Presented by the author.

Bulletin of the Tioga Point Museum. Athens, Pennsylvania, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Louise W. Murray.

Proceedings of the Bangor Historical Society, 1864-1914, 1914-1915. 2 volumes. Presented by the "Frances Dighton Williams" Chapter.

Beginning of the First Church, Cambridge, Mass. By Hollis R. Bailey. Presented by Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, who also gave the April and July, 1903, numbers of the Genealogical Quarterly Magazine.

The Heroine of Red Bank, New Jersey. By Isabella C. McGeorge, Woodbury, New Jersey, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Clement R. Ogden.

Homer, Michigan —'94. By P. W. Heath and others. Homer, 1895. Presented by Mrs. A. J. Ogden, of "Charity Cook" Chapter.

History of the Seal and Flag of New Hampshire. By Otis Grant Hammond. 1916. Presented by Mrs. Charles C. Abbott.

PERIODICALS

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine May, June.

<i>History Teacher's Magazine</i>	March.
<i>Illinois State Historical Society Journal</i>	October.
<i>Kentucky State Historical Society Register</i>	May.
<i>Maryland Historical Magazine</i>	March.
<i>Massachusetts Magazine</i>	January.
<i>New England Historical and Genealogical Register</i>	April and supplement.
<i>New York Public Library Bulletin</i>	April.
<i>New York Historical Society Bulletin</i>	April.
<i>Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly</i>	April.
<i>Pilgrim Notes and Queries</i>	April, May.
<i>Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society</i>	January.
<i>Somerset County New Jersey Historical Quarterly</i>	April.
<i>South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine</i>	April.
<i>Vermonter, The</i>	April.
<i>Virginia Magazine of History and Biography</i>	April.
<i>William and Mary College Quarterly</i>	April.

The above list comprises 62 books, 24 pamphlets, and 18 periodicals; 60 books were presented, 1 purchased, and 2 received in exchange; 23 pamphlets were presented, 1 received in exchange.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the report of the Librarian General be accepted.*

Miss Barlow then read her report as Curator General.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum during the last two months:

Bronze medal, presented to the National Society, D. A. R., by the Belgian Relief Commission.

Glass salt cellar, presented by Mrs. Robt. Harrison, D. C.

Autograph copy of the words of "America," presented by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

Pewter lamp, presented by Mrs. Charles W. Brown, D. C.

Beaded bag, presented by Miss Olive Thomas, D. C.

Two fans and blue glass perfume bottle, formerly owned by the wife of Capt. James Foster, one of the soldiers who crossed the

Delaware with Gen. Washington, presented by his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Jane Adams Foster, D. C.

Antique Chinese embroidery, presented by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China, a part of the gifts from the Orient already reported.

Embroidered collar of pina cloth, presented by Mrs. Truman S. Holt, Manila, P. I.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

Miss Barlow urged the members of the Board to go to the Museum after the close of the meeting and see for themselves the beauty and charm of the medal, and the exquisite quality of art, and stated that the medal was so arranged in the case in the Museum that both the obverse and the reverse could be seen. The President General said that she was exceedingly regretful that the medal arrived after the close of the last Congress, as it was the intention of the Commissioners to have it reach the Society in time for Mrs. Story to present to the Congress, as the contribution for the Belgian Relief was raised during the administration of Mrs. Story. In her acceptance and thanks to the Commissioners the President General expressed her sorrow that the medal was not received in time for Mrs. Story to present to the Congress for the Museum, inasmuch as this medal had been given to the Society in recognition of the wonderful gift raised by the Daughters through the efforts of Mrs. Story.

Miss Barlow stated also that the collection in the Museum was rapidly increasing, and acceptable as were the gifts they had begun to crowd the cases, and it was not possible to continue to carry out the arrangement of reserving certain cases for certain classes of relics, and it was her hope that other cases would be presented before very long. Miss Barlow outlined a plan she had in mind, whereby cases would be given in memory or in honor of all of the Presidents General of the Society—if Indiana would present a case for the Presidents General from that State, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Foster, and Mrs. Fairbanks; Illinois for Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Scott, New York for Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Story—these three cases, with the two already promised, would give the necessary five still needed for the Museum. Through a personal gift a case in memory of Mrs. McLean had already been installed, and another case in honor of Mrs. Guernsey was given by the Daughters of Kansas.

Miss Barlow also referred to the suggestion of the Arts Committee that something be done with the model of the ship "Constitution."

This model is slowly disintegrating, and there is no fund for its repair. With the idea that it might be placed where it would have an educational value, such as at a naval station where the young men and boys could examine and study it, she had written the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and had his reply that the Academy would be very glad to accept the model, but they had no funds to transport it to Annapolis. She thereupon interviewed several business firms and found that the best terms possible for the crating and delivery to the Academy was \$55. Miss Barlow moved that the report of the Curator General be accepted. This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

Mrs. Foster presented two photostat copies of the parole of Lord Cornwallis and stated that these copies were made by the Government; the original of one of the copies would be found in the University of Virginia and the other in the State Library at Richmond, Va. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Foster for her generous gift was moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried by a rising vote.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that during the months of April and May we have received in the office nine hundred and thirteen letters and eight hundred and nineteen have been written. Six hundred and twenty-four orders for supplies have been filled, consisting of:

Application blanks	11,349
Leaflets on "How to Become a Member"	890
General information	819
Constitutions	776
Miniature blanks	764
Transfer cards	810

In making a comparison of the work for the same period last year I find a considerable increase, both in correspondence and the number of supplies sent out. This no doubt is true of all of the offices, showing the continued growth of the Society.

It has been necessary to have some temporary assistance in the office to bring up to date work which accumulated during the rush of Congress. I am glad to report we are now quite up to date.

A bill was presented to me to O.K. for application blanks, 16,500, but as these had not been ordered by the Corresponding Secretary General, I did not feel the bill should be O.K.'d by me. Upon investigation it developed

these in addition to 50,000 ordered by the office were ordered by the former President General, and when counted a shortage of over 4800 was discovered, also that many of the blanks were not in a condition to use at all because of soil, imperfect print and typographical errors. It seemed only right to advise the printers of the shortage and the condition of these blanks. A letter was sent to them to which no reply has been made. I object to the amount of this bill being charged to my office.

The mail for the building has been cared for and in addition to the above, the clerical work of the Finance Committee has been done in this office.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER.

Moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, that we accept the report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

The President General announced that Rauscher would serve the luncheon in the banquet hall—a war time luncheon—at one o'clock, to which the members of the Board were invited as her guests, and at two o'clock Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of the Woman's Committee on National Defense, had been invited to speak to the Board on the work of that Committee. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Holt, and carried, that on re-assembling we hear Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on the question of the Woman's Committee on National Defense, this to be followed by the report of Mrs. Wait.

The statement being made that the various organizations working together for war relief and kindred patriotic purposes did not have on their files the list of our National officers, it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, that the Recording Secretary be instructed to send to all organizations a list of all National Officers.

Mrs. Foster presented for the banquet hall a beautiful spoon from Georgia which the President General accepted with the thanks of the Society and the hope that every State would have its own spoon there before the close of her administration. Miss Crowell announced that she would take pleasure in presenting Pennsylvania's spoon.

Mrs. Brumbaugh, as Chairman of Finance Committee, read her report as follows:

Report of Finance Committee

Madame President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Finance Committee held three meetings to transact the business that presented itself for consideration. There was a very good attendance at

each of the meetings and we feel a great deal has been accomplished.

Insurance has been placed with the Maryland Casualty Company for general liability and upon the President General's pin with the U. S. Lloyds. The premium on the former was \$202.23 and upon the pin \$5. At the last Board meeting it was moved "That Accident Policy be renewed for three years at an expense of \$188.79." (Accident Policy and General Liability are the same.) Owing to a slight increase in the payroll the premium on this policy also slightly increased. Therefore the Committee finds it necessary to recommend to the Board—

(1.) "That the amount of \$202.23 be substituted for \$188.79 for the premium on liability insurance with the Maryland Casualty Company."

After the insurance had been placed upon the President General's pin it was learned a policy had been placed by the Bailey, Banks, and Biddle Company without the knowledge of the President General or the Finance Committee. Consequently the Finance Committee requested Bailey, Banks, and Biddle to cancel policy.

An insurance policy on the elevator which the former President General placed, to extend through this administration has not been turned over to the Society, although repeated efforts have been made to obtain same from Mrs. Story. Failing in this the Company (R. C. Rathbone & Son) has been asked to furnish a duplicate policy. A bill from the same Company was submitted for premium, in amount \$3100, on a War Risk Policy for \$600,000. As the Committee had no authority from the Board to approve payment of premium on such policy, and delivery of policy was contingent upon payment of premium, the Rathbone Company was advised that this insurance was not authorized by the National Board of Management or Congress and could not therefore be recognized as a liability by the Society. The Committee considered War Risk insurance unnecessary but it was thought it might be well to carry heavier fire insurance as the policies now in force provide for only about 50 per cent. indemnity in case of fire, owing to an 80 per cent. clause.

A bill from the Globe-Wernicke Company for \$141.05 for office furniture, said to have been purchased by Mr. W. J. Thompson, was considered by the Committee, and the Globe-Wernicke Company was advised that it must show proof that Mr. Thompson was authorized by the National Society to purchase this furniture before the Society could be held liable for it, and suggested the Company take

the matter up with Mr. Thompson. To date a reply has not been received.

The Committee's attention was called to a bill from the Monroe Press for \$261.35 for 16,500 application blanks claimed to have been ordered by the former President General, this without solicitation from the Corresponding Secretary General in whose office they are used. An order for 50,000 blanks had been given by the Corresponding Secretary about a month previous. The Monroe Press claims to have sent 66,500 blanks but by actual count we are 4800 short and the Committee has advised the Company no payment will be made of this bill until an adjustment is made by them.

A bill for \$305.08 from the Carey Printing Company for certificates was submitted for approval but as these certificates are not and have not been furnished according to sample sent (being lithographed instead of engraved) considerable correspondence has passed in reference thereto. The matter has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted.

The National Accounting Company presented a bill for \$75 for auditing Magazine accounts, which had not been officially requested. Upon investigation it was found the Accounting Company had withdrawn this bill in a letter to the former Chairman of the Auditing Committee.

A letter was received from the Trow Press making claim for bill of \$108.40 for printing, which bill had been sent several times to 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, without receiving any attention. The Committee thought it unwise to approve bills that the former administration had not approved. The Trow Press was advised we had no office at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and did not authorize the bills mentioned in their letter. In a later letter, addressed to Mrs. Story and forwarded by her to your Committee, from this firm, statement was made that they would hand the matter over to their attorney for collection.

Miss Finch presented bill for clerical service from April 23rd to May 2nd, and postage, amounting to \$28.32.

The Chairman has written to Miss Finch stating that as her Chairmanship expired at the close of the Congress she could not see in what way the Society was obligated to pay any bills contracted by her after that date and also quoted ruling of the Board "That no reimbursement for any expense of the Society be made unless voucher shows receipt for said bill." To date these receipts have not been received.

The Committee wishes to report that the furniture (with the exception of one or two

pieces) used by the former Magazine Committee in New York has been delivered to the Society and the bill for packing and expressage, \$71.27, has been paid.

A number of bills in connection with the publishing of the Magazine have been received and turned over to the Chairman of the Magazine Committee for investigation and her authorization, as without this we are unable to approve them.

A bill has been received from Mr. Joseph M. Rault, Attorney, for professional services rendered the former Treasurer General from September, 1916, to April, 1917, amounting to \$300, and after careful consideration it was moved and carried unanimously.

(2) "That we recommend to the Board the payment of this bill of \$300 for the services of the attorney, Joseph M. Rault, to the former Treasurer General."

I move the adoption of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GAIUS M.) CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

The acceptance of this report was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

A book entitled "The Lure and the Love of Travel," by Mr. and Mrs. Vrooman, was presented to the Society with the best wishes of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and on motion it was carried that a letter of thanks be sent to Mrs. Scott.

The Chaplain General referred to the vote in the last Congress, turning over to her for preparation the Remembrance Book, the necrology of the Society, issued every six months and sent to every Chapter, and asked that an appropriation be made for the necessary clerical assistance in getting out this book. No action was taken as the Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee assured the Chaplain General that she would detail a clerk to assist in the work.

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved to accept *Recommendation No. 1 of Finance Committee*. This was seconded by Mrs. Phillips and carried. *The adoption of the second recommendation of the Chairman of the Finance Committee* was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried.

Adjourned for luncheon at 1.12 P.M.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.15 P.M. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was introduced to the Board as a member of the Woman's Committee on National Defense, and received an enthusiastic greeting. After outlining the work that women would be called upon to do and which it would be their duty to assume, and giving some of the experiences of the women in other countries, Mrs. Catt

replied to questions put by the members, and at the close of the discussion was thanked by the President General for her courtesy in coming to speak before the Board.

Mrs. Wait, as the member of the War Relief Service Committee in charge of publicity, was requested at this time to give her report, and Mrs. Minor was asked to take the chair during the absence from the room for a few moments of the President General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The general plan in the distribution of the literature and information sent out by this Committee has been to send the material for each department to the district chairman of that Department to be forwarded by her to the State Regents in that Department, the State Regents to bring it to the attention of the Chapter members.

As the member of your War Relief Service Committee in charge of publicity, I was instructed to have published 100,000 registration blanks. The quota of registration blanks for each State was counted separately after I had received from the State Regents their enrollment in answer to my letter of April 27, were tied in separate bundles, and labelled for each State, so that the District Chairmen to whom they were sent did not have to recount them except in the case of one department, where the box, I am told, was received from the American Express Company in a damaged condition.

Having obtained from Headquarters the number of Chapters in each State, 1,600 minutes, 1,600 letters of Mr. Vrooman, 1,600 letters of Mrs. Scott, 1,600 letters of M. Jusserand, 1,600 announcements regarding Madame Jusserand's willingness to transmit our money for French orphans to France, 1,600 press notices, 1,600 announcements to Chapter Regents about press notices, 1,184 pictures and instructions for sweaters, 1,184 of same for mufflers, 1,184 of same for wristlets, 1,284 of same for helmets, 1,184 Pamphlet 137a of Navy League.

One for each Chapter Regent was counted out fastened together and labelled for each State, and sent the District Chairmen, with the exception of the knitting pictures and instructions for the Eastern Department and certain States in the Central Department—14 States in all. This delay was caused by the fact that a mistake was made in sending me the right number of Leaflet 137a, there being about 500 too few. I have investigated the matter since reaching Washington, and the pamphlets were sent me to-day and will be forwarded immediately upon my return to Michigan.

Owing to the fact that there was some delay in receiving the enrollment of some States, all the registration blanks did not go out at the same time, not all have now been sent. In some States after the blanks have been sent, it was discovered that the enrollment sent me did not include the last admissions at the two April meetings of the National Board of Management. I have been so notified and extra blanks have been forwarded direct to the State Regents, making the total number 112,554. With arrangements now made to receive them at the Hall I urge State Regents to collect their blanks and send to our National Society. In counting and packing all these, there has been absolutely no expense to the Society as I have been most loyally assisted by Mrs. Wm. G. Doty, Regent, Miss Kate Forsyth, Mrs. Jacob Reighard, and Miss Florence Roberts, members of my own Chapter, the Sarah Caswell Angell, Ann Arbor, and Mrs. and Miss Brittain, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, Holland, and Mr. John Echarius, of Ann Arbor, a professional packer who gave us as his "bit" his noon hour and an hour after dinner every night for a week, packing boxes and bundles. I therefore ask that a vote of thanks be given these patriotic helpers by this Board.

May I state that I have been asked by the Navy League to send to them the expense account attendant upon sending out the Navy League literature. It is therefore not included in bills rendered this Society. The Navy League has just published a most comprehensive list of torpedo boats and destroyers named after heroes of the Revolution, together with short biographical sketches of the lives of these patriots, and number of men on each boat.

Your chairman has asked me to give you the plan adopted by Michigan in this work. Having decided before this bulletin was issued that we wished to work for a certain destroyer, each Chapter was asked to make a set of four garments, the four largest Chapters to make two sets of garments. As soon as finished they are to be forwarded to the State Regent with name of Chapter and Regent's address. She will pack the number necessary for the boat and forward to the Chairman of Comforts Committee, Navy League, marked for "our" boat. As soon as box is sent, postals will be sent all Chapters announcing the fact, and each Chapter will begin making a second set, and forward same to State Regent who will pack second box and have ready when notified that knitted garments on "our" boat need replenishing. As soon as second box is sent, postals will

again be sent Chapters who will begin the third set and so on until this war is over.

The plan is working admirably.

I wish to thank many of you, including the President General, for most encouraging letters which makes this work with you a pleasure. Respectfully submitted,

CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

Mrs. Wait supplemented her report with information in regard to the clipping envelope, which would be furnished to the Chapters in any numbers requested, the idea being to cut out interesting bits of news, light stories, etc., from magazines and newspapers and place them in the envelopes—preferably nothing gloomy or about the war. These envelopes would be taken in charge of by the Comforts Committee of the Navy League and sent to the various ships.

Mrs. Wait, in referring to the work with the French orphans called attention to the fact that frequently there were a number of little children in a family and it would seem best where one child was provided for that the Chapter or the group of persons take also charge of the rest of the family.

The President General here resumed the chair, and stated that so much time had been given to reports on this war work because it was a committee ordered by Congress and it was necessary that the members of the Board have the opportunity to acquire a full understanding of the scope of the work; that many questions had been asked as to the relation of the Red Cross to this work, and she had endeavored to secure from the Red Cross officials some plan whereby the National Society or the Chapters would receive credit as a unit for the work done for the Red Cross, and she had received many telegrams asking whether the Treasurer General would receive donations for the Red Cross during the drive of Red Cross Week. After a number of interviews certain Red Cross officials had conceded that the Daughters might get in touch with the local or district committee and arrange with them to turn in all money marked D. A. R. The President General stated that the letter she received from the Red Cross officials did not confirm in so many words the arrangement, and so it was suggested that a telegram be sent the State Regents who were not present, urging them to make vigorous efforts among Chapter Regents to have all money contributed through the D. A. R. to the Red Cross sent through State Regents to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, this money to be turned over to the National Red Cross in Washington. After some discussion it was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, sec-

onded by Mrs. Fowler, that this telegram shall be sent to all absent State Regents, or State Vice Regents in case of the absence of the State Regents from their states.

In connection with this war relief work, the President General requested permission for Mme. Bimont to appear before the Board and explain the special work that was being done for the orphans of the war in France who were sickly or likely to fall a prey to tuberculosis. Mme. Bimont told of the efforts being made to establish a home at the seashore which should contain 500 beds and could thus provide for that number of children who would be taken away from the unhealthy and crowded surroundings and built up to enable them better to endure the cold weather and the privations caused by the war—that through the beneficence of a Washington merchant beds and the necessary outfit had been furnished at cost price, which she would take over with her when she sailed for France the next week, but that instead of having the necessary 500 she had only 120 provided for. The cost for each bed and outfit is \$12.75. Much interest was evinced in the work as outlined by Mme. Bimont, and the President General expressed the thanks of the Board. Mrs. Hall pledged one bed for Delaware.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Wait for her most interesting and comprehensive report was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, *that this Board send a vote of thanks to the ladies of Mrs. Wait's Chapter and to Mr. Echarius for their patriotic service in assisting her with the issuing of the War Relief Service Committee literature.*

Referring to the action of J. E. Caldwell and Company in cancelling the debt on the remaining Liquidation and Endowment Certificates, Mrs. Minor thought it would add to Mrs. Block's happiness to have this information as soon as possible and moved that *a telegram be sent Mrs. Block announcing the gift to the Daughters of the American Revolution by J. E. Caldwell and Company of the remaining unsold Block certificates, amounting to \$7,555.61.* This was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

The motion to send a telegram to the State Regents and State Vice Regents regarding the contribution to the Red Cross fund was again discussed, and it was moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *to amend by striking out all after State Regents,* making the motion read, that this telegram shall be sent to all absent State Regents. This motion as amended was then

put and lost, the fact being brought out that much of the work of soliciting funds for the Red Cross had already been done, that the sums desired had been apportioned among the various towns and cities, and this apportionment could not be adhered to if the money should be sent to the Treasurer General at Washington.

Mrs. Scott, requesting permission to make a brief statement with regard to money already contributed to the War Relief Service Committee for the work in France, stated that as much money as possible could be collected for the devastated towns or for the orphan children, but as Madame Jusserand could not open a set of books it would be impossible for her to care for small sums, but if the money was sent to the Treasurer General whenever there was a sum large enough to represent one or two hundred orphans it would be sent to Madame Jusserand, who would forward it to its proper destination; that yesterday a check had been given her for \$1100, \$500 of that to be given for the devastated homes of France, and \$600 for the orphans of France. In addition, 50 orphans had been taken, and it was her hope that very soon there would be collected \$2000 to send to Madame Jusserand.

Mrs. Hanger now read her report as Chairman of Auditing Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Auditing Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In accordance with Article VI of the By-laws—That an expert accountant shall be chosen by the Auditing Committee and approved by the National Board of Management—your Committee met on May 10, 1917, and received bids for auditing accounts of the National Society. After free discussion and careful consideration the Committee voted unanimously to recommend to the National Board of Management that the American Audit Company, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., be employed as auditors for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year beginning May, 1917, and ending April, 1918, for the sum of \$750 payable every two months; audits to be made monthly and to include the Magazine accounts, the moneys of which are received in the Treasurer General's office.

The audit for the month of April was made by the National Accounting Company, former auditors. The Treasurer General's report received for same month. The Auditing Committee found the reports to agree except in

one instance where a clerk's salary had been charged to the wrong office. Upon inquiry, your Committee found this discrepancy had not been discovered by the auditors, but by the present Treasurer General who had had same corrected on her books. The Committee also found that the National Accounting Company in this same April audit had neglected to check the posting for payments by Chapters to the Chapter Ledger from L to Z. This work of checking was done by the present auditors as an accommodation.

In an endeavor to have the accounts audited of the former Chairman of the Magazine from April 9, 1917, date of last audit, a bundle of papers left in the Treasurer General's office by the present Chairman of the Magazine, marked "For the Auditor," was turned over to the American Audit Company. With reference to this bundle of papers I have received the following letter from that Company:

June 16, 1917.

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER, Chairman,
Auditing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington,
D. C.

Dear Mrs. Hanger:

Referring to the bundle of papers containing letters, bank pass book, etc., relating to the D. A. R. Magazine, handed to me with the request that they be audited, I beg leave to advise you that the same do not contain sufficient information to make them susceptible of being audited.

Very truly yours,

C. R. CRANMER,
Resident Manager.

The audit of the accounts of the National Society for May was made by the American Audit Company, Washington, D. C., and results submitted to the Auditing Committee. The report of the Treasurer General for the same month was also received. These reports were carefully compared by your Committee and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Chairman, Auditing Committee.

The adoption of my report without its recommendations was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. The President General stated that with the acceptance of this report the report of the Treasurer General was also accepted.

The report of the Printing Committee was read by Mrs. Foster, as Chairman.

Report of the Printing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that three meetings of the Printing Committee have been held, one on May 8, to decide upon the printing of the leaflets sent out from the office of the Corresponding Secretary, namely, "How to Become a Member," General Information, and the Miniature Blank. Several firms submitted bids and it was finally decided to award the contract of printing 2000 each of the leaflets to Gibson Brothers, whose bid was \$70.50.

On May 15, a meeting was called to act on the bids submitted for printing the Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Congress. Two thousand copies of the Proceedings will be necessary to fill the order of Congress and it was finally voted to give the contract to Thomson, Bryan, Ellis Co., of Washington, D. C., whose bid was \$2.46 per page or for 1300 pages, \$3,198. This is the maximum figure as it is probable that there will be less than 1300 pages. Last year the price for 1100 copies was \$3,393.96.

On Tuesday, June 19, the matter of printing the Lineage Book, volume 45, was brought before the Committee. The firm which has been doing the work for a number of years having raised its prices, a local firm had submitted a bid to the office of the Historian General. It was voted after some discussion that the local firm be given the opportunity to print this one volume—his price being \$803.16 for 1500 copies. Afterwards it was moved and seconded that the former printers, the Telegraph Printing Company, of Harrisburg, Penna., be given another opportunity to bid and the contract be not awarded until their bid had been submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. S. W. FOSTER,
Chairman Printing Committee.

The adoption of my report as Chairman of the Printing Committee was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried.

Miss Barlow, as Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee, stated that she had received reports from twenty-seven States giving the name of the State chairman appointed, and that she had asked each of these to see that the Chapters throughout the State organize a revolutionary relics committee. *The acceptance of this report* was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried.

Mrs. Minor read her report as Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Report of Magazine Chairman

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following is the report of your Chairman of Magazine Committee from the time of her appointment by the President General at the close of Congress to date. Since accepting the Chairmanship, I endeavored to familiarize myself with the business of this Committee, but I found it difficult to unravel the intricacies of our relations with the Carey Printing Company, the firm which contracted for the printing of our Magazine under the former administration, and have also been investigating our standing in the matter of the unsettled claims of the R. R. Bowker Company pending for the past four years, and which you remember was referred by the April Board Meeting to your Chairman to adjust.

Two numbers of the Magazine, those for May and June, have been issued since I came into office, but they were under the contract made by the former Chairman, and I have simply tried to have that contract carried out according to agreement. It was fully a month before the office equipment of the former Chairman was turned over to me. On the 25th of May, a desk, two chairs, addressing machine, six receipt books, and letters (some of them containing subscriptions to the Magazine) were received here in Washington, and later at my home at Waterford, Conn., there arrived a large table desk with glass top, two revolving chairs and typewriter. The glass on table desk was broken into splinters and the typewriter was also damaged. It cost the Society \$80.11 for packing and expressage on these articles. The large table desk, measuring three by five feet is impracticable for the business of the Committee. I would recommend disposing of it as advantageously as possible and purchasing a roll top business-like desk.

Letters received reveal the fact that our membership list used in the free issue of the Magazine was badly in need of revision, Magazines having gone to members who were dead or resigned; in one case to a member who had been dead fifteen years, and in numberless instances members in good standing have failed to receive any while other members had received two, three or four copies apiece.

Since the 25th of May I have averaged twenty letters a day from my office in Waterford, alone, to say nothing of what has gone out of my office in Washington.

As regards the advertising agent. Mr. W. J. Thompson, I found it difficult to locate him. I have been unable to get an accounting of our

advertising contracts or of money due the Society for advertising. In a letter filed with this report, the former Chairman, Miss Finch, states that amounts received by her for advertising total \$2,479.08, and in a conversation with the President General and myself, she expressed the opinion that four or five thousand dollars was still due the Society. It appears that the method was that appeals were sent out by Mr. Thompson, the advertising agent, with instructions to send remittances to Miss Finch. I wrote Mr. W. J. Thompson for his report promised me as soon as the June Magazine was issued, but as yet have received no reply.

I issued specifications to firms who requested the opportunity to bid on the publication of our Magazine, receiving three bids in return. These bids were submitted to the meeting of your Executive Committee, with the result that the contract was awarded for one year to J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia, a firm whose high reputation is so well known it is needless for me to enlarge upon it.

The July Magazine, the first one issued under your new Chairman and Editor, has gone to press and will be mailed July 2nd. The work of your Editor, your publisher and your Chairman will be of no avail unless members of the Society support them by their subscriptions. As our Connecticut State Chairman of Magazine Committee says in a recent appeal in behalf of the Magazine: "Officers alone do not make a victorious army; they must have the loyal support of the ranks. Will every Daughter of the State of Connecticut be found on the firing line in support of our Magazine?" I hope every Daughter in the Society will eventually be found on the firing line.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman, Magazine Committee.

Mrs. Minor regretted that in her letter sent out to the Chapter Regents the mistake was made in stating that the offer of the President General of a prize of \$50 was to the Chapter securing the largest number of subscriptions, whereas it should have been to the State securing the largest number of subscriptions in proportion to its membership. *The acceptance of my report* was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried. Mrs. Minor presented the following recommendation:

It will further the best interests of the Magazine, assist us with the advertisers as well as with the reading public, if articles of historical value written by well known authors can be secured.

Dry historical facts must be made interesting. No one is going to read, much less buy,

a magazine that publishes stupid, badly written articles.

Many well-known writers sometimes cannot afford to donate contributions, even when desiring to do so; and therefore I recommend that a certain sum, say \$100, be placed at Miss Lincoln's disposal to pay, at newspaper rates, for such articles as she deems suitable to publish from time to time during the next six months.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried, *to accept the recommendation regarding the purchase of articles for the Magazine.*

With regard to Mrs. Minor's suggestion that the large oak table desk be disposed of and a roll top desk be purchased, Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that her committee had been making an inventory of the material stored away in the store room, much of it old furniture that the Society used before they came down to the Hall, and if Mrs. Minor desired a roll top desk of oak she had no doubt one could be furnished her from the material in the store room, and she therefore moved *that the Chairman of the Magazine Committee be authorized to dispose of the oak table desk now at her home in Waterford, Conn.* This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

Mrs. Holt referred to her gift to the Library of the volume on Nathan Hale, which was at this time out of print and which she considered a very valuable addition to the Library.

Miss Lincoln, Editor of the Magazine, read her report as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have to report that the July Magazine is already in press, and we expect to have it published on July 2. The cordial and helpful co-operation of the President General, of Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and of Mr. Balch, of the J. B. Lippincott Company, has assisted greatly in securing so prompt a publication following the awarding of the printing contract to the publishing house.

Owing to the high cost of paper the Magazine has been wisely cut down from eighty to sixty-four pages. While every effort will be made to conserve space and keep down the cost of publication, the Chairman and Editor will endeavor to have the Magazine both interesting and valuable; therefore, each article submitted for publication will have to meet one or all of the following requirements:

Is the article of value to the Society—has it historical value—has it news value—has it literary value?

A section called "Home Commissary in War-time" will appear in the July issue. It is published in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and other Government Bureaus. It will contain important information for the women whom Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, has called upon to enlist in the fight for conservation measures and the elimination of waste.

Hoover's appeal is nation-wide, and the Magazine in publishing information of value to every American housewife, is carrying out patriotism in its practical form. There can be no question here of misdirected energy; this war is going to be won with the assistance of the American housewife, and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is going to help them.

I must call your attention to a statement already made—that the Magazine is now 16 pages smaller than formerly, and in addition, all pages reserved for advertising (and I sincerely hope there will be many used for that purpose) will be taken from the pages at the disposal of the editor. The customary space will be devoted to the Society's affairs—official directory, State Conference and Chapter Reports, National Board Minutes, Committee Lists; reports from the War Relief Committee, the National Old Trails Committee, and other material pertaining to the Society.

Thus, there will be left but a few pages for such historical articles by well known writers, as we are so fortunate as to secure. And such articles advance the financial and literary value of the Magazine a hundred per cent.

Therefore, I respectfully recommend that the Genealogical Department, which now has ten pages assigned to it monthly, be given but half that number during the war; the other five pages to be devoted to assisting the Department of Agriculture and Herbert C. Hoover in their great drive for home economics and conservation of national resources.

Among the special features which will appear in the July Magazine will be hitherto unpublished silhouettes of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and several other articles of historical importance; while Porter Emerson Browne writes in his forceful style of Herbert C. Hoover, the man of the hour. Another well-known author is Gelett Burgess, whose contribution "The Dollar Patriot and Desecration of the Flag" presents some startling facts. Other articles are by Hildegarde Hawthorne, Rene Bache, and Wallace Irwin, whose war article "If We Don't Weaken,"

will be endorsed by many thoughtful Americans.

Ladies, I am going to close this report with an appeal—an appeal for an unceasing, energetic campaign to procure subscriptions. Every dollar counts in establishing this Magazine on a sound financial footing.

Urge your friends, whether they are members of the Society or not, to subscribe to the Magazine. I will do my utmost to make it an interesting, valuable publication.

Let each one of us, by united effort, show the world that the Daughters of the American Revolution can make their Magazine pay.

Respectfully submitted,
NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,
Editor.

Mrs. Minor supplemented this report by the statement that the July issue would contain five full pages of paid advertising, three pages of which were secured by Miss Lincoln herself. Miss Lincoln presented a letter advertising the Magazine, which was being printed at the Hall and sent out in all letters going out from the various offices. *Acceptance of report of Editor of Magazine without its recommendation*, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried. The adoption of recommendation of Editor of Magazine, "that the Genealogical Department which now has ten pages assigned to it monthly, be given but half that number during the war; the other five pages to be devoted to assisting the Department of Agriculture and Herbert C. Hoover in their great drive for home economics and conservation of national resources," was moved by Mrs. Hume, and seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *to amend the recommendation to read to be used for such war information as the Editor may think important*. The amended motion was then put and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, read the following report:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

In submitting this first report of the present Building and Grounds Committee, your Committee desires to state that they have given careful and thoughtful consideration to each point that has been brought to their attention, from the standpoint of the best interest of the National Society, and in consequence thereof we submit the following recommendations for

the approval of the National Board of Management:

(1) That in view of the present serious condition of public affairs the building be closed to the general public until October the first.

(2) That on account of the expense attendant upon each opening thereof and the wear and tear upon the Hall for which there is no adequate compensation, we cease to loan the auditorium to other societies and outside events; reserving it for the use of the D. A. R. only until the October Board Meeting.

(3) As there is no night patrol of Seventeenth Street below the Corcoran Art Gallery, that we confirm the action of the Building and Grounds Committee in uniting with the Corcoran Art Gallery and Red Cross Building in providing a special patrol of these three buildings and sharing one-third of the expense for the same.

(4) On account of the necessity of using all space within the building for the work of the Society, we recommend that no space be allotted for a lunch room during the next Congress.

(5) We recommend that gas be brought into the basement of the building and also be carried to the third floor for use in connection with the lunch room; and that a small gas stove and hot water heater attachment be purchased.

(6) That, if possible, a room be provided for a toilet and lavatory, back of the platform.

(7) We recommend the placing of ceiling outlets over the platform lights of the auditorium and plain frosted globes on the side lights, according to estimate, not to exceed \$150.00.

(8) We recommend the purchase of three additional electric fans for offices.

(9) As there was no desk chair for the desk of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, the Building and Grounds Committee found it necessary to provide one. A solid mahogany chair was purchased at a cost of \$13.50, and we ask your confirmation of this purchase, with the suggestion that some Chapter be found later to make good the purchase as a gift.

(10) A request has come to us that a hand rail be provided for the front entrance to the building and we recommend this to State Regents for the consideration of Chapters still desiring to give some specific object to Memorial Continental Hall.

(11) We recommend also to State Regents and Chapters the placing of an inside hand rail on the two stairways leading from the main floor to the basement, similar to those placed by Vermont members on the upper stairways.

(12) In accordance with the report of the President General at the Board Meeting of April 23, 1917, regarding the necessity of providing adequate protection for the windows or doors of the Museum and Library, your Committee submits herewith a drawing and estimate for grilled iron doors, and asks instructions for future procedure.

(13) In the matter of the disposition of the model of the *Constitution* now in the Museum, which was referred to the former Building and Grounds Committee, we recommend that the whole subject be referred to the Curator General of the Museum as it belongs entirely to her department.

(14) Considering that the National officers should have the selection of the clerks in their respective departments, the Committee has confirmed those selected by the Treasurer General and the Organizing Secretary, and recommends that all present temporary clerks be placed on the permanent roll automatically at the close of their temporary trial service.

(15) We recommend that the time of all clerks be kept by the Chief Clerk in each office, being reported to the Business office on or before the fifth day of each month, and that the clerks may be permitted to make up time lost by tardiness or temporary absence, if they so desire, instead of the present compulsory ruling of having it deducted from their annual leave.

(16) We further recommend that the clerks be required to make up only the equivalent of time lost by absence or tardiness.

(17) That the limitation as to the number of clerks to be employed in the office of the Treasurer General be removed.

(18) That a room be provided and a clerk, or clerks, if necessary, be detailed to assist the War Relief Committee in its correspondence and office work.

(19) Believing that no business of the Society should be transacted except under the supervision of a properly accredited officer of the Society, we recommend that the Business office be made a division of the department of the Treasurer General.

(20) Your Committee has found upon investigation the necessity for immediate purchase of several new typewriters. Several are absolutely beyond further use in our work, and all have been in use so long as to bring us very little in exchange. New machines are needed at once and others should be replaced now for the best interests of the work of the Society. The Committee therefore recommends that all necessary typewriters be purchased while they may be procured.

(21) In the present demand for additional clerical service by the National Government and business corporations, nearly every one

of our present clerks have been offered positions at advanced salaries, some at almost double the salary they are at present receiving from us. But, appreciating the technical training which is necessary in the offices of our Society and the manner in which our work would be hampered by leaving us at this time, our clerical force has remained loyal to our Society, although in the face of great temptations. In appreciation of this loyalty and in consideration of the greatly increased cost of living, based on the value of service rendered and length of time in our service, we make the following recommendations for increase of salary at this particular time.

Miss Fernald, clerk to the Corresponding Secretary and the Finance Committee, to \$85.00, the additional \$10.00 to be charged to the expense of the Finance Committee, in accordance with the request of the said Committee.

Miss Marshall, Chief Clerk of the Record Division in the office of the Treasurer General, \$85.00.

Miss Inscoe, of the office of the Treasurer General, \$85.00.

Mrs. Goll, Chief Clerk of the Organizing Secretary's office, \$85.00.

Miss Sullivan, Chief Clerk of the Registrar General's office, \$85.00.

Miss Grimes, who has been promoted to the Magazine work, to \$60.00 to date from May 1, and other clerks as follows:

Miss Black and Miss Mix of the Registrar General's office, each \$75. (These two clerks have been in the employ of the Society much longer than several clerks who have been receiving \$75 for some time, and their work is much more technical.)

Miss Newton of the Organizing Secretary's office and Miss Bright of the Registrar General's office; Miss Bright and Miss Pilson of the Treasurer General's office, each \$70.00.

Miss Wingate, Miss Finckel and Miss Westergren of the Registrar General's office, each \$65.00.

Miss Myers and Miss Chaffe, of the Treasurer General's office, each \$60.00.

We have not recommended for increase at this particular time any clerks now receiving \$100 per month; nor any receiving \$75 except chief clerks, so that all chief clerks may be on the same basis.

Below the chief clerks there can be no special grade as to work. Each clerk is doing most important special work and there should be no such distinct difference in salaries as has heretofore existed. It is for this reason that your Committee has not at this time recommended the higher salaried clerks for increase, believing that justice demands that the lower salaried clerks should be pushed

forward first to a living wage and that the others can be adjusted later.

(Since this report was adopted by the Committee a request has come from the Recording Secretary for an advance of \$10 per month for Mrs. Ezekiel who is not only Chief Clerk of the Recording Secretary's office, but also the official stenographer of the Board.)

(22) We recommend that these new salaries date from June 15th, except when otherwise specified.

(23) In making a thorough inspection of our building, your Committee reports that it finds the building very much in need of repairs at every point. Some of these repairs have been recommended by the Superintendent for the past three years, but no favorable action has been taken on such recommendations, consequently the condition is more serious to-day. The painting of all outside wood-work is imperative; the painting of all side walls and inside woodwork is absolutely necessary; all skylights must be made water proof, the driveway in the rear should be re-laid, and the entire stone work of the building must be repointed at once to prevent further disintegration. Your Committee urgently recommends that these necessary repairs on our building, for which we are the trustees, be given serious consideration and approval.

(24) An inventory has been made of all articles in the store room and your Committee asks instruction as to disposition.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Miss Pierce announced in connection with her report the gift by the President General of a very attractive set of china and silver to the clerks' lunch room, and until October the expense of a maid to serve the clerks. *The adoption of this recommendation No. 1* (the building to be closed to the general public until October 1) was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 2* (reserving the auditorium for the use of the Daughters only until the October Board meeting) was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Heath, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 3* (providing special night patrol and sharing one-third of the expense) was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. *The adoption of No. 4 recommendation of Building and Grounds Committee* (that no space be allotted for a lunch room during the next Congress) was moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. *The adoption of No. 5* (gas to be brought into the building, and small gas stove and hot

water heater attachment to be purchased) was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried. *That we accept recommendation No. 6* (provision for a toilet and lavatory back of the platform, if possible) moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Grant, and carried. *Adoption of this recommendation No. 7* (placing of ceiling outlets over platform lights of auditorium and plain frosted globes on side lights) moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. *That the three electric fans be purchased for the offices, recommendation No. 8*, was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Grant, and carried. *That the chair be paid for, recommendation No. 9*, moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried.

As recommendations 10 and 11 involved no expense to the National Society, no specific action was taken other than the concurrence of the Board in the desirability of suggesting these to the States and Chapters for consideration.

Recommendation No. 12 (grilled iron doors for the Museum and Library) was also referred to the Chapters as opportunities for memorials.

Adoption of recommendation No. 13 (referring the matter of the disposition of the model of the ship Constitution to the Curator General of the Museum) was moved by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 14* (confirmation of clerks selected by Treasurer General and Organizing Secretary General, and that present temporary clerks be placed on the permanent roll automatically at the close of temporary trial service) moved by Mrs. Smith, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 15* (the keeping of time of clerks, and permission to make up time lost instead of having it deducted from their annual leave) moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Harris, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 16* (that clerks be required to make up only the equivalent of time lost by absence or tardiness) moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Morrison, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 17* (removal of limitation as to number of clerks employed in office of Treasurer General) moved by Mrs. Grant, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 18* (provision for a room and the detailing of a clerk or clerks to assist War Relief Committee) moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 19* (making the Business Office a division of the department of the Treasurer General) moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and

carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 20* (purchase of typewriters) moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried.

There remaining still considerable business to transact, after some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that we adjourn after these recommendations are acted upon and reconvene at 8.30 p.m.*

The adoption of recommendation No. 21 (increase in salaries of clerks) was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. *Adoption of recommendation No. 22* (new salaries to date from June 15, except when otherwise specified) moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried.

The Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee explained in detail the cost of the repairs taken up under recommendation No. 23, and after considerable discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that recommendation No. 23 be approved.*

Referring to recommendation No. 24 with regard to disposition of the articles in the store room, it was moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that following the selection by the Magazine Committee of what it wishes, the matter of disposition of furniture be left to the discretion of the Building and Grounds Committee.*

A rising vote of thanks to Committee on Building and Grounds for the painstaking work as shown by the report by Chairman, Miss Grace M. Pierce, was moved by Miss Elisabeth M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Elliston, and carried.

In accordance with action previously taken, adjournment was had until 8.30 P.M.

The Board having reconvened at 8.30 P.M., the Organizing Secretary General requested permission to present another supplementary report.

Supplementary Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Laura A. Lynch, Ida Grove, Iowa; and Mrs. Emily T. Joekel, Giddings, Texas.

The National Board is requested to authorize a Chapter at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the supplementary report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.* Mrs. Fletcher stated

that she would much prefer to bring in her report all at one time, instead of a few names at a time, and she therefore moved *that names presented by State Regents for Organizing Regents must be received prior to the date of any Board meeting at which action is desired, as far as possible.* After some discussion, and the explanation that many times State Regents do not know that an Organizing Regent's term has expired until she hears it read out in the report, or she is only herself in receipt of a request for the organization of a Chapter at a certain place after she has arrived at the Hall, and is thus not responsible for the delay in placing the request in the hands of the Organizing Secretary General, the motion was seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried.

The President General made the announcement that Mrs. Draper having presented her resignation as Genealogical Editor at the meeting of the Executive Committee, held May 24, she had appointed Mrs. George W. Hodges, of Annapolis, Maryland, to serve as Genealogical Editor.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Registrar General, presented the following supplementary report.

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board....	559
Total number of applications presented..	1759
Total number of papers verified.....	2127

I wish to thank the Board for the two additional clerks allowed me at the last meeting. As a result of that the work for the past two months has been monumental in the office—the duplicate papers for the February, March, and April meetings, over three thousand in number, have all been gotten out. Heretofore, all we could do was to verify papers, we could not take the time to send back the papers which should go to the Chapters. In addition to the original application papers we had verified the past winter, we had verified over one thousand supplemental papers; before the duplicates of these could be returned to the Chapters three record cards had to be made, one under the name of the ancestor through whom the supplemental application is made, second, under the name of the applicant, third, under the national number of the applicant. Besides that, a record is kept of every duplicate that is sent out. Now, we are practically finishing this work and somewhere about four thousand or forty-five hundred duplicate papers have been returned to Chapters. In addition to that we have been able to get up the correspondence which has been so far behind, together with

the accumulation of data which came with the application papers and which we have not had time to return. We make an entry when this data is received and another entry when it is returned. In addition, all copying of data which has been sent in for the papers has been copied, and 12 volumes have been sent to the binders, 12 additional volumes rebound, and we have waiting in the office, to be completed from this meeting, several other volumes to go to the binders. We send them in lots of six because they give us a discount for that number and another lot can be out of the office by the last of the week. The card catalogue which the Board so kindly voted for the Registrar's office, and which was so absolutely necessary, has been shipped and is on the way. From now on I am quite sure that we shall be able to keep our work up to date, and I wish to thank you in behalf of the Registrar General's office, for the assistance which has enabled us to do this.

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce and seconded, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the 559 additional members. Miss Crowell announced that she had cast the ballot for the 559 additional names, and the President General declared them elected. *The acceptance of my supplemental report* was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried.

The Treasurer General presented the following recommendations, action being taken on each as read:

1. In accordance with the directions of this Board a clerk has been detailed from the office of the Treasurer General to take charge of the Magazine work, the Treasurer General recommends that the salary of this clerk, when making reports, be listed separately from the other clerks in the office, under the head of "Clerk in charge of Magazine work." Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that recommendation No. 1 of Treasurer General be adopted.*

2. Whereas checks amounting to \$244—issued prior to January 1, 1917—are according to the books of the Treasurer General and books of the bank upon which drawn outstanding, it has been ordered by the Treasurer General that checks covered by this amount to the extent of \$119, shall be traced to parties to whom issued, asking if received that they be cashed—if not received to so inform the Treasurer General who will issue duplicate for same. A check for \$125 of this amount having been issued to Mr. Lewis, who refuses to accept same, I recommend that this

check be cancelled and the amount returned to the Current Fund. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that recommendation No. 2 of Treasurer General be accepted.*

3. Whereas it is necessary to order a new supply of Record Books for the Record Department, I recommend that the loose leaf system be adopted, thus making it possible to keep the members of each Chapter in such order that the number of members may be ascertained at a glance. *The acceptance of recommendation No. 3 of the Treasurer General* was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried.

4: Whereas at the December Board meeting, 1916, it was ordered that the Special Funds be deposited in the bank in a Special account, and such action has not been rescinded, and the order has not been complied with for reasons with which the present Treasurer General is not familiar, I request an expression of the wishes of the Board concerning this matter. Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that the motion be rescinded in regard to the separate fund in Treasurer General's office, as ordered by Board December, 1916.*

5. Whereas it seems necessary to the Treasurer General to facilitate the handling of the Record Department and to safeguard the Records, that a new filing cabinet be procured, I recommend that one in accordance with the specifications on file in my office be purchased at an expenditure of \$66. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried, *that recommendation No. 5 of Treasurer General be accepted.*

6. Whereas, contrary to report made at the last Congress, there is a note of \$2,000, secured by mortgage on the land purchased of Mr. White, past due since February 23, 1917; it not appearing feasible to the Treasurer General at this time to pay off this note, and the American Security and Trust Company not being willing to carry the note past due, the Treasurer General has made arrangements with the aforesaid Bank to extend the time of payment of said note, and asks your approval of this action. Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the action of the Treasurer General in regard to the extension of the time for payment of the land note be ratified.*

7. Whereas, there has been an understanding that the money for Special Features in the Permanent Fund may be used for the purpose of making payments upon our indebtedness, with the distinct understanding that the same shall be returned when it is desired that it be used for the purposes for which

contributed—I ask if this ruling shall still stand.

A recommendation having been presented at the April 23 Board meeting by the former Treasurer General, Mrs. Ransdell, having to do with the investment in the Permanent Fund of some of the Special Funds in the hands of the Treasurer General, and not adopted, the opinion of the Board being that it was not a good business arrangement, this recommendation No. 7 was considered to come under the same ruling, and no action was taken for the continuance of such a custom.

8. Whereas it appears to the Treasurer General it may be possible during the summer to make a payment upon the indebtedness on the land, the Treasurer General asks that she be authorized to make such payments and upon such indebtedness as may seem best. *The adoption of recommendation No. 8 was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried.*

9. I ask that this Board review the ruling of a former Board as to when a member shall be suspended for non-payments of dues, and instruct the Treasurer General in accordance with the findings it may make. After prolonged discussion, it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that we refer recommendation No. 9 to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution.*

10. Whereas provisions have been made by various banking organizations for the handling of the sale of United States bonds, I recommend that for all future issues the Daughters of the American Revolution be urged to give all possible assistance to local committees in selling the same, each Chapter reporting to her State Regent the amount placed, and the State Regent in turn reporting to the Treasurer General the amount placed, through the efforts of the Daughters in her State—but I recommend that the money for this purpose shall not pass through the hands of the Treasurer General, but through local banks.

In further explanation of this recommendation, Mrs. Johnston stated that there were several kinds of patriotism, and that it was the patriotic duty of the Daughters of the American Revolution to assist in all these public projects, but there was also a patriotism which the members owed to their town and its institutions; that the apportionment was made to each Federal district, and by that district to each state, and by the state to each county, and by the county to each bank, and that the National Society could not loan money to its members, it was necessary to go to the local bank to borrow it, nor could the

National Society give financial advice, which the local bank could; the National Society could not act as the trustee of its members, but here again the local bank could serve; and because it did not seem quite loyal to the bank to take the money away that it was required to raise, this recommendation had been made. *The adoption of recommendation No. 10 was moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Smith, and carried.*

The Treasurer General reported that money was being received in response to two appeals for the French orphans, one through the American Society and one through our own War Relief Committee, and that frequently the donor would not state through which agency it was desired this money should go. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried, *that all funds contributed for War Relief be credited to D. A. R. War Relief Committee unless the contributor shall designate that it is for use of American Society for care of French orphans.*

Mrs. Johnston further explained that in making her report the list of the contributors to the Final Payment Plan was not included, nor was it her intention to give those names in her report to the Board, but in her annual report to the Congress due credit would be given at the back of the report. There being no objection, the Treasurer General said she would consider her decision as meeting the approval of the Board.

The Treasurer General also referred to the custom obtaining in her office of counting the stamped envelopes each day, for which she could not find any ruling, nor did it seem to serve any useful purpose, and took the time of the clerks. Moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and carried, *that the custom of counting the stamped envelopes in the Treasurer General's office each day be discontinued.*

The recommendation of the Auditing Committee, that the American Audit Company, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., be employed as auditors for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year beginning May, 1917, and ending April, 1918, for the sum of \$750, payable every two months; audits to be made monthly and to include the Magazine accounts, the moneys of which are received in the Treasurer General's office, was presented by Mrs. Hanger, Chairman, and it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the recommendation of the Auditing Committee be adopted.*

The Recording Secretary General referred to the letter presented to the National Board

at the meeting on April 23 from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, making application for the privilege of filing their bid on the manufacture of the insignia, which was turned over to the Insignia Committee with instruction to report to the next Board, and stated that she was in receipt of a letter from the Chairman of that Committee, Mrs. Aull, requesting that the action of the Congress of 1904 be given, which would serve to explain to the Board that the letter sent for presentation could not be acted upon in any way before the Congress to be held next year. This action was read to the Board by the Recording Secretary General, the Board concurring in the decision that only the Congress could reconsider or rescind that action.

The Organizing Secretary General referred to Chapters organized by the past State Regent for Ohio, and she had just received from the present State Regent, Mrs. Harris, a petition from the members of the Massillon Chapter requesting that Mrs. Brant be allowed to sign their charter, but as Mrs. Brant's term of office expired April 21, and some of the members of these two Chapters were not admitted until the present meeting, it seemed a little unusual to have her signature on the charter, though it was well known that Mrs. Brant had organized the Chapters, and the members desired to have her signature on their charter, and it was also the desire of the present State Regent that Mrs. Brant's name go on. After some discussion, it was moved that *Mrs. Brant be allowed to sign the two charters of Chapters organized under her administration, but that only those names appear thereon who were members of the Society on the date of expiration of her term of office.*

The Corresponding Secretary General presented the request of the *New York Herald* that the Society assist in erecting a Statue of Liberty in Petrograd as a gift of the people of this country to the people of Russia, by giving publicity to the movement and gathering subscriptions for it. It was felt that this statue would lend encouragement to the multitudes in Russia, and deepen international good-will. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the statue matter be laid on the table.*

The question was raised as to what specific work the Daughters would do in the War Relief work in addition to all the various lines they were at present engaged in, and during the lengthy discussion, in which all of the members participated, Mrs. Wait presented the booklet gotten out by the Navy League for the Daughters of the American Revolution, giving the names of the naval vessels named

for heroes of the Revolution, and moved *that the Daughters make as one branch of their special War Relief service for the duration of the war, the outfitting with needed knitted articles of the Destroyers, Gunboats, and Cruisers named in the Navy League Bulletin on biography of Revolutionary soldiers for whom these boats are named, and of future boats named by the Navy League.* This was seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried.

Miss Crowell presented the request of the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter of the District of Columbia for the privilege of selling flowers during the Twenty-second Continental Congress, the Chapter expressing its willingness to abide by the rulings of the Souvenir Committee as to the percentage of the proceeds to be given the Society. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the request of the Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter be granted.*

The President General read the following letters offering scholarships in the Washington College of Law and the Paul Institute, which were accepted with the thanks of the Board.

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1917.

MRS. GEORGE T. GUERNSEY,
President General, D. A. R.,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Guernsey:

I take pleasure in offering a scholarship in the Washington College of Law to be given to the Daughters of the American Revolution Philippine Scholarship Fund, to the young woman recommended by the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose scholastic standing shall be such as is required for admission to the College. The value of the scholarship is seventy-five dollars per year.

Sincerely yours,
EMMA M. GILLET,
Dean.

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Guernsey:

In accordance with your request made during our very pleasant conversation over the telephone, I am putting in writing my very great regret that I cannot continue for the present the six hundred dollar scholarship which was given to your Society last year. So great have been the demands upon me for help in many directions that for this year at least I am compelled to cut down to a slight degree the personal gifts in which I have taken so much pleasure.

I would like to replace this scholarship by

two two hundred dollar scholarships for boarding pupils—that is, tuition scholarships allowing two hundred dollars on the seven or eight hundred dollar courses.

Miss Elmira Grogan who held the scholarship last year was a very delightful girl and a most satisfactory pupil in every way, and it was a pleasure to award her the Certificate for her year's work in Short Story Writing and five college subjects.

Hoping that I may have the pleasure of meeting you upon my return from Atlantic City, I am,

Very cordially yours,
NANETTE B. PAUL,
By E. E. Newton,
Secretary.

June the twentieth.

Miss Crowell stated that she was in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Bellamy enclosing a copy of her pledge, and for the information of the Board the Recording Secretary General stated that the redemption of that pledge called for an expenditure of \$22.32 on the part of Mrs. Bellamy, which had been paid.

Miss Crowell referred also to a letter received from Mrs. Bukey, requesting the Board to rescind the action by the Board in December, 1916, which was to the effect that members at large who had failed to return their papers to the Chapter of which they had been members should be debarred from the privileges of active service and prohibited from joining any other Chapter. Since it appeared that these rules of the Society with regard to the return of papers (or the retention of papers in the Chapter) operated with regard to every member of a Chapter, and there was nothing to prevent these members at large from returning their papers to the Chapter if they desired to have the privilege of active service, the President General ruled no action by the Board was necessary, and the Secretary was requested to inform Mrs. Bukey that these members at large would have to conform to the rules of the Society.

The Recording Secretary General brought up the request of the Registrar of the Lady Stirling Chapter for duplicate certificates to four members who had been admitted between 1905 and 1911, but who now claimed they had not received their certificates. This matter was brought to the Board because of the ruling passed by the Board in February, 1908, "that, hereafter, any application for a duplicate certificate after more than three years have elapsed, be granted only on payment of \$1.00, except by special action of the Board," and it seemed the applicants were not willing to pay the fee of \$1.00. Moved by Miss Grace

M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the ruling of the Board be sustained in this matter.*

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Anna Ingersoll Rich making application for reinstatement as a member in the National Society, and it appearing that the Constitution made no provision for the reinstatement of a person who had been expelled, it was moved by Mrs. Holt, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to write Mrs. Rich that there is at present no provision in our National Constitution for reinstatement of members who have been expelled from the Society.*

A motion adopted by the Twenty-sixth Congress, "that hereafter the editor sign all bills in connection with the Magazine," was presented by the Recording Secretary General to the Board for possible construction, and it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that this motion be construed to refer only to those bills for the publishing of the Magazine, concerning which the editor might be supposed to have some knowledge.*

The Organizing Secretary General stated she had a matter concerning a protest against the organization of a chapter in the District of Columbia to present. Moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, *that we go into executive session.*

Before going into the executive session, Mrs. Talbott expressed her regrets that she must leave to catch her train, but asked permission to make the suggestion, which was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, that we recommend to the State Regents to carry to the Chapter Regents a request that Chapters do not adjourn for the summer during the period of the war.

The Board, on motion, having risen from executive session, it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried that *this Berry-Weeks matter be referred to the State (District of Columbia) Executive Board with power to act.* It was further moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the papers of the Berry-Weeks matter be turned over to the custody of the State Regent of the District.*

Mrs. Ellison moved that *the request of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution for permission to incorporate under the laws of Massachusetts in order to hold property be granted.* Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, *that this Board rescind any action already taken as approving the project presented to the Board by Mrs.*

William Cumming Story, October, 1916, with regard to the erection of monuments, the work of raising this fund was to be done by the American Publicity Corporation, and that this Board go on record as releasing the National Society from any participation in or responsibility for said project, and further, that copies of this motion be sent to the Lincoln National Bank, New York, and Mrs. William Cumming Story. This was seconded by Mrs. Foster and carried. *Mrs. Foster moved that the Lincoln National Bank of New York City be instructed to notify all persons who have sent checks addressed to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that this Society does not endorse the plan of having life members of a National Committee on Memorials to our Country's Patriotic Founders.* Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Miss Crowell moved that since we are about to separate until October this Board delegate to the Executive Committee power to act in all matters that may arise during that time which call for immediate action, which was seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried. Miss Crowell also called attention to the lateness of the hour and to the fact that only seven members were required to make a quorum, and moved that this Board reconvene at 10 o'clock

to-morrow morning to approve the minutes of this meeting. This was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried.

Mrs. Wait read a telegram from Mrs. Holland extending in the name of the Saginaw Chapter an invitation to the President General to attend the State Conference to be held in Saginaw in October 9, 10, and 11, and Mrs. Wait invited all the members of the Board to attend as well, and requested if any of them were coming to let her know that arrangements might be made for the Michigan Daughters to hear what other states were doing. The President General expressed her thanks for the invitation and stated she would be present.

At 11.40 p. m., on motion of Miss Crowell, a recess was taken until 10 o'clock the next morning.

The Board reconvened the next morning at 10 A. M. and was called to order by the President General, a goodly number of members being present. The Recording Secretary General read the motions as passed, and, there being no corrections, the minutes were approved, and the Board immediately adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

BOOK REVIEWS

Book reviews will be featured in this magazine monthly, and recent publications of history, biography, and genealogies, also works containing information regarding the vital records of all

localities, and town, State, and county histories are solicited and will be reviewed promptly. Copies of the Magazine will be sent to donors.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED AT THE JUNE NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

New members admitted to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at the meeting of the National Board of Management on June 20, totalled 1,759.

The list of states and the number admitted from each is as follows:

Alabama, 15; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 11; California, 70; Colorado, 20; Connecticut, 30; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 32; Florida, 5; Georgia, 60; Idaho, 13; Illinois, 123; Indiana, 62; Iowa, 108; Kansas, 25; Kentucky, 29; Louisiana, 11; Maine, 31; Maryland, 6;

Massachusetts, 74; Michigan, 87; Minnesota, 13; Mississippi, 18; Missouri, 77; Montana, 25; Nebraska, 32; New Hampshire, 21; New Jersey, 36; New York, 150; North Carolina, 18; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 117; Oklahoma, 23; Oregon, 28; Pennsylvania, 130; Rhode Island, 7; South Carolina, 35; South Dakota, 8; Tennessee, 14; Texas, 63; Utah, 5; Vermont, 20; Virginia, 25; Washington, 32; West Virginia, 15; Wisconsin, 23; Wyoming, 2; Hawaiian Islands, 5.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI

NO. 3

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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Single Copy, 15 Cents Yearly Subscription, \$1.00 Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

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THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

The original garrison flag of Fort McHenry which floated over the ramparts during the bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the National Anthem.

The grand old flag, its "broad stripes and bright stars" undimmed after the lapse of 103 years, was presented by Eben Appleton, grandson of Col. George Armistead, to the U. S. National Museum at Washington, and hangs there a most treasured relic and an inspiration to patriotism.

The flag measures 30 x 34 feet, and has fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, for at that period of American history a stripe as well as a star was added for every new state admitted to the Union.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI, NO. 3

SEPTEMBER, 1917

WHOLE NO. 302

OLD RICHMOND

By Elizabeth Henry Lyons

Author of "Some Portraits of Patrick Henry," etc.

On Thursday noon, May 21—thirteen years before the Pilgrim Fathers invaded the rock-bound coast of New England—a party of Englishmen set out in a shallop for a fine adventure. They were a part of that brave band sent from London to find the lost colonies at Roanoke and, being blown by adverse winds to Jamestown Island the week before, had planted there the first permanent English colony, sowing the seed of empire in the soil of Virginia.

Headed by Captain Christopher Newport with five gentlemen; Captains John Smith, George Percy, Gabriel Archer, Mr. John Brooks and Dr. Thomas Wooton, five mariners and fourteen sailors, they were to carry out the instructions "not to return but to find the head of this river (the Powhatan, now the James,) the lake mentioned by others heretofore, the sea again, the mountayne Apalatsi, or some other issues."

Smith, Percy and Archer have left accounts of the arrival and landing of the explorers, after a voyage of three days, on the islet at the fall of the river, where they saw for the first time the present site of Richmond. .

Of the journey, Smith writes, "We passed on further where within an isle we were intercepted with great scraggy stones in the midst of the river where the water falleth so rudely and with such violence as not any boat can possibly pass....." Nevertheless the landscape so charmed him that he called the place "None such."

Percy continues the story: "The four and twentieth day we set up a cross at the head of the river naming it King's River where we proclaimed James, King of England, to have most right to it.

Archer, who was the first secretary of Virginia, describes the cross as having been set up by Newport "with the inscription 'Jacobus Rex, 1607' and his own name below." He adds "at the erecting of this we prayed for our king and our own prosperous success." Three hundred and ten years have passed and all Richmond is praying for the success of the King of England and his arms!

In 1645, Fort Charles was built below the falls of the James but it was not until 1742 that the Assembly of Virginia passed the act "establishing



THE OLD STONE HOUSE

Built in 1737, it is the oldest building standing in Richmond, Va.



THE SCRAGGY STONES OF THE JAMES RIVER
Near the landing of Newport's party.

the town of Richmond in the county of Henrico and allowing fairs to be held therein on the land of William Byrd, Esquire," who is known as the founder of the city. In 1675, he had been granted 7351 acres of land, beginning at the mouth of Shockoe creek, and in 1687 he patented 956 acres more on the east side; it was on part of these two tracts that his son, William Evelyn Byrd, in 1733, had the city laid out.

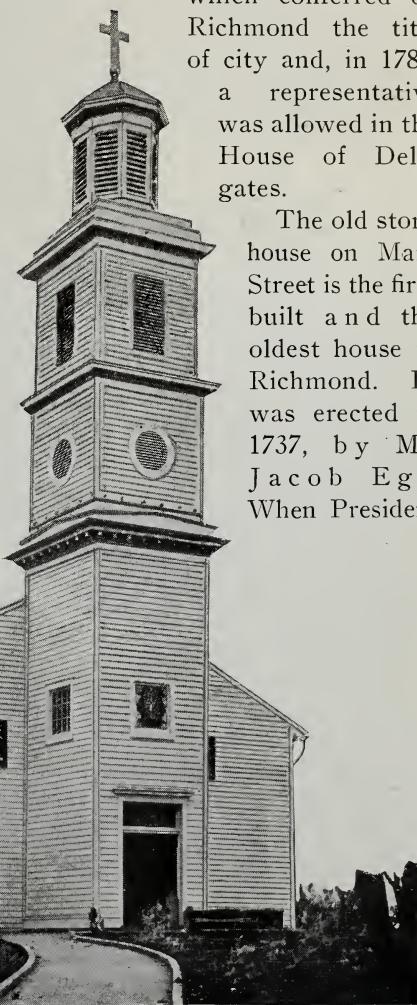
In the *Virginia Gazet'e*, April 1737, Byrd advertises "On the north side of James river, near the uppermost landing and a little below the falls is lately built by Major Mayo, a town called Richmond with its streets sixty feet wide in a pleasant and healthy locality and well supplied with springs of good water."

In 1779, the seat of government was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond and, the year afterward, Shockoe Hill was selected as a site of a capitol building which was planned by Thomas Jefferson, then in Paris, from the Maison Quarrée which had been built by Lucius and Caius Cæsar. Of the model which he sent, Jefferson writes: "Here I am gazing whole hours at it like a

lover at his mistress." In recent years, two wings have been added—thereby destroying the noble classic outline of the building.

It is not improbable that the Capitol Square was once the property of Nathaniel Bacon, the rebel, whose Quarter Branch and Bloody Run still recall the hero of 1676. In the building is the Houdon statue of Washington, modeled from life, the most valuable marble in America. An act was passed, in 1782, which conferred on Richmond the title of city and, in 1788, a representative was allowed in the House of Delegates.

The old stone house on Main Street is the first built and the oldest house in Richmond. It was erected in 1737, by Mr. Jacob Ege. When President



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Where Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

Madison was a young man attending school, he boarded here and it was then considered one of the best houses in the city.

The oldest church is St. John's, completed and entered for worship June 10, 1741. In 1775, its walls echoed to the sound of Patrick Henry's voice addressing the convention then meeting, as

The Monumental church is built on a site on Broad street formerly known as "Academy Square" where in 1786 was founded, by Chevalier Quesnay de Beaurepaire (who had fought in our Revolutionary war), an "Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts of America," the first of its kind to be formed in this country. During its short existence



MONUMENTAL CHURCH

he said, "Give me liberty or give me death!" Six years later, Benedict Arnold, the traitor, entered the city at the head of nine hundred British soldiers and spent a night, quartering his troops in the sacred building.

The old stone house and St. John's church are both well preserved and the object of much interest to those who love the history of the past.

classes in the arts were conducted for men and women. While M. Quesnay was in France presenting his plan to Louis XIV and the French Academies, the Revolution put an end to the project. The convention of 1788 met in the building which was afterwards used as a theatre and twenty-three years later was the scene of a dreadful disaster when seventy-two people, including



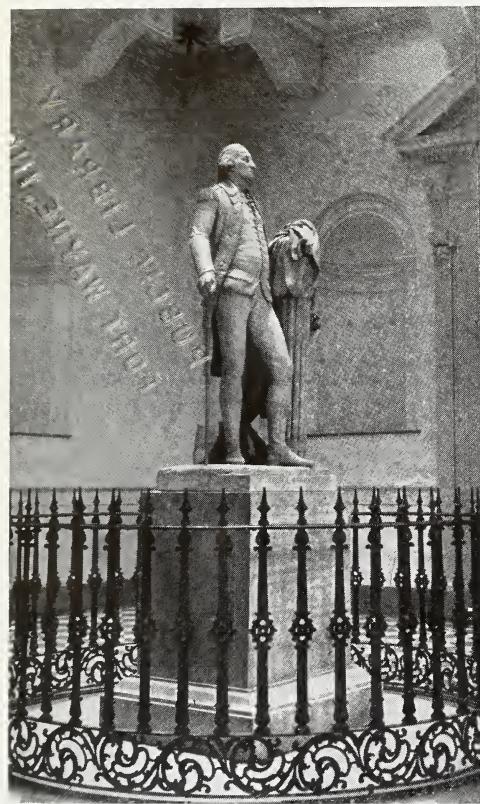
THE CAPITOL AT RICHMOND, VA.



MARSHALL HOUSE
Home of Chief Justice John Marshall.

the Governor of the State, who were attending a performance, perished in the flames which destroyed the building. The portico of the church covers the remains of the victims.

Standing on the street named in his honor is the home of Chief Justice John



HOUDON'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON
in Capitol building at Richmond.

Marshall, where, for forty-two years, he and his gentle wife lived and loved in the good old-fashioned way. Folded in his will was this tribute to her: "She became at sixteen a most devoted wife. All my faults and there were many could never weaken this sentiment. It formed a part of her existence. Her judgment was so sound and so deep

that I often relied on it in situations of some perplexity. I do not recollect once to have regretted the adoption of her opinion. I have sometimes regretted its rejection."

The legislature of Virginia has set its face against woman's becoming a jurist—*ipso facto*—but it is consoling to draw a lesson from the past and learn how she may yet win in the decisive battles of the law.

Morse, the geographer, writing in 1789, states that Richmond contained about three hundred houses. Quoting from Pauling, he says: "The inhabitants are a race of the most eminent and respectable planters having estates in the country."

I wish I could linger longer on the men and women who have made the social life of old Richmond—a life whose fascinations have been told in song and story. Memories more sacred do not cling to any place in America and all are lovers who have once sensed its abiding charms, its customs and traditions, its old homesteads and the stories of their inmates who made the picturesque days of long ago. Even though the sites are forgotten and the names of the noble men and women have perished from human memory—the heritage of mortality—yet we owe to them much of the present development of our city, these unconscious benefactors.

Like the sound of falling leaves on a November day, a voice from the nadir calls to us:

"We are they who went weeping and carried precious seed.

But shall return with joy bringing in the sheaves."

REORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

In order to facilitate the work of the National Committees and to secure the most practical results, I have endeavored in arranging these committees to follow a plan which may serve to bring about greater coöperation between the National Chairmen and their committee members, and thus benefit the work of the committees materially.

In the committees having state chairmen, I have divided the states into six divisions—each division to be represented by a member of the committee who will confer with the National Chairman on the work of the committee and how that work may best be carried out in her division, and who will then instruct the state chairmen in that division. The state chairmen will report their year's work to the National Chairman by *March first*, so that the National Chairman may have sufficient time to prepare a concise and thoroughly comprehensive report to the Congress. I especially request that the reports sent to the National Chairman be not the same as that presented to the State Conference, as the latter is more given to details which must be removed by the National Chairman in her preparation of her annual report to the National body, thus hindering her in her work.

I have also found it advisable to omit several committees altogether and combine the work of others. Conservation of the Home, Welfare of Women and Children, and Sons of the Republic will hereafter be reported to Congress through the National Committee on Patriotic Education and will no longer be separate *National Committees*. Remember that the omission of these branches of patriotic work as separate national committees need not interfere

with the appointment of state committees in the states so desiring it, but the state chairman must report to Congress through Patriotic Education.

The six Geographical Divisions are as follows:

Northern Division	Central Division
Maine	Illinois
Vermont	Indiana
New Hampshire	Michigan
Massachusetts	Minnesota
Connecticut	Wisconsin
Rhode Island	Ohio
New York	

Eastern Division	Western Division
Delaware	Arkansas
District of Columbia	Oklahoma
Maryland	Missouri
New Jersey	Kansas
Pennsylvania	Nebraska
Virginia	Iowa
West Virginia	Colorado
	North Dakota
	South Dakota
	Wyoming

Southern Division	Pacific Coast Division
North Carolina	Washington
South Carolina	Oregon
Alabama	Utah
Florida	Nevada
Georgia	Montana
Mississippi	Idaho
Louisiana	California
Texas	Arizona
Kentucky	
Tennessee	New Mexico

You will see that by this plan the number of my appointments on National Committees is greatly reduced, although the state appointments remain approximately the same. Believing, as I do, that smaller committees will prove more active and that thereby better results will be obtained, I hope that I shall have the coöperation of the members of these committees to make the plan a success.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY
President General.

OUR DEBT TO FRANCE

By Caroline Ticknor

(of the Vigilantes)

What is our debt to France?

Let us glance back to those dark days of 1776, that tried men's souls. Some think the Declaration of Independence established our independence, forgetting the years which followed, when our tottering cause made even Washington despair.

Prior to the Declaration, France had sent over a million dollars to aid us, and in October, 1776, our three Commissioners were sent to France to plead for us. Benjamin Franklin's negotiations soon brought forth fruit, and it was agreed that France should furnish us two million livres a year; and three ships laden with military stores were dispatched to assist us.

Then, though the government of France was not prepared to send us troops, volunteers were not wanting, who cast their lot in with the cause of liberty. Lafayette, though but nineteen years of age, bought and fitted out a vessel, sailing in April, 1777. From this time on, numerous individuals in France contributed large sums of money, among them the beautiful Duchess of Orleans, who gave to John Paul Jones at one time \$47,000 to fit out the "Bon Homme Richard," donating it, she said, "to the great cause of which he was the ablest and bravest champion of the sea."

The arrival of Lafayette, at a moment of grave perplexity for Washington, brought cheer and inspiration. Washington welcomed almost as a son the modest Frenchman, who said, "I

am here to learn and not to teach," and who during the next two years rendered such brilliant military service, returning to France in 1779 to secure for us the help he saw that we must have. He urged the immediate sending of 12,000 troops, and of the necessary fleet, and in April, 1780, he returned to America, announcing the success of his mission.

This good news came in times of deepest gloom when even the valiant spirit of Washington was almost vanquished. The army was freezing, starving, and without money or clothes. The soldiers, without shoes, left bloody footprints behind them as they marched. The finances were in a most deplorable condition and paper currency was truly "not worth a Continental." Indian corn sold in Boston for \$150 a bushel; butter for \$12 a pound; a barrel of flour cost \$1,575, and Samuel Adams paid \$2,000 for a suit of clothes; it took ten paper dollars to make a cent. And Washington declared "a wagonload of money was needed to buy a wagonload of food." It was then that the glorious tidings came, France would send men and ships and gold. There was indeed rejoicing when in July, seven ships-of-the-line and three frigates, arrived at Newport bringing 6,000 men under Count Rochambeau, with news of reinforcements to come. And so the year of 1780, which had witnessed the annihilation of two armies, the bankruptcy of Congress, the spread of treason and mutiny, brought a great hope from

France. And the announcement of the French Alliance placed us before all Europe as an acknowledged independent nation.

Daily the debt to France increased as the end of the conflict approached. At Yorktown, Lafayette, with only 3,000 troops, skilfully maneuvered his inferior force until Cornwallis, who had come out to "crush the boy" thought it wise to retreat to his base of operations by the sea, where presently "the boy" held him at bay. Meanwhile, with keen expectancy Washington waited for news of the arrival of the French fleet commanded by de Grasse—28 ships-of-the-line, 6 frigates carrying 1,700 guns and 20,000 men. And when the glorious news that they had come gladdened the heart of Washington, he, with 2,000 Continentals, accompanied by Rochambeau with 4,000 Frenchmen, began a march, the destination of which was known to only these two commanders. On August 31 the great French squadron was on the scene, having gained a decisive victory over Admiral Graves; and taken full possession of the Virginia waters, with 700 men killed or wounded in the engagement.

And now, while the French held the sea, 3,000 of their troops were sent ashore under the Marquis Saint Simon, which by reinforcing Lafayette, enabled him to take his stand across the penin-

sula at Williamsburg, thus cutting off Cornwallis from possible retreat. So for six days the Frenchmen held Cornwallis, until the arrival of Washington and Rochambeau with the additional 4,000 Frenchmen. It was a victory for France as well as for America, when on October 19 the enemy surrendered.

It was a day of happy omen, not only for the United States and for France, but for Great Britain as well, for it meant the fall of the corrupt and shameless government of George III, and the birth of a new England—that of William III, Walpole, Pitt, Chatham and Gladstone. And when, years after, Lafayette said to Napoleon that "the American Revolution was the greatest event in the history of the world," he realized that a decisive battle for freedom had then been won.

Could we compute the interest upon the money which France bestowed, it would immeasurably exceed our powers of calculation. And if we estimate the debt in men, we have the statement of the Prince de Joinville, that "France in the war of the Revolution lost 35,000 men and 25 ships-of-the-line," a loss not all on this side of the water, but all resulting from the American alliance.

The debt to France is more than we can ever pay, because it is the price of our great national existence, but we can do our best to pay at least a fraction of the debt which made us free.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WAR RELIEF FUND SHOW LARGE GAIN

Subscriptions to the War Relief Fund, received through the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., to July 31, 1917, totalled \$10,774.61. The fund is distributed as follows:

Through Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, for French War

Orphans, \$7,779.60; for devastated homes, \$625; for training nurse in camp, \$30.

Through American Society for Relief of French Orphans, \$2,295.01 and through the Navy League of the United States for training nurse in camp, \$45.

THREE AMERICAN WOMEN PENSIONED FOR MILITARY SERVICE

By Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

"The American Revolution was fought and won by the fireside a generation before it was fought and won upon the field," wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Unusual as this statement may seem at first thought, investigations of that time have proved that the American woman, as mother, wife, and daughter, was the most important factor in the molding of public opinion prior to and during the Revolutionary War. The interest and coöperation of American women in the war to-day is not original with the present crisis; they are simply training and enlisting under modern, up-to-date conditions for national service, while their great-grandmothers, in keeping with the conditions under which they lived, aided and served their country in its formative period.

Gathered before the spacious fireplaces, on winter evenings, the boys and girls listened to the discussion by their elders of the principles of taxation without representation; the rights and wrongs of the colonists, the injustice of the taxes on tea, sugar, glass, and other commodities of merchandise, the prohibition of domestic manufactures, the Stamp Act and its attempted enforcement and final repeal. The refusal of the women to drink taxed tea, wear gowns made of imported materials, or use other taxed articles, exerted a powerful influence upon the trend of affairs. Had the women demanded the tabooed articles as essential for their comfort, and been unwilling to make

sacrifices for a principle, the issue might have been different. But they rose to the occasion, and each did her part for the success of the great forward movement of civilization, and by precept and example, the youth of the day were imbued with the spirit of liberty and independence.

When the first shot was fired for American liberty, the women quietly helped the men of the family to arm and watched them march away to the war, then turned to the task of feeding and clothing the family left at home, as well as supplying the army in the field. Then followed the heroism and sacrifice for those who remained at home, who suffered as they only can who "stand and wait." But the Revolutionary mothers were not of the kind who only "wait"; on the contrary, they were keenly alive to the needs of the hour; knitting, spinning, weaving, cooking, nursing, harvesting the crops, caring for stock and farms, they fed, clothed, and kept alive the armies in the field.

The true story of those wonderful days has never been written and probably never will be, but here and there little glimmerings have filtered through which give an inkling of some of the events as they occurred. The women of Pepperell Bridge, the women's tea party at Fishkill, Molly Stark and her smallpox hospital, the sterling women of the frontiers, the maids and matrons of village and town whose deeds have

been told over and over again, are but a small part of the heroism of those times.

Years later, when the United States, a firmly-established republic, awoke to the debt she owed the men who fought and suffered to make possible a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and passed various laws to pension the survivors of the great struggle, some of these brave women who had shared the sufferings of those days, were remembered only through the service rendered by their husbands, and as surviving widows were granted a moderate stipend.

Three women only seem to have received recognition by pension for services of their own. These were "Molly Pitcher," Margaret Corbin, and Deborah (Sampson) Gannett.

The story of the bravery of "Molly Pitcher" on the battlefield of Monmouth is generally known, but her personal identity was shrouded in mystery for many years. Lossing, in his "Pictorial History of the Revolution," gave her an unpleasant reputation as a "camp follower," and confused her with a woman of that character known as "Dirty Kate," who in the American retreat from Fort Clinton, ran back, and, in a spirit of mischief, fired the last gun at the English entering the ramparts, and then scampered away. There was never any proof that this woman, who died at Buttermilk Falls, N. Y., after the Revolution, was the heroine of Monmouth, and Lossing's statement must have been based on supposition or wrong information. Recent extended search has, however, established the identity of Molly of Monmouth and proved her a woman of eminent respectability, though of plain and unpretentious surroundings.

Mary Ludwig Hays, known to fame as "Molly Pitcher," was the daughter of John George Ludwig, a German emigrant from the Palatinate, who settled in Mercer County, N. J. Mary was born there October 13, 1754. In 1774 she is said to have accompanied the wife of General Irvine, who had been visiting in the neighborhood of her home, to Carlisle, Pa., where General Irvine then resided. A few months later she married John Hays, an Englishman, a barber by trade, who owned a shop in Carlisle. John Hays enlisted early in the war and became a gunner in an artillery company serving under General Knox. Molly remained with the Irvines until a message was received from her husband, asking her to return to her parents' home in New Jersey, where she was needed, and where, as the Continental army moved back and forth across New Jersey, there was a chance that she might occasionally see her husband.

In her father's home her son, John Hays, Jr., was born, and there she continued to live, seeing her husband as opportunity offered. She was described by contemporaries as short and very strong, and "as always ready for a merry jest, but never coarse and vulgar, and always retained the respect of the soldiers with whom her husband's lot was cast." A story is told of her that after the Continental army had left the battlefield of Princeton, keeping a promise made to her husband, she sought and found his wounded friend, one Dilwyn, and, carrying him across her shoulder as she would have carried a bag of grain, bore him to her father's house, two miles away, where he was nursed back to health.

On Sunday morning, June 28, 1778, Molly Hays started out hoping to see

her husband in the vicinity of Monmouth. The battle was in progress when she arrived, and John Hays, then a sergeant, was serving a six-pounder. Survivors of that battle bore testimony of the terrific heat of the day. Indeed, it has been stated that more men were lost from the heat than from the guns of the enemy.

Using a bucket from the gun-carriage, Molly was soon carrying water

cans were losing hope, but as Molly took charge of her husband's gun and kept it in service, the gunners, inspired by her gallant action, gained fresh courage. What a woman could do they could continue to do. General Wayne came up with a force of farmers and the day was saved—the battle of Monmouth won.

General Greene complimented Molly upon the field for her bravery, and she



MOLLY PITCHER
Bronze tablet on the Monmouth Battle Monument

from a neighboring spring to the exhausted men. Suddenly John Hays, overcome by the heat, dropped beside his gun. Molly saw him fall, and, throwing down her bucket, helped him to a sheltered place, and, at his bidding, took his place at the gun. The battle was being waged desperately, and, with men constantly falling from heat prostration as well as bullets, the Ameri-

returned to her husband, who through her ministrations was restored to health and the service of his country. The following morning General Washington called upon her to thank her for her service. Her gown, torn and soiled, embarrassed her as not fit to wear before the Commander-in-Chief, and some one kindly threw a soldier's coat across her shoulders, and in this she

appeared to receive the brevet title which Washington conferred upon her, the substantial gift of coin which Lafayette and other French volunteers in the army asked permission to present to her, and the cheers of the successful army.

It is stated that upon the report of General Washington, the Continental Congress voted her a sergeant's commission and half pay for life.

At the close of the war John and Molly Hays resumed their home life in Carlisle, Pa., and there John Hays died some years later. Some time after his death Molly married George McAuley, an Irishman, who proved to be addicted to drink, and the marriage was far from happy. She outlived him.

On February 21, 1822, an act passed the State Senate of Pennsylvania for the relief of "Molly McKolly" for her services in the Revolutionary War, "the sum of \$40 immediately, and the same sum half yearly during life." This bill was at once signed by Governor Hiester and continued until January 1, 1832. Molly died January 22, 1832, and was buried in the old graveyard at Carlisle in the same grave with her soldier husband, John Hays.

In a copy of the *Carlisle Herald*, dated Thursday, January 26, 1832, is the following notice:—"Died on Sunday last Mrs. Mary McAuley (better known as Molly McAuley), aged 90 years. The history of this woman was somewhat remarkable. Her first husband's name was Hays, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. It appears that she continued with him in the army and acted so much the part of a heroine as to attract the notice of the officers. Some estimate may be found of the value of the service performed by her from the fact that she drew a pen-

sion from the Government during the latter part of her life."

The above statement of her age is incorrect, and when, in 1876, the citizens of Carlisle erected a suitable marker to her memory, her age was given as seventy-eight, according to the following inscription:

Molly McAuley
Renowned in History as
"Molly Pitcher,"
The Heroine of Monmouth.
Died January, 1832.
Aged 78 years.

Margaret Corbin performed at Fort Washington, when her husband, John Corbin, was killed, a service similar to that of Molly Hays at Monmouth.

Margaret was the daughter of John Cochran and was born in western Pennsylvania November 12, 1751. During her childhood, while she was living with an uncle, her father, John Cochran, was killed by the Indians and her mother was carried away captive. Some years later her mother was reported to be living among the Indians west of the Ohio River, but no trace could ever be found of her.

In 1772 Margaret Cochran married John Corbin. At the beginning of the Revolution he enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Artillery, and was accorded the privilege of having his wife with him. This permission was granted to a certain number of soldiers' wives, who accompanied their husbands and did sewing, mending, and cooking for the men of the company. The First Artillery was one of the six regiments raised by the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania for the general defense of the country, and became a part of the Continental Line. This regiment took part in the battle of Long Island, retreating to New York and later to Fort Wash-

ington. In the British attack upon this point John Corbin was shot and killed while serving his gun. His wife, Margaret, saw him fall, and, as his gun was being ordered out of the fight, although described as "shy and retiring," she ran to the officer in command and begged to be allowed to serve the gun. Her request was granted and she continued to serve the gun until wounded, when she was carried to the rear. After the surrender of the fort by the Americans she was permitted to leave with the noncombatants.

Her heroism was reported to the authorities at Philadelphia and the State took prompt action to provide for her. Later the Executive Council referred the case to the Continental Congress, as follows:—"That the case of Margaret Corbin, who was wounded and utterly disabled at Fort Washington, while she heroically filled the post of her husband, who was killed by her side, serving a piece of artillery, be further recommended to the Board of War, this Council being of the opinion that, notwithstanding the ratings that have been allowed her, she is not provided for as her helpless situation really requires." This was on June 29, 1779, and on page 805, volume 14, of the Journals of the Continental Congress, is the following:—"That Margaret Corbin, wounded and disabled, while she heroically filled the post of her husband, who was killed by her side while serving a piece of artillery, do receive during her natural life, or continuance of such disability, one-half the pay drawn by a soldier in the service of these States, and that she now receive out of the public stores one suit of clothes or the value in money."

Once again her name appears in the public archives on the roll of the invalid

regiment when it was mustered out in April, 1783. After the war the State of Pennsylvania paid her a pension until her death in 1800.

Both Molly Hays and Margaret Corbin received their honors and recognition from a grateful Government for emergency service rendered on the field of battle, but Deborah (Sampson) Gannett, alias Robert Shurtleff, was officially recognized for enlisted service covering a term of years.

Deborah Sampson, born at Plymton, Plymouth County, Mass., December, 1760, seems to have imbibed her love of liberty not alone from her environment, but from her ancestry as well. Thrice descended from Signers of the "Mayflower" Compact, she came into the world with one hundred and thirty years of the American spirit of independent thought behind her, which was perhaps responsible for her initiative in unusual lines.

Deborah was the daughter of Jonathan Sampson, Jr., and Deborah Bradford, and through her father was descended from Abraham Sampson, who came to Plymouth in 1629 or 1630, and is believed to have been the brother of Henry Sampson, who came as a boy on the "Mayflower." Abraham settled at Duxbury, and his son, Isaac, born in Duxbury, 1660, was one of the first settlers of Plymton. Isaac married in 1726 Lydia Standish, daughter of Alexander Standish and Sarah Alden, and granddaughter of Miles Standish and John Alden, two of the most noted characters in the settlement of Plymouth. Jonathan Sampson, the second son of Isaac, married Joanna Lucas, and their son, Jonathan, Jr., was the father of Deborah of the Revolution. On her mother's side, Deborah was descended from Governor William Bradford, also

of the "Mayflower" company, and Mistress Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, through their son Joseph, who married Jael, daughter of the Rev. Peter Hobart, first minister of Hingham. Joseph Bradford lived in Kingston, formerly a part of Plymouth, and his son Elisha married for his second wife Bathsheba Le Broche, and to them, November 18, 1732, was born their daughter Deborah, who married Jonathan Sampson, Jr.

Jonathan and Deborah Sampson had five children: Robert Shurtleff, who died young; Ephraim, who also served in the Revolution; Sylvia, who married Jacob Cushman; Deborah; and another daughter.

Deeply disappointed over certain property rights which he had expected to inherit, Jonathan seems to have left his family and traveled to Maine, where he engaged as a sailor and was never heard from again. This was shortly before the birth of Deborah, and the mother soon found herself charged to the town of Plymton.

According to the custom then prevailing, the children were "bound out" to families who agreed to support and educate them until of a prescribed age—twenty-one in the case of boys, eighteen in the case of girls. Deborah, at first, seems to have been given to the care of relatives, but later she went to the family of Deacon Thomas, with whose children she shared the same food, clothing, work, play, and schooling. She was strong and vigorous, learning readily all the housewifely arts of the time, and also being able to do various kinds of outdoor labor. Eager for knowledge, she studied whenever possible, and after her eighteenth birth-

day she taught school for nearly two years. The Thomas family appear to have been very fond of her, giving her from time to time some of their stock or produce. When full grown she was five feet seven inches in height, with blue eyes, flaxen hair, and a fair complexion.

There appears to be a difference as to the date of her enlistment into the Revolutionary service, as well as a diversity of opinion as to her reasons for so doing. She had neither lover nor husband whom she cared to be near. There is a bit of gossip handed down the years that she wished to avoid the attentions of a suitor for whom she did not care, but the foundation for such a statement is not authenticated. On the other hand, it has been claimed that she was a quiet, deeply thoughtful, and patriotic girl, and had been very much stirred by the reports of the sufferings of those at the front, and was therefore moved to do her part to aid in the great struggle for independence. Her brother Ephraim was then in the service. And that she had the matter under consideration for some time is proved by the fact that she had prepared the suit of man's clothing in which she enlisted several months before leaving home, having herself woven the cloth and hired a tailor to make it up, telling him that it was intended for a relative who was getting ready to enter the army.

She disappeared from home in April, 1781, during the night, changed into the suit of man's clothing which she took with her, and traveled on foot through several nearby towns. At Taunton Green she met and passed a neighbor from home, and feared that she had been recognized.

(To be concluded in October Magazine.)

THE OLD CLOISTER AT EPHRATA, PA.

By Anna Eloise Pugh



GIANT DOORWAY TO
CLOISTER

"Pietists," and were also called "Kelpians," after their leader, Johannes Kelpius. Their mission to the New World was to spread the gospel of Jesus, and to lead unmolested lives of purity.

In June of the same year, after a dangerous voyage, the "Pietists" landed in Philadelphia, Pa., which at that time was nothing more than a Quaker village, and their appearance in the coarse garb of the Pilgrims, the dress of the University student, and the German provinces together with their foreign tongue, made the Quakers gasp. After a short religious service they called upon Governor William Markham, explained their mission to America, and took the oath of allegiance to the Crown of England.

Not long afterward the Pietists built a house on the banks of the Wissahickon Creek, which they called "The woman of the Wilderness," and upon the

ON the thirteenth day of March, 1694, a band of religious people from Holland and Germany crowded upon the "Sara Maria," a vessel of fourteen guns, commanded by Captain Tanner, and set sail for America. They called themselves

roof some of their members stood day and night watching the changing of the heavens for the coming of our Lord.

The example of this earnest religious band had a marked effect upon the lives and mode of worship among the early Pennsylvania Germans, and although they are little known, the "Sara Maria's" Pilgrims must be classed with those of the "Welcome" and the "Mayflower" in enumerating the men who made America great.

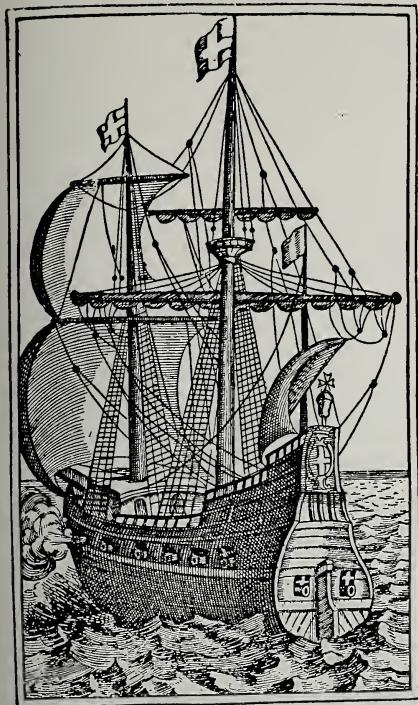
The influence of the Pietists reached Ephrata, Pa., and Johann Conrad Beisel, born in Eherbach, Germany, in 1690, founded a community at Ephrata in 1733 with a few of his followers.

They purchased one hundred acres of land from Richard and Thomas Penn, heirs of William Penn, and erected buildings of stout timber. These buildings were of the severest type, and the use of iron was avoided in their construction. Most of them date from 1746 and are still in a wonderful state of preservation.

Monastic in its tendency, the Pietist Society copied the Benedictine Monks of Southern Europe and established a Brotherhood and Sisterhood which, in their heyday, numbered more than three hundred men and women pledged to Purity of Life, Renunciation of Self, and also of Human Love and Marriage. Renunciation was a big word in their creed.

The two largest buildings in the community were "Saron" for the women,

and "Bethania" for the men. They contained fifty cell-like rooms fitted with wooden benches for beds and billets of wood for pillows. A large clock,



THE SARA MARIA

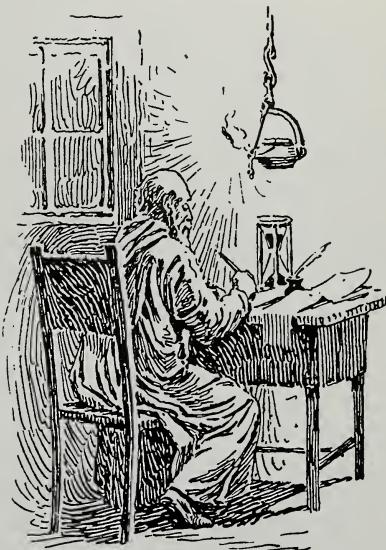
imported from Germany in 1735, tolled the hours on the hooded bell on the roof. At nine o'clock the inmates retired, but arose at twelve and repaired to the Chapel where a Praise Service was held until the bell tolled the hour of one, when they again retired to their benches and billets. The service was called the Matin, and was but one of the self-imposed hardships of the Pietists.

The nuns wore hooded, flowing robes made from gray blankets woven by the people of the community. The latter were agriculturists. They also had a paper mill and a printing estab-

lishment which ranked second to that of Christopher Saur of Germantown, Pa., who owned the largest press in America. A German newspaper and German almanac were printed and widely read. In 1743, just thirty-nine years before the Bible was printed in English, the Germans of Pennsylvania were reading the German Bible from the press of Dr. Saur.

In 1730 Peter Miller, a graduate of Heidelberg and a Reform Preacher, came to America. Five years later he joined the Ephrata Society, and was called by his brethren, "Brother Jaebetz."

Peter Miller was the greatest linguist of his day, and at the request of Thomas Jefferson, translated the Declaration of Independence into seven



PETER MILLER

At work translating the Declaration of Independence into seven different languages.

different languages, so that the world might know the cause of the American Revolution. Miller was virtually, not nominally, the first Secretary of State.

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, to whom the writer is deeply indebted for authentic information regarding the Pietists and for personal permission to publish the accompanying illustrations from his History of Pennsylvania, has the manuscript letter-book of the Ephrata Cloister which contains the letters of Conrad Beisel in the handwriting of his scribe, Peter Miller.

quently visited soldiers at the Cloister, and his chair and the table on which he wrote letters are still carefully preserved. After the War the British Government offered remuneration for the services rendered its soldiers by these noble men and women, but the offer was refused on the ground that they but did their duty to humanity.

In 1735 the Community conducted a



"SARON" FOR THE WOMEN AND "BETHANIA" FOR THE MEN

Opposed to war on principle, the Pietists proved themselves patriotic Americans during the Revolutionary War. The community furnished paper for the Continental army, blankets and grain for Valley Forge, and printed Continental money. After the Battle of the Brandywine in 1777, the Cloister opened its doors and cared for five hundred wounded soldiers of both armies—thus setting an example for modern Red Cross work.

General George Washington fre-

school and three years later a Sabbath school was started—a generation before Robert Raikes' school which was commenced in 1780. They had the first Common Prayer Book and the first Common Hymnal, and were adepts in Scriptural quilt work of which exquisite specimens still adorn the walls of the old Cloister. Later on Peter Miller became leader of the community, and after a useful and holy life, he died on September 25, 1796. A moss-grown

slab marks the spot in the silent graveyard where they laid him to rest.

The Ephrata Society flourished until 1812 when, through lack of discipline, the spirit of pride and progressiveness disintegrated the community, and the organization ceased to exist.

The Seventh Day Baptists now oc-

cupy the Cloister under the Rev. S. G. Zerfass, Chaplain of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Nothing could be more interesting than a visit to this historic old Cloister, standing in its strength a silent witness to the Power of God and a monument to His children of the past.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE STEEN FAMILY IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

A genealogical, historical and biographical record of nearly three hundred years, from the 17th to the 20th century. Second edition, revised and enlarged, 1917, by Rev. Moses D. A. Steen. 740 pp. 8vo. Price, \$3.50. Address, Author, Worthington, Ohio.

When a copy of the earlier edition was placed in the library we judged that it contained practically all that could be found of the Steen family. This revised and enlarged edition contains nearly 200 additional pages, containing newly discovered important historic matter as well as notes, corrections and additions to the 1900 editions. An index of 48 pages is the key to this seemingly exhaustive family history which includes the South Carolina and Pennsylvania lines.

Ivy Mills, 1729-1866; Wilcox and Allied Families; Supplement Memoir of Mrs. Mary Brackett Wilcox. By Joseph Wilcox, 80 pp., 8vo, 1917. Privately printed. Address: Author, "The Gladstone," Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1911, the author printed for private distribution a book entitled "Ivy Mills, 1729-1866; Wilcox and Allied Families." This supplementary volume was compiled with special reference to the New England ancestry of the author through his mother, Mary Brackett Wilcox. Included in the twenty-nine lines are the families of Alden, Brackett, Coffin, Dudley, Gibbons, Gilman, Hobart, Odiorne, Sherburne, Starbuck, Tompson, Ward and Woodbridge. The work contains much valuable historical and genealogical information. Footnotes giving names and pages of authorities consulted add to its value.

EARLY HISTORY OF ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. Record of the first year's work of Atlantic County's Historical Society. Published by the Society, 1915. Laura Lavinia Thomas Willis and Mrs. L. Dow Balliett.

Editors: Mrs. M. R. M. Fish, Assistant Editor. 179 pp., 8vo, cloth. Price, \$1.50. Address, Mrs. R. M. Willis, President of the Society, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

This volume is the product of the first year's work of the Society whose President, in 1814, said: "We have had but one aim and that aim was to give the county a correct history. . . . Its motto should be an unfaltering fidelity to truth." The papers which constitute the volume have been compiled in accordance with the high aims of the Society. Atlantic County was a part of Gloucester County until 1837. We note with special interest, in addition to the lists of Gloucester County men in the Revolution and in the War of 1812, that on July 4, 1780, the women of New Jersey organized a society for assisting the cause of American liberty, in which were women from Gloucester County. Abstracts from early wills, histories of old churches and families, with much other historical and genealogical data, combine to form a volume of which the Society may be justly proud.

THE FRAMPTON FAMILY; with especial reference to William Frampton, Register General, Province of Pennsylvania, 1686, and his descendants. By J. S. Wrightnour, D.D. No index. 208 pp., 8vo. Price, \$2 and 10c. for postage. Address, Author, No. 11, North 7th Avenue, Clarion, Pa.

The author in giving the records of the descendants of the sons of William Frampton has included those of his daughters, adding thereby to the genealogical value of the work. The service of William Frampton as Register General in 1686 renders his descendants eligible to membership in Colonial Societies. Although many of the name belonged to the Society of Friends, there were others who did valiant service for the cause of liberty in the Revolutionary period. The book is of historical and genealogical value.

FAVORS TEACHING FRENCH IN EVERY SCHOOL

It will not be thought presumptuous, I hope, if an old friend and officer of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution ventures through the pages of our Magazine to make—or to further—one suggestion on a subject pertaining to the much discussed and changing courses of our public schools.

Surely if there is any theme of intimate interest to the earnest women of our patriotic society, it is the training in enlightened patriotism of the children, the youths, and maidens who are to be the citizens and soldiers of our Republic.

And how teach patriotism of the heart as well as of the lip? Every tyro knows that what a child is taught while his powers are in the velvet stage of sensitivity will be a factor in his future course in life; and the function of language, as the nurse and vehicle of thought and consequent determinant of action, is recognized by all those whose mighty task it is to direct the activities of the growing youth of a great modern state.

To this end there is perhaps no better instrument to the teacher's hand than the clear, precise, inspiring language of our great ally, France, freighted with the fruits of Greek and Roman culture, polished to express scientific thought with accuracy, brilliant in its adaptation to social needs, and alive to its depths with the spirit of the purest democracy that ever emerged from the throes of suffering and revolution.

Our soldiers at the front are learning this language with its heroic and fraternal connotations—learning it to the sound of guns and amid scenes of supreme sacrifice. Shall it not be made an essential feature of the education of their brothers and sisters still happy in those nurseries for "Home and Country," the peaceful precincts of our American schools?

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,
Honorary President Presiding,
National Society, D. A. R.

Norwood, Va., July 7, 1917.

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER

By Harold MacGrath
(of the Vigilantes)

Lord, give me this day the manhood to stand straight.

Lead me into battle with a clean heart and a sober mind. Deliver me from blind hate and wanton ruthlessness; give me only that white anger that lends righteousness to battle.

Help me to preserve the idea of my forefathers.

Let me keep my mother's face before me and the feel of my father's hand upon my shoulder; and strengthen them against the day when I shall return no more. Amen.

WE'RE ALL IN THE SAME BOAT

By Carl Vrooman

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Our first military need in this crisis is an adequate food supply. European nations have learned by bitter experience that the cutting down of the cost of food to the consumer below a paying price to the farmer, means nothing less than sawing off the limb on which both consumer and producer are sitting.

The consumer must be made to understand that unless he pays fair prices, the farmer cannot and will not sow. And the farmer must be made to realize that unless he sows, the city consumer cannot live to do his part of the national defense. We are all in the same boat, those who buy food and those who grow or raise it. If anyone scuttles it we shall all sink.

The nation needs food, needs it for our civilian population, for the neutral countries, for our soldiers, and for the soldiers of our Allies who daily are dying by the thousands fighting our battles. The experience of other nations indicates that to get food it may become necessary to guarantee to the producer a price high enough to repay him for his labor and expense, plus a reasonable profit. The next thing is to market it at the smallest possible advance over its cost on the farm. The third step is to conserve our food products, to eliminate overeating, unintelligent eating, and all other forms of waste.

When there is too little food the nation must go hungry. When there is enough food but no efficient system of marketing it, again the nation goes hungry, while crops rot on the ground.

Even when there is enough food and it is efficiently distributed, the nation may go hungry to-morrow if its people gorge and waste to-day.

From the standpoint of both the consumer and the farmer, the Government should not be without power to guarantee the producer that for his wheat and for his corn, for at least his non-perishable crops, he should be certain of paying prices. If the emergency demands it, this power should be exercised, in order to protect the consumer by insuring the production of food and the farmer by insuring a return for his investment and his labor.

But the Government must also eliminate those middlemen standing between the farmer and the consumer who corner food products and practice extortion. The Government is already doing everything possible to bring the producer and the consumer together for their mutual benefit. The Government does not propose, so far as the power within it lies, to permit one dollar to go to any man who fails to perform a definite social service.

No suggestion has ever been made to impose prices lower than the prices received by farmers for foodstuffs during the past year. Rather the reverse. If the Government had the power to fix a maximum price, it would use this power as a club, to be applied only in individual cases where it was clear that an individual or a corporation had cornered foodstuffs or was practicing extortion. After each particular abuse had

been controlled by the exercise of this power, the incident would be closed. Any further exercise of such power would depend upon the appearance of another similar concrete condition. Such maximum price-fixing power would not hurt the farmer nor anyone else except the disloyal manipulator of foodstuffs.

If the Executive has adequate power, it is believed that it will be able to keep the prices of food staples from being artificially raised by speculators and gamblers, without having resource to the additional power to establish maximum rates. In asking Congress to con-

fer such power, the purpose was to use it only as a last resort.

In order to win this war the Government and the people—the producer, distributor, and consumer alike—must pull together. Any citizen or group of citizens who pulls in the wrong direction is pulling away from victory. The consumer should help to see to it that the farmer gets reasonable prices for his products. The farmer likewise should throw his influence into the scale and help the Government to protect the consumer from the extortion of unscrupulous and disloyal food speculators and food cornerers.

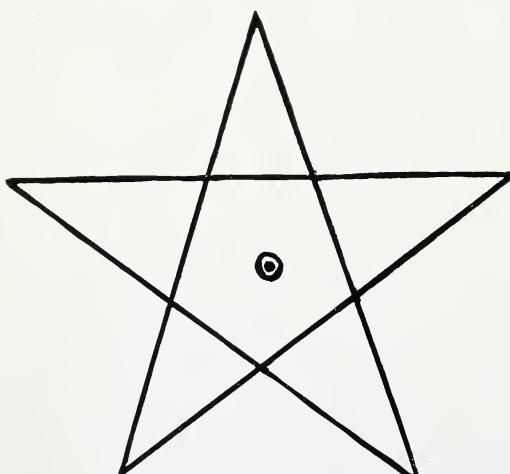
DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING UNITED STATES FLAG

Mrs. Charles B. Nelcamp, Ohio State Chairman D. A. R. Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag, gives the following directions for making a na-

Silk, yard wide, $1\frac{1}{8}$ yards, red; same of white; $\frac{1}{8}$ yard blue.

Sewing silk, one of blue, two of red, three of white.

Union has selvage at top. With white basting thread mark the bottom, 28 inches from top. Mark the 30-inch length of the union with the $\frac{1}{8}$ yard, leaving finishing edges, which at left should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The unused selvage strip at bottom should not be cut until the stars are finished. With white chalk mark intersecting lines in the union, 6 horizontal ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inches apart, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches from edge); 8 perpendicular ($3\frac{3}{4}$ inches apart, $1\frac{1}{8}$ from edge). At each intersection pin the exact centre of a star, one point up, two points down. Baste each star in position, with square of white silk underneath. Through the 3 layers stitch, with very fine stitch, once on exact outline of star (crossing the centre to form a pentagon) and once just within these lines. Cut away the silk, both right and wrong sides, leaving duplicate white stars.



EXACT SIZE OF STAR

tional flag for Home Defense League or to be carried by regular troops:

Flag, $4\frac{1}{3} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Union, 30×28 inches.

Stars, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Stripes, 4 inches finished.

Red stripes have selvage edge at both top and bottom of flag. Cut 3 strips full length of silk, selvage strip $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, others $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Cut 30 inches from the remainder, then cut 4 strips, selvage $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, others $4\frac{5}{8}$.

White stripes have one selvage, to join union. Cut 3 strips full length of silk, each $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide. Cut 30 inches from remainder, then cut 3 more strips, each $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The white selvage strip left, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, makes 3 star-squares in its width, 13 in its length, total, 39; take $2\frac{3}{4} \times 30$ inches from 30-inch rectangle to make 9 more; total, 48 small star-squares, on which outline stars in pencil (marking centers also) from pattern herewith. The remaining rectangle, $27\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{8}$ inches, makes $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch squares, 8 one way by 6 the other, total 48, to base the stars on wrong side of union.

In seaming, save the red selvage for top and bottom of flag. Beginning with the selvage strips, the first long seam is "V," as explained in paragraph below; first short seam is "W"; seam

joining white selvage to union is "W," "V" and "W" alternate.

"V" seam is made with white strip above, red underneath and extending $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from white edge, white spool, red bobbin; fold red over white, to stitching; refold; stitch, red spool, white bobbin. For "W" reverse the colors.

Attach union to short stripes with blue underneath and extending. Stitch $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from edge of stripes, through basting thread in union; blue bobbin. Finish (fell) as other seams; blue spool. Add extra row of stitching to strengthen. Attach long to short stripes with "W" seam.

With hem $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep (2 extra rows of stitching $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart) the flag should measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet from basting thread at left of union, and there should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for finishing at the "head." Finish the head with a $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch hem inclosing a strong tape. Make 3 grommets (eyelets) in this hem by buttonholing securely 3 brass $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rings, one at top, one at bottom, one halfway between.

A LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL

Lafayette, Ind., August, 1917.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

Very few of us have realized the needs and importance of our Library.

The Historian General, the Registrar General, and the Genealogist depend upon the Library for information, and therefore the Daughters have a common interest in making ours one of the best historical and genealogical libraries in the country.

We solicit as donations to our library all newly published works on geneal-

ogy, history, or biography, as well as works on town, county, and state history, and the vital records of all localities. As we specialize, do not send material which does not bear upon these subjects.

If each Chapter would appoint a Library Committee whose duty it should be to look up books and manuscripts, interest would be stimulated and our library reap wonderful results.

Daughters, this is your work. Will each Chapter add at least one book this year?

(MRS. JAS. M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER.
Librarian General.

BIOGRAPHY OF A "REAL DAUGHTER"

By Mrs. Aurora Pryor McClellan

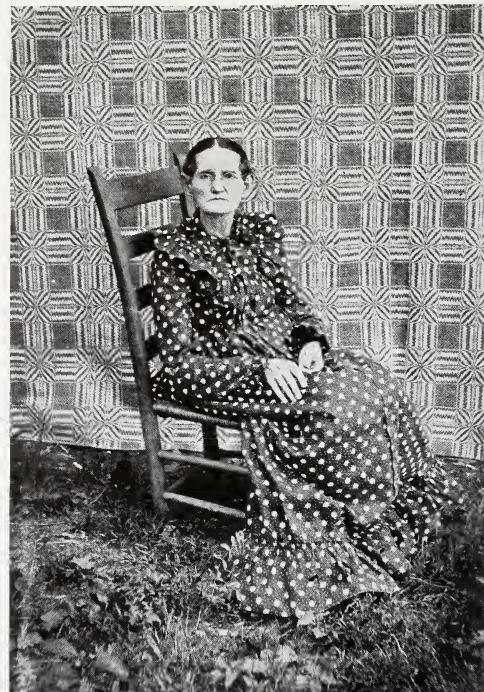
Mrs. Mary Melissa Faver-Christopher, a member of John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens, Ala., was enrolled as a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution on September 29, 1903. Her father, John Faver, was born in Virginia in 1758, died 1846, and was buried on his farm five miles west of Athens.

Faver's first wife, Henrietta, died, leaving issue. He married for the second time, in 1831, Mahala Lee, daughter of Var-damon Lee and his wife, Miss Huddlestone, of White County, Tenn. Mary Melissa Faver only survived of their three children. She was born in 1842, and her first husband was Mr. Reed. Her second husband was William R. Chris-

topher, and their only child survives them.

Mrs. Christopher's soldier-father, John Faver, was among the five hundred Americans who took part in the battle of Kettle Creek, Ga., on February 14, 1779, and his name is in the records of Kettle Creek Chapter, and in the Smithsonian report of Margaret B. Harvey. Mrs. Christopher died on January 23, 1917, at the home of her son a few miles distant from her birthplace and near the grave of her father, the Revolutionary soldier. Her National No. was 44152.

The Chapter of which she was an honored member suffers a great loss in her death.



MRS. MARY M. F. CHRISTOPHER, "REAL DAUGHTER"
Died January 29, 1917.

HIS MOTHER'S FAITH

By Amelia Josephine Burr
(of the Vigilantes)

*Is any cause worth such a cost?
I know the question—God! so well!
I've asked it when a mate was lost
And life was just a dream of hell,
But when the doubting devil drums
In every heart-beat—Are you right?
There is an answer always comes . . .
My mother's face, as small and white*

*And pure and shining as a star.
Tears, but no doubts, were in her eyes.
She was as sure as angels are
That God is King of Paradise,
As sure as that my life was worth
The long inexorable pain—
Oh, mother, you have brought to birth
A man—again!*

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

General De Lafayette Chapter (Lafayette, Ind.). When this Chapter was organized in 1894, by a small but patriotic group of resident members of the National Society, it was decided that the Chapter be named after our illustrious French ally, "General de Lafayette," and that its meetings be held upon the sixth day of each month, or as near that date as possible, the 6th of September, 1757, being the date of General de Lafayette's birth.

The General de Lafayette Chapter has the honor of numbering among its non-resident members the name of Countess de Brazza-Savorgnan, great-great-granddaughter of General de Lafayette.

The Chapter has always endeavored to celebrate the anniversary of Lafayette's birthday in some fitting manner, but not until war was declared did the occasion arise to show the deep feeling of appreciation which the Daughters feel toward the French nation.

Since that time its members have been active in assisting the French relief work in every possible manner.

In 1914 generous donations of money were made to the work of the Red Cross Society, and in 1915 the Chapter reported donations to the work amounting to over \$300.

The chapter also contributed a "Lafayette Box," containing surgical supplies, clothing and small luxuries for the soldiers of France.

From the sale of Belgian flags carried on by the chapter the amount of \$30 was realized for the benefit of the Belgian refugees.

Five large boxes of clothing were packed and sent to France to be used for the destitute civil prisoners returned in 1916.

On Lafayette Day the Chapter contributed \$100 and one of the members took two French orphans to support for a year.

Lafayette is remembered on his birthday and special occasions by the placing of a wreath on his statue, in the Court House Square.

ETHEL C. CHRISTIE,
Recording Secretary.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (Washington, D. C.). Our chapter has just closed its 11th year; was organized February, 1906, by Mrs. Charles D. Merwin, a woman of rare attainments in mind and heart and her death last

November caused much sorrow. Mrs. James E. Mulcare has been our efficient Regent for three years. At our election of officers in May, Mrs. Edmund Wolfe was unanimously elected Regent. It was our pleasure to present the retiring Regent with an ex-Regent bar pin.

Two chapters have been organized from the Sarah Franklin, "Federal City" and "Prince George's County." Notable accomplishments of the year are as follows:

Placing the marker on the milestone fence, engraving the name of Mrs. James E. Mulcare on the picture of the milestone to be hung in D. A. R. Hall, twenty-five dollars to Continental Hall, donation for patriotic education, annual contribution to Friendship House, donations to the Donald McLean Memorial scholarship fund, picture of Mrs. William Cumming Story for D. A. R. Hall, ex-State Regent's bar pin, and contribution to the Mason School, Virginia.

We have a fine report from the young girl of Revolutionary ancestry whom we are educating at Lees McCrae Institute, Banner Elk, N. C. A handsome sum was realized from our card party. A number of our members have subscribed to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE for the ensuing year. A donation was requested for the magazine, which was cheerfully given. A member of our chapter, who was made chairman to Prevent Desecration of the Flag, was instrumental in having the bill passed by Congress for the District of Columbia. Revolutionary papers are read monthly. The Historian was instructed to purchase a book as a gift from our chapter for Continental Hall Library, the title of book, "Chronicles of Border Warfare." A letter of thanks and appreciation was received from the Librarian General. One of our members made a motion, which was accepted, that we dispense with refreshments during the period of one year, the hostess giving the money for that purpose to the Red Cross. Many of us meet weekly for Red Cross work. Our last chapter meeting was an open one, with invited guests. To fill our treasury we have annually an "Experience Party," each one telling a novel way of raising money; a goodly sum was realized.

Our chapter is very harmonious and enthusiastic and we hope to keep before the com-

munity our respect for the nation and flag, especially when the eyes of the world are upon us, thus showing the true spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(MRS. ROBT.) JULIA B. HARRISON,
Historian.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio) has taken a decided step forward in her patriotic duties. On June 22d the chapter presented the patriotic moving pictures, "The Eagle's Wings," in the Alhambra and Lakewood theatres, under the supervision of a committee formed by Mrs. John J. Wood, who was appointed General Chairman by the Regent, Mrs. S. S. Safford. Quite a nice sum was realized, which will go toward our "War Relief Fund," which includes adopting French orphans and knitting for the Navy League.

Western Reserve Chapter is fully organized for war work and has subscribed hundreds of dollars for the Navy League, invested a couple of thousand dollars in Liberty bonds and adopted twelve French orphans.

Other patriotic steps the Chapter has taken are the decision to do without refreshments at our afternoon meetings, during the war, so that money may be used to purchase yarn for our knitting, and the formation of classes of our members to take instruction in the different courses at the Red Cross.

MRS. RAYMOND H. STILSON,
Historian.

Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Conn.) Under the auspices of the Chapter the celebration of Independence Day in New Haven consisted of exercises devoted to the growth of world democracy. An allied, instead of a distinctly United States Fourth of July, was observed. It is believed that this was the first Fourth of July celebrated in this manner and the experiment was so successful that the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter will continue it another year, adapting and developing it to American patriotic conditions.

The idea, as conceived and put into execution by the Chapter as a pioneer, consisted of a series of exercises in which representatives of the allied nations took part; all their national airs and songs were played or sung, and an address given by a distinguished Russian scholar, representing the newest Democracy of the world, Professor Alexander Petrunkevitch, of Yale University, son of the President of the first Duma. His subject was "Independence Day and the Spirit of Freedom."

Historic Center Church, in which the exercises were held, was most fittingly decorated with the flags of our Allies, the City flag, State flag, and National flags. A little government

banner with "Men Are Wanted for the United States Army" inscribed upon it, and another banner reading: "Navy Recruiting Station Here," draped the choir gallery.

The members of the Chapter and their guests, including Sons of Veterans, members of the G. A. R., representatives from the Naval Boathouse and the Second Regiment, comprised the large audience. Mrs. Herbert M. Sedgwick, Regent, and Mrs. Frederick B. Street, Chairman of the Committee, were assisted by Mrs. Willis L. Lines, Mrs. Henry L. Harrison, Miss Mary E. Law, Mrs. William F. Hopson, Mrs. Frank W. Hodge, Mrs. Emily O. Butler, Mrs. Arthur T. Beers, Mrs. George H. McLean and Miss Emeline Street.

Patriotic airs of the allied nations were played as a prelude, and the processional was "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The Rev. Oscar E. Mauer made the prayer and in his address of welcome defined the unusual spirit of the occasion, saying it meant a new kind of Fourth of July—an Inter-dependence Day instead of an Independence Day.

"America" was then sung, representing the United States and Great Britain. Children from the New Haven Orphan Asylum carried flags to the front of the church, and stood at attention during the singing. Mark Chestney played a violin solo, a Russian folk song.

The Rev. Orville A. Petty, chaplain of the Second Regiment, spoke next on "Obligations of our Heritage," and his plea was for action. Girls of the Davenport Settlement House, representing Italy, sang the hymn, "Maneli," in Italian; Monsieur G. P. Bolduc sang "The Marseillaise," and Paul Tost, representing the New Russia, sang "Novgorod."

Surely, as our Regent looked over that representative audience kindled with patriotic enthusiasm, she must have been filled with a keen sense of having accomplished splendid results. Her idea of celebrating a World Democracy—having every D.A.R. Chapter throughout this State and in every State hold such a celebration on the same day—while it came too late to be carried out this year, still is an incentive to work on, because it is timely and patriotic, fitting perfectly the need of the hour. The great onward sweep of democracy that permeates every page of history should be the theme at every patriotic gathering to-day.

FLORA L. MACDONALD,
Historian.

Buford Chapter (Huntington, W. Va.). The Chapter has completed a strenuous, prosperous year, and is proud of the "earning talents" of its members, by means of which a sum sufficient to pay the tuition of a young

girl at the city college was secured. Later on the Chapter voted unanimously to stand sponsor for a local Red Cross branch, and while but a few months old, the instant and generous response to the Huntington Red Cross was inspiring, hundreds having joined. They are gladly doing their "bit" in preparing necessities for the soldiers and sailors, among whom are relatives and friends.

The crowning event, after several years of careful research by Miss Mary Bucks, chairman of the committee on marking historic spots, was the unveiling of the Savage Grant marker, which bears the following inscription:

This Stone Marks a Corner of the
Savage Grant
A Tract of Land
Patented December 15, 1772, by
The Earl of Dunmore
Last Royal Governor of Virginia
To John Savage
And 61 Other Soldiers for Services in
The French and Indian War
Erected by
Buford Chapter, D.A.R.

The marker was unveiled April 14, 1917, and the ceremony was attended by Chapter members, officials of the city government, and distinguished citizens. Mrs. S. G. Biggs, Regent of the Chapter, gave a delightful address of welcome, and in her introduction of Miss Bucks she paid a charming tribute to the valuable work she and her committee had accomplished. The members of Miss Bucks' committee were Mesdames Prichard, Scanlon and Fitch. Buford Chapter presented the marker to the city and it was accepted by the Mayor.

Hon. Nathan Goff and Hon. William E. Chilton, U. S. Senators from West Virginia, were among those who generously contributed to the fund raised by the Chapter to erect the Savage Grant marker.

Through the courtesy of the commissioners of Huntington, Buford Chapter has the use of an old log cabin in beautiful Ritter Park for a chapter house. It is almost ready for occupancy, and many happy hours are anticipated by the Chapter members in entertaining their friends in the cabin.

"Old Glory," a gift to the Chapter by Mrs. Collis P. Emmons, now proudly floats above the Buford Chapter House.

(MRS. J. CHARLES) MAUDE A. ROBERTS,
Historian.

Ann Haynes Chapter (Kirksville, Mo.). The Ann Haynes Chapter has just completed the tenth year of its existence, having now a resident membership of forty-two, and a non-resident membership of twenty.

The program for each month, which consisted of an historical story, an historical locality, and current events, proved most interesting and instructive.

The contributions for the past year were: Memorial Continental Hall, \$10; Ozark Fund, \$8.40; Old Trails, \$2.80; Red Cross, \$10; support of orphan in France, \$36.

We have also been working in conjunction with other organizations of our town for the American Red Cross Society and we have just completed an equipment for a patient.

Our organization is active along all lines of conservation and among other things the money which has been spent on the social feature of each meeting will be devoted during the war to Red Cross work.

MISS DOLA CALDWELL,
Historian.

Eutaw Chapter (Orangeburg, S. C.). During past years this flourishing Chapter has responded to every State and National call, has contributed largely to patriotic education, and has erected a handsome monument at Eutaw battleground. Since the declaration of war she has organized a Red Cross auxiliary, has assisted the local branch of the National Service League, and has bought her Liberty Loan bond.

On June 15, 1917, in the presence of a large assemblage, including members of Moultrie, Jeremiah Jones, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Star Fort Chapters, Eutaw unveiled a handsome stone, the first of several markers to be placed by different Chapters on the historic old Ninety-Six Road.

Guarding the marker during the unveiling ceremonies were the Boy Scouts of Orangeburg. Stirring patriotic airs were played by the Second Regiment band, S. C. N. G., and the feature of the occasion was a patriotic address by the Hon. W. D. Mayfield. During the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" the ropes, which held the flags covering the stone, were loosened by little Misses Amelia Albergotti, Jean Carter, Elizabeth Salley and Caroline Schiffley, and the State and National emblems were raised on flag-poles and floated in the afternoon breeze while Mrs. Fred Wanamaker, Regent of Eutaw Chapter, presented the marker to the County of Orangeburg.

The little village of Orangeburg, settled in 1735, had grown to such an extent by 1770 that in order to have a direct route to the trading posts of the "up country" the General Assembly of the State passed an act establishing a public highway connecting Orangeburg with the Indian trading post ninety-six miles away. During the Revolution the road was used alike by Whig and Tory, especially

around Star Fort at Ninety-Six. After the Revolution and until the time of the railroad in 1838, this important road helped much in the growth and progress of the State. In 1865 one wing of Sherman's army marched along this route for many miles, destroying property as they came into Orangeburg. During the



MARKER ERECTED BY EUTAW CHAPTER

"Ku Klux" many white figures on horseback silently appeared and frightened into good behavior the turbulent negroes in the country through which this road runs. To-day the old "Ninety-Six Road," constructed originally after the manner of the English highways, is a favorite and important route for automobiles.

MARION SALLEY,
Ex-Regent.

Philip Schuyler Chapter (Troy, N. Y.) during the summer of 1916 gave \$25 to the Soldiers' Welfare League, and also assisted the League on tag day, which was for the soldiers' benefit, and collected \$214. In August the Chapter sent a chest of tea to the Second N. Y. Regiment on the Border.

The charity committee sent a boy scout to camp for one week and at Christmas gave the

Salvation Army money to buy Christmas dinners.

The Chapter has coöperated with the National League for Woman's Service, worked with the Red Cross, French Surgical Dressings, Soldiers' Welfare League and taken active part in the campaign for the navy recruiting.

In connection with the war relief work, the Chapter has formed a Navy League unit and has knitted many comfort garments for the sailors. It has also contributed in various ways to the comfort of the Second N. Y. Regiment.

During the winter the Chapter attended the naturalization court, presenting recognition flags to each of the twenty-one citizens, and the presiding judge explained to the newly-made citizens the honor conferred upon them by the Philip Schuyler Chapter. The research committee has hunted up records in old and abandoned cemeteries and has made valuable contributions to the vital records of the country. The 8th of March was our nineteenth birthday and Mrs. Herbert Longdyke, our Regent, presented the Chapter with a handsome silk flag.

In April a representative from the Chapter was sent to each school in the city to give a talk on patriotism and the flag.

At the May meeting, which was held at the Troy Orphan Asylum, a flag was presented to be placed in the chapel of the institution, and ice cream and cake were supplied for the children's supper.

Last spring 114 bouquets were sent to the local telephone girls in appreciation of services rendered to the Chapter for Belgium relief work.

There has been a number of Polish books given to the library and also school books to all foreign women desiring to attend night school.

The Chapter mourns the death of one daughter, Mrs. Lydia E. Perhan Holladay.

(MRS. EDWARD M.) HELEN W. ALDEN,
Historian.

El Camino Real Chapter (Hollywood, Cal.) was organized January 27, 1916, under the leadership and direction of our beloved Regent, Janetta Bray Wright, whose wisdom and experience enabled us to immediately take our place among the other Chapters of the city as one worthy of consideration. Within three months we had donated our pro rata to the fund for the purchase of additional ground for Memorial Continental Hall, and five dollars to the fund for the marking of the spot where the peace treaty was signed by General Fremont and Governor Pico.

Flag Day, 1916, was celebrated by the presentation of a flag to the city of Los Angeles by the Daughters of 1812, of which our Regent was the honored president. By her untiring efforts she was instrumental in having the flag pole erected by the city, to mark the spot where Fort Moore, General Fremont's headquarters, originally stood. Her petition to the City Council was in the name of our Chapter, and her presentation of the flag was charmingly done.

We have donated \$5 on different occasions to assist in the work of patriotic education

a circle of Hollywood children to assist in the findings, and the Hollywood Board of Trade to furnish the scissors.

May 30, 1917, patriotic exercises were held for our honored dead at Hollywood cemetery, the program being in charge of our Regent, Mrs. Wright. One hundred wreaths were made by the two Hollywood Chapters.

Flag Day, 1917, falling on a regular meeting day, was celebrated with a most interesting and enjoyable program, having as our honored guests the State Vice-Regent and State Historian, Mesdames C. C. Cottle and Stowell.



MRS. H. J. WRIGHT, REGENT OF EL CAMINO REAL CHAPTER, HOLLYWOOD, CAL., PRESENTING THE FLAG TO THE COMPANY, SEVENTEENTH COAST ARTILLERY, MAY 4, 1917

and have given time and labor in assisting other Chapters in the education of foreign mothers.

May 4, 1917, was a very memorable night. El Camino Real Chapter having purchased a beautiful silk flag for Company 17, Coast Artillery, of Hollywood, the presentation was made by our Regent, Mrs. H. J. Wright, after a parade, and with appropriate ceremony. A splendid program was enjoyed and an enthusiastic meeting ensued. The acceptance was by Captain Duncan on behalf of his company.

We are now engaged in making "housewives" for the same company, \$10 having been donated by the Chapter for that purpose, and the material donated by our Regent,

In the evening a mass meeting was held and two hundred newly made citizens were presented with the National emblem by the D.A.R. Chapters of the city.

EMMA B. KUTTLER,
Historian.

The Orlando Chapter (Florida) has thirty-eight regular members and ten associate members. The year 1916-1917 has been very interesting and instructive; subjects taken were History of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Colleges, their Work and Influences.

During the year card parties were given to raise money for a sick member. The Chap-

ter voted to give \$36.50 for the support of a French orphan for one year. Donations were also given to the Martha Berry School, towards the portrait of Mrs. Story, towards a flag to be hung in Continental Hall, towards a flag for Company C, Florida National Guard, and for a slide of our flag to be shown each week at the theater.

The Chapter also presented to Mrs. Schuler, the founder of the Orlando Chapter, a beautiful pin appropriately inscribed.

The meetings came to a close with a very pleasant celebration of Flag Day, with Mrs. Mallory, assisted by Mrs. and Miss O'Neal. The members gathered at 4 o'clock and enjoyed an article about the flag by Mrs. A. B. Whitman. This was followed by an interesting account of the last visit of Lafayette to America, as told in a recent magazine and read by Mrs. O'Neal. The balance of the afternoon was given up to sociability, while many members busied themselves with their knitting, which consisted of work on sweaters, wristlets, etc., that go to make up the winter outfit of the soldier boys.

The Daughters realized that their celebration would not be complete without their husbands, so they were invited to come at five o'clock.

After an invocation by Dr. McConnell and before being seated at the tables all joined in singing "America" and during the dinner everybody arose and joined in singing "Red, White and Blue," "Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs which were rendered at intervals, Mrs. O'Neal accompanying the singers on the piano.

The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags, and in the dining room a large new flag covered the entire end of the room and was greatly admired by everyone. Patriotism, music and the delicacies prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution, make a most enticing combination.

(MRS. P. F.) LILLIE E. LANBACH,
Historian.

Zebulon Pike Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colo.). During the year this Chapter has held eighteen meetings, presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Henry B. Hayden. The programs consisted of papers by members of the Chapter and lectures by prominent speakers and educators. Music has been a special feature of the programs.

The Flag Committee has been active in keeping watch over our flag, in seeing that it is properly hung in these days when all loyal Americans should have the flag flying. The Chapter has sent a large flag to Raton, N. M., to be hung in the Children's Department of the

Raton Public Library as a gift from a sister State. A large and beautiful flag was presented May 11 by the Chapter to the Colorado College battalion. The presentation was made by Miss Mary Kathryn Hayden, daughter of our Regent.

Our Naturalization Committee, whose duty it is to be at the Court House when a foreigner takes the oath of allegiance and see that the ceremony is conducted with dignity and reverence, is a committee we delight to honor.

A committee has been appointed to mark a look-out tower near this city. The house is made of a mixture of sand and stone, and from the tower the pioneers of the early 60's kept watch over the surrounding country and the Indians.

The Zebulon Pike Chapter offered its services to the Red Cross and our members have undertaken the completion of 10 boxes of linen for the Red Cross unit. This includes 200 dozen napkins and 80 dozen tray cloths, besides many dozen pads and bandages.

It was thought appropriate at this time to have a parade on Flag Day, April 17, and our Chapter arranged a monster parade.

The Zebulon Pike Chapter has given the following amounts: \$10 to Bethel Hospital; \$12.50 for towels, hemmed by our members and given to Bethel Hospital; \$8.50 to purchase land for Continental Hall; \$41 to the Continental Memorial Hall fund; \$20 in prizes to Colorado Springs High School and the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind; \$15 to assist a country boy in the Colorado Springs High School; \$50 to Maryville College (Tennessee) for a scholarship for a girl who we are educating there; also a Christmas box to this girl.

Our hitherto limited membership of eighty-five has been increased to one hundred. The Zebulon Pike Chapter stands for patriotism and service.

JESSIE A. AIKEN,
Historian.

Gen. Ebenezer Learned Chapter (Oxford, Mass.) celebrated its tenth anniversary June 4. A report of the activities of the Chapter was given, and a social time enjoyed, when a birthday cake was cut and passed to the members. Starting with thirty-four charter members, we now number fifty-eight. At our organization we had present a direct descendant of our patron saint, little Lucy Bullock, three months old. Our State Regent pinned upon her dress a state pin and made her an associate member of the Chapter.

During the ten years much activity has been shown in the marking of historic sites and landmarks. A gift was made to the Pilgrim

Memorial at Provincetown. Patriotic education has received attention, and prizes have been given in the schools for the best essays on historical subjects.

A flag and flag mottoes have been given to various schools. The Chapter has given generously to the Martha Berry School and International College and more recently to the school in Heath, Mass., as well as to the Red Cross and to local charities.

The graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked, and a Betsy Ross flag placed on each on Memorial Day.

The subject of conservation has received attention; papers have been read on forests, water, wild flowers, school gardens and birds.

In addition, a public school bird exhibit was held, and prizes given for the best bird houses.

Just recently our retiring Regent has been appointed on the State Conservation Committee.

(MISS) GEORGIANNA M. WHEELOCK,
Historian.

Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter (St. Clair, Mich.), celebrated Memorial Day by dedicating a tablet marking the site of Fort Sinclair, erected by Patrick Sinclair in 1764, the first settlement made here. The tablet was attached to a large boulder, and stands just south of Pine River, which separates the city of St. Clair. It is said the actual site of the old fort has been largely washed away by the river, but the boulder stands inside the enclosure or very near it.

The exercises of the day began with a procession, headed by the high school band and the Boy Scouts, followed by the school children, including the children of St. Mary's Parochial School, then the city officials, the G. A. R., and the guests of honor of the day in automobiles. Our guests of honor included our State Regent, Mrs. Wait, and the president of our State Normal School, who spoke later at the ceremony attending the unveiling of two cannon which were presented to the city.

When the party had assembled at the boulder, our State Regent gave us a stirring address on the topic most in our minds today, the war and its responsibilities. The chairman of the boulder committee gave a brief sketch of the events leading to the erection of the boulder. Our mayor made a few remarks accepting the boulder in the name of the city. It was then unveiled while all sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The procession then marched to the city park, where further services were held.

LAURA MOORE,
Secretary.

Philip Perry Chapter (Titusville, Fla.), with a membership of twenty-four, celebrated their second birthday February 22, with a delightful birthday party for the members and those eligible to membership in our city. A large American flag was presented to the Chapter Regent at this meeting by the members as a token of love and appreciation for her untiring efforts in the work of the Chapter.

June 14, Flag Day, was also observed by our Chapter, and an American flag was presented to the Titusville Troop, Boy Scouts, of America, with appropriate ceremonies, followed by a banquet to the Scouts, the Scout Master and Drill Master.

The Historical Committee have found one historic spot to be marked, which is located just outside of our city limits and will mark the Hernandez or Spanish trail, which was used in the early history of Florida. A bronze tablet will be placed where this old trail intersects the Dixie Highway.

In April our Chapter gave a Colonial tea and exhibit of heirlooms and relics which proved a great success both socially and financially.

While our Chapter is yet very young and small we are doing splendid work, and our meetings are full of enthusiasm with well-prepared and instructive papers each month on topics of Revolutionary history or information along Daughters of the American Revolution work. Donations have been made to the Belgian Relief, Red Cross, and French war orphans.

June closed our regular meetings, but they will be resumed with renewed enthusiasm in October.

FRANCES P. STEWART WILSON,
Recording Secretary.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kansas), reports a pleasant and profitable year's work under the leadership of our efficient retiring Regent, Mrs. George Godfrey Moore.

Our newly elected Regent, Mrs. H. L. Peppmeyer, is taking up the work with much enthusiasm. Aside from contributing to the usual objects, we gave \$150 to Washburn College in a campaign to secure an endowment fund. We also presented Battery A, Kansas Field Artillery, with a beautiful flag and a mascot, a fine bulldog, asked for through our local papers by Lieut. James Hughes.

At present our members are industriously working to establish a patriotic emergency fund by making quilts to sell in patch work and applique with both modern and Colonial designs. Members of the Chapter have taken

\$2,750 of the Liberty Loan Bonds, \$500 of which belonged to the Chapter.

The work outlined by our National and State societies is meeting with our hearty co-operation. We have already subscribed to support two French orphans and hope to be responsible for more. Each of our members (110 in number) have pledged ten glasses of fruit for military hospital supplies and as much more as they can secure. Our Flag Day, all-day meeting, which was attended by sixty ladies, was honored by having as a guest, Miss Catherine Campbell, of Ottawa. Her talk on the work of the National Society was an interesting feature of the program. At this meeting it was voted to invest \$50 in wool and to at once begin to knit for the mosquito fleet.

(MRS. N. W.) CANDACE SAWYER LAUBACH,
Historian.

Virginia Dare Chapter (Tacoma, Washington), has gone quietly on her way doing "the duty that lies nearest," with work and play strengthening the members for whatever the future may hold in store.

On May 15, 1916, the annual meeting was held with Mrs. Coale at her country home. Mrs. F. S. Harmon was elected Regent, and the other Chapter officers were also. At the meeting held on October 9, the Regent, Mrs. Harmon, presented her resignation because of ill-health. This resignation was at last accepted, but with the deepest regret. The Chapter was very fortunate in securing the consent of B. W. Coiner to act as Regent, and she has most capably served in that capacity throughout the year.

The Chapter is proud to record that one of the members, Mrs. Overton Ellis, was elected State Regent. Mrs. Ellis has performed valiant service for the Society in many capacities; so it was with great joy we saw the honor of State Regency bestowed upon her.

In the first time in its history the Chapter has voted to increase its membership from twenty-five to thirty. Two new names have been added to our roll: Mrs. Joseph Griggs, and Mrs. Fred Kellogg. During the year thirteen meetings have been held.

In closing we wish to pay tribute to these brave mothers and their gallant sons who have answered the call to the colors. Nothing ever recorded in the annals of our Chapter's history means so much—"It is the supreme sacrifice."

(MRS. W. W.) BELLE BEALS PARKER,
Historian.

Montrose Chapter (Montrose, Pa.), has held ten meetings at the homes of different members once monthly, with the exception of July and August. Interesting programs were arranged and well carried out, and our social hour after the business sessions is always enjoyed.

We have lost no members by death; two have been dropped for non-payment of dues, and one has been transferred by card. Four new members have been added—Miss Ellen Searle, Mrs. Cora S. Terry, Mrs. Cora D. Lesh, and Mrs. Frances C. Harrington, the latter transferred from Tuscaratia Chapter.

Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located and marked. We have had a pleasant year and are looking forward to a busy and prosperous future. Our average attendance is twenty.

MAUDE A. BAKER,
Secretary.

Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter (Farmington, Mo.), has completed its third year of profitable and pleasant work.

Besides our regular monthly meetings, we have marked the graves of five Revolutionary soldiers, and improved and beautified one of the local lodge cemeteries. The crowning achievement of the Chapter's work will be under the coöperation of the Navy League, and the Daughters are "doing their bit" for the "Blue Jackets." In addition to this the Chapter has purchased a Liberty Bond.

K. FORSTER CAYCE,
Historian.

The Waterloo Chapter (Waterloo, Iowa), held ten regular meetings during the year 1916-1917.

We had two special called meetings—one June 8 at the Y. W. C. A. to accept Mrs. Coles' resignation as Regent and elect a Regent to succeed her; July 17, at Y. W. C. A., to meet Mary Melrose Chapter to talk over conference matters. Mrs. Kingsley, General Chairman, laid her plans before the Chapters and announced the different committees.

The average attendance during the year was eighteen. Members in good standing, fifty.

A gift of \$50, less \$2 inheritance tax, from the late Francis Grout, was turned over to the Chapter by Henry Grout. Ten dollars was sent by Waterloo Chapter, D. A. R., to the Filipino Scholarship Fund. The Chapter contributed \$10 to the Red Cross Society.

Three Daughters have become members of the Waterloo Chapter during the year—Mrs. Florence M. Taylor, of Waterloo; Mrs. Irene Harrod Maine, from the Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, and Mrs. Marjorie Orr As-

pergren, from Ashley Chapter of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by transfer. Mrs. Florence C. Huntley, of Mound, North Dakota, was issued a demit card.

NELLIE JONES DE WALD,
Secretary.

Hollywood Chapter (California) — Nine board meetings and nine regular meetings have been held at the homes of the members of this Chapter, with an average attendance of forty-five.

In June we enlarged our membership to seventy-five, and have now sixty-eight, with several on the waiting list.

Our meetings have all been harmonious, interesting, instructive, and thoroughly patriotic. The singing of "America" has characterized the opening of each meeting, and we have never failed to give the salute to the flag. Usually in addition to "America," "The Star Spangled Banner" has been sung, the words of which have been committed to memory by nearly every member of the Chapter.

We have continued our interest in the school at Avenue Nineteenth, especially in the sewing classes for the mothers, and in the education of a young girl in the college at Berea, Ky.

This year for the first time we had "the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag," and this committee has endeavored to teach reverence and careful handling in the use and display of our National emblem.

We have during the year joined "the Society for the Preservation of Historic Spots," and distributed literature in connection with the campaign against illiteracy.

The end of the year finds us involved in the great world war, and it is our opportunity to prove ourselves loyal Daughters of the Patriots who founded this nation.

ANNA KENNEDY,
Recording Secretary.

The Rainier Chapter (Seattle, Washington), has held ten regular meetings during the year. We have also observed Washington's Birthday by patriotic exercises at the State University grounds. His wedding day was observed by the Annual Colonial Ball. We have also Patriots' Day, Memorial Day, and Flag Day.

Among the privileges of the year we count the Conference of the National Society, which met in Seattle August 15-21, at which time we were honored by a visit from Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the organization. This was the second conference to be held outside of Washington, D. C.

The Sixteenth Annual Assembly of the D. A. R. of the State of Washington was held in Seattle, so we had the opportunity of attending both assemblies.

Our immigration committee has done valuable work under the leadership of Mrs. S. F. Fringes, principally in teaching citizenship to the immigrants, and especially to the women and children.

We have contributed money to the Adjutant General for the mess fund, to the Anti-tuberculosis League, for the portrait of Mrs. Story to be placed in Continental Hall, and to other objects.

The study class has continued the study of the History of the Northwest, being a most interesting outline prepared by Prof. E. S. Meany, of the State University. They have also placed a boulder suitably inscribed to mark the end of the first trail used in crossing to Seattle.

In February the Chapters of the city took up the Red Cross work, all the Chapters working together. The plan has developed into neighborhood auxiliaries. We now have seven auxiliaries in the city that meet weekly and give a day to the work.

EMMA A. SCHUMWAY,
Historian.

James McElwee Chapter (Sigourney, Iowa), is nearing the close of another year, which has been very enjoyable and profitable for all.

At the June meeting the Chapter was honored by the presence of our State Regent, Mrs. Gebhardt, who gave us a splendid address on the work of our Society.

We have had at each of the monthly meetings interesting historical programs. In November a social meeting—"Ye Old-fashioned Companie"—was held at the home of the Regent, when each member had the privilege of bringing three guests. Many of the members wore Colonial costumes, and with a program of music, patriotic readings, and an old-time debate the affair was as unique as it was enjoyable.

We gave D. A. R. souvenir spoons to two of our real granddaughters on their birthdays—Mrs. Emily Clary, aged 85, and to Mrs. Martha E. McMillan, aged 90, who gave a reception in her home to her many friends on that day.

Our Regent sent to the Belgian Relief Committee \$16.80.

We have helped this year on the Continental Memorial Hall Fund and subscribed for the D. A. R. MAGAZINE for the public library.

The historian has just completed an alphabetical list of the first hundred marriage

licenses issued in Keokuk County, with date of marriage, a copy of which will soon be sent to the Historian General.

Our Regent, Mrs. Hattie Goodrich Wilcockson, attended the twenty-sixth Continental Congress, and has given us a delightful report. She presented the Chapter with a beautiful gavel from Mt. Vernon as a memento of her trip. She gave the Chapter its first flag, of which we are justly proud, and obtained for us from the War Department one of the beautiful bronze tablets of the battleship "Maine," which the Chapter will soon have mounted upon a large boulder to be placed in the Court House square.

Our membership now comprises forty-eight, about one-third non-resident.

Many, if not all the members, have become members of the Red Cross, and the Chapter planned at the April meeting to assist it in any way, one of the members—Dr. Clara Gray—offering her services as surgeon, to go when and where needed.

(MRS.) INA POLING ASHBAUGH,
Historian.

Sachem Sequoyah Chapter (McAlester, Oklahoma). Under the very efficient leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Z. T. Cain, has had a most pleasant and profitable year's work, which work has been varied and full of interest to each one of us. Seven new members came to us during the year, bringing our number up to forty-eight members, including one real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah Starnes Ellis.

A year's subscription to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE was placed in the Carnegie Library. Five dollars was given to the storm sufferers of the Vireton school district.

On Washington's Birthday a flag was raised over the boulder in Chadic Park, the flag and pole being a gift to the Chapter by our Regent and her husband.

The flag code was published in our local paper.

The Regent requested the mayor to issue a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to display the flag in their homes and places of business.

The Chapter entered upon the war relief work, with splendid enthusiasm.

Literature is being sent to the United States marines, on the battleship "Oklahoma," and a D. A. R. auxiliary to the McAlester Chapter, American Red Cross, has been formed, with twenty members.

The first work of this auxiliary, which is the making of two dozen pajama suits, two dozen shoulder wraps, and twenty-one operating caps, is moving along smoothly and systematically, under the able leadership and direction of our chairman, Mrs. J. M. Gannaway, who kindly offered her home as a temporary meeting place for the work of the Chapter.

Old linen and muslin has also been collected, out of which we have made tray-cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, and washcloths, to be turned over to the Red Cross.

The Union Station was decorated with flags and bunting when the United States soldiers were passing through to the Mexican border.

A committee from the Chapter gives the recruits for the army and navy some token of appreciation and sees them off at the trains as they leave for their posts of duty.

(MRS. F. P.) MYRTLE CROCKETT PATTERSON,
Historian.

Chemeketa Chapter (Salem, Oregon), numbers at this time thirty-six members. Throughout the year our meetings have been interesting. The Chapter formed an auxiliary to the Red Cross early in the spring; the members all belong to the Red Cross and practically all of them are engaged in class work, either hospital supplies or first aid. The Chapter has contributed to Continental Hall and the Philippine Scholarship Fund.

At our January meeting Mrs. Ellen Edes Myers presented the Chapter with a gavel of historic interest, it being made from oak cut from a piece of one of the timbers forming a part of the foundation of the old Concord bridge over which the Minute Men marched on their way to the Battle of Lexington.

In 1890, while visiting relatives in Boston, whose home is directly opposite the Old Manse, Mrs. Myers was given the piece of wood by a cousin who was present, a number of years before that date, when the old bridge was torn out, and saved the piece of oak.

The handle and part of the mallet is black walnut, from one of the first walnut trees planted in Salem, Oregon.

Vacation will begin with our third annual outing, Flag Day, at "Bethmour," the country home of Mrs. Seymour Jones.

LILLIAN GERTRUDE APPLEGATE,
Historian.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

ANSWERS

4907. (2) CLARK. Benjamin Clark m Susanna, dau of David and Mary Thayer. This Thayer line goes back to Richard who settled in Braintree ab 1640. David was b 1724, m Mary in 1750; settled in Bridgewater, Mass., and had eight children. In looking for Rev. service I find five men by name of David Thayer and thirty-four by name of Benjamin Clark that served. *Mrs. Ada R. Thayer*, 1421 Main St., Campello, Mass.

4980. (2) HALL. Capt. John Hall m (1) Olive Spaulding, and had: Olive, b 1775 (no further record), John, b 1747, m Mary Stevens and had: Elias, John, Royal, Ira, Mary, Samuel, Harvey, Mercy and Olive; Capt. John Hall m (2) Mrs. Jemima (Kinney) Reed and had ten children: *Silas*, b 1750, m Abigail and had: Electa, Silvenia, Orville, Perley, Althesia and Abigail; *Asa*, b 1752, m Abigail Converse and had: Charlotte, Phanele, Olive, Asa, David, Polly, Daniel Clark, Abigail, Alvah Elias, Polly and Clarissa; *Elias*, b 1754, m (1) Nancy and (2) Mary; *Alpheus*, b 1757, m Mercy Blinn and had: Lucy, Daniel, Jemima, Almira, Lucina, Alpheus, Lorenzo, Clarissa, Israel, Celia and Caroline; *Sylvina*, b 1759, m Elisha Safford, and had: *Elias*, Roxy, Daniel, Elisha, Sylvina, Jonas and Darus; *Dolly*, 1762-1777; *Ruena*, b 1765, m Isaac Coit and had: William, Alethusia, Benjamin, Roger, Mary, Harvey, Abby, John, Martha, Haite, Billings, Gurdon, Benjamin, Alonzo, Samuel; *Lucy*, b 1767, m Joseph Belcher and had: Lydia, Jonathan, Abigail, Lucy, Joseph, Frederick, Elijah, Maria, Esther, Betsey, Susan, Harriet. *Daniel*, 1769-1776; *Bela* or *Sela*, b 1772 m Rufus Hatch and had: Daniel, Harvey, Rufus, Lucy, Sophia, Sukey, Allthemia, Woodbury, Lydia, Alpheus and Abigail. *Mrs. Ira Hall White*, South Hero, Vt.

5082. AUGER. *Mr. E. P. Augur*, 50 Broad

St., Middletown, Conn., has kindly written to this department and informed us that Samantha the Augur (whose line is given in the Augur Genealogy compiled by him) was the dau of Felix and Esther (Taylor) Augur. She was b Dec. 26, 1786, at Richmond, Vt., m Clement Tuttle Jan. 5, 1807, and d June 21, 1824. She was buried in the Augur family lot at Kendall, N. Y. Major General C. C. Augur, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, a distinguished General in the Union Army in the Civil War, was a son of her brother, Ammon Augur.

5083. (3) HANNAH. My ancestor, John Hanna or Hannah, m Eliz. Patterson of Phila. and had a son, James, who m Clara Wilson, a niece or grandchild of Betsy Ross, and had: John, Aquilla, William, James, Elizabeth, Clara, Nellie, Florence, Alice. The descendants of this James Hannah are still living and might be able to assist the querist. *Mrs. D. R. Crandall*, 411 S. Ash St., Nevada, Mo.

5106. (3) COMFORT. Richard Comfort, b Aug. 15, 1745, m ab 1768, Charity Young (b May 22, 1748, d Aug. 11, 1815) and d Jan. 17, 1824. Their ch were: Edward, b Nov. 17, 1770, m and d Jan. 6, 1852; Robert, b Aug. 16, 1772, who m; Elizabeth, b Aug. 11, 1773, m and d Jan. 17, 1852; Jacob, b Jan. 8, 1775, m and d Sept. 21, 1812; John, b Oct. 4, 1776, and d April, 1851; Sarah or Sally, b Aug. 2, 1778, m Jan. 18, 1798, Philip Depuy and d Oct. 5, 1837; Mary, b Sept. 10, 1780; Hannah, b Aug. 29, 1782; Benjamin, b Oct. 21, 1784, d April, 1851; Richard, second, b Apr. 17, 1787, m Hannah DeVed Aug. 12, 1807, and d Nov. 13, 1840; Charity, b Jan. 31, 1789; Mercy, b Dec. 7, 1790; Thomas, b April 30, 1794. Philip Depuy and Sally Comfort moved to Mt. Morris ab 1830 from Owasco, N. Y. The Comfort

family probably moved from Ulster, Orange or Dutchess Co. to Cayuga Co. for the Depuys went from Orange Co. to Owasco, Cayuga Co., in 1790 or '92, when Philip was ab 18 yrs. old. Philip was the son of the Rev. soldier Samuel Depuy who settled in Cayuga Co. This record was given my grandmother who d several years ago. *Mrs. Linwood Stearns*, 119 South Hill St., Jackson, Michigan.

5108. (2) LAWRENCE. On the tombstone of Serg't Amos Lawrence of Windsor, Conn., is this inscription: "In memory of Amos Lawrence, a soldier of the Revolution, Died Oct. 4, 1838, in the 73rd year of his age." On his wife's tomb is the following: "In memory of Mrs. Desire Lawrence, wife of Mr. Amos Lawrence, who departed this life April 5, 1826, in the 66th year of her age." Of their ch. aside the Amos mentioned in the query were: Samuel, who m Eunice Bennett; Elizabeth who m Stewart Davis, my grandfather, Warren, who m Lettie Waterman. Stewart Lawrence, grandson of Amos, lives on the old farm of his grandfather's. *Margaret L. Davis*, 326 Market St., Johnstown, Penna.

5120. BROWN. John Brown, b May 9, 1800, who d Dec. 2, 1860, was the son of Owen Brown, b West Simsbury, Conn., Feb. 16, 1778, and Ruth Mills, b 1771, d Dec. 9, 1808 (dau of Lieut. Gideon Mills, b 1749, d 1813, m 1770 Ruth Humphrey who was b July 16, 1751, and d 1822. Gideon was Lieut. in the Rev.) Owen Brown was the son of Capt. John Brown, b Nov. 4, 1728, who m Hannah Owen, b 1740 d May 18, 1831, and himself died in service in New York Sept. 3, 1776. Thus John Brown of Harper's Ferry was the grandchild of two Rev. soldiers. *Ella G. Shields*, 4831 Kentucky Ave., Chicago, Ill.

5132. (3) ISHAM. There were several men by name of Isham who served in the Rev. but repeated inquiries fail to elicit information as to who was the father of Achsah who m Joshua Loomis, whose dau Achsah m Winthrop Shepard in 1792 at Westfield, Mass. Capt. Winthrop Shepard went, with several others, from Westfield in 1797 or 8 to Lewis Co., N. Y., and settled in Lowville and Turin, where Mrs. Achsah Shepard d in 1848.

5132. (3) NOBLE. Samuel Noble, father of Silence Noble, d in 1773, aged 51 yrs., at Westfield, Mass. He could not, therefore, have been in the Revolution. Answers to both of the above questions were kindly furnished by *Mrs. Maria Louise Clark*, Westfield, Mass., who also writes of a monument about to be erected in the town of Westfield to General William Shepard, b 1737, a soldier in the French and Indian Wars, as well as in the Revolution, a friend of Washington and Lafayette and an honored citizen of Westfield.

5162. WILBUR. Aaron Wilbur, b May 24,

1724, m (1) Mary Church who was b Jan. 2, 1724, March 31, 1748. They had: Sarah, Benjamin, Aaron (Rev. soldier), Francis, Thomas, John, b May 4, 1762, m Mch. 6, 1785, Mercy Greenhill (not Grinnell). The mother, Mary Church, d May 17, 1762. Aaron m (2) July 4, 1779, Ruth Hunt, and had a dau Ruth, b Aug. 17, 1780. Aaron was a captain in the Rev. and in the application for pension of his son, Aaron (W. F. 26,035) the son states that he enlisted from Little Compton, R. I., in 1775, serving eight or nine months under his father, Capt. Aaron Wilbur. *Rev. Luther L. Weller*, 535 Main St., Woburn, Mass.

5169. (4) HUSTON. Lieut. Wm. Huston of Rev. fame who served six years from Penna. had three daughters, but no son. He d when the girls were small, and his widow m (2) Rev. John Taylor the first Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh, Penna., from 1797 to 1817. His wife (the wid of Lieut. Wm. Huston) d in 1826, aged 76 yrs. Her daughter, Sarah, was my maternal grandmother and was b May 4, 1779. *Mrs. M. C. Zahniser*, Mercer, Penna.

5173. (2) BENTLEY. Caleb Bentley was a Rev. pensioner and married twice. By his first wife he had a son, Uriah; and by his (2) wife he had: Mary who m Nathaniel Smith; Rodolphus, who m Christian Price; William, Melanethon, John Caleb, Alexander, Jerome, Cyrus, Darius and Elizabeth who m Mr. Harvey. *Miss Margaret J. Treat*, Harvard, Ill.

5177. A year ago I visited Madam Jumel's mansion and obtained a pamphlet for twenty-five cents which gives a very interesting account of this house which now is called "Washington's Headquarters." It is prepared by Mrs. George M. Smith, Chairman Historical Research Committee of Washington Headquarters' Association, and a letter addressed to her at New York City would be delivered, I am sure. *Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley*, State Secretary, 724 Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.

5179. WRIGHT. Nancy Wright, b July 26, 1781, was the dau of Joseph Wright by his second wife. Joseph Wright, b Durham, May 6, 1744, m (1) Mrs. Sarah Watrous b Guilford, Conn., April 22, 1741. They had: Sally, b Dec. 3, 1769; Ichabod, b Feb. 27, 1773; Luce, b Dec. 21, 1775. Then Joseph m (2) Anna Camp of Durham, Dec. 27, 1776, and had: Seymour, b Sept. 27, 1779; Nancy, b July 26, 1781; Eunice, b Oct. 9, 1783; Harvey, b May 20, 1786; Israel Camp, b Nov. 26, 1788; Elizur, b Dec. 25, 1791; Anna b Aug. 21, 1796. Ichabod was, therefore, half-brother to Nancy. My grandfather, Harvey Wright, was full brother. His ch. were: Filbert Leander, Julius Marion and Benjamin Franklin. *Mrs. W. E. Fogg*, Bristol, Conn.

OUR NURSES IN FRANCE

Brief News of One of the First Units

WHAT OF NEXT WINTER?

By Ruth Wright Kauffman
(of the Vigilantes)

(Mrs. Kauffman is the Special Correspondent of the Vigilantes in France and England. She is making a study there of the work that women are doing, in order to show American women what they can do to help win the war.)

PARIS, July 7.—To come upon a unit of American nurses, quite by accident, in a quaint Norman village on the sea-coast of France—well, how would *you* feel? I wanted to rush up to them and throw my arms about them, but—. To tell the truth, the first one I met was a Major, who wore our simple but impressive U. S. R. uniform.

They have been in France only two weeks, and they are one of the six units lent by our government to the British government. They are already hard at work.

Don't think that things are easy for newcomers no matter how welcome they are. Conditions here are war conditions. Our unit came equipped to take care of five hundred beds; they have 950. When *appliances* are strange, when the quarters are undergoing the moving difficulties of one outgoing set of nurses and doctors and one incoming set, when the climate and the food and the people and the surgical apparatus and the manners and customs are new—

"That is the way they do their washing," said the Matron, as we strolled along the elevation that corresponds to our boardwalks, and looked down at the half mile of hard sands enclosed between jagged white cliffs. Sheets and sheets and sheets, along the whole half mile, flat upon the sands, their corners and edges held down by bits of stone.

"Who washes them?" I asked.

"Oh, the women of the village. Come into the Casino. These are the men that arrived yesterday. Four hundred and fifty of them, all at once, of course. Straight from the front. Pretty bad cases, a lot of them, too."

It was the stillest room in the world. Together, the Matron and I stood there for some minutes surveying the rows of beds, with those mechanical contrivances that mean war. Occasionally a hand would move. One man had guarded his cap and kept it over his face. But there was no sound—no sound at all.

"If we were back in New York, and thirty cases had come into the accident ward, there would have been more fuss," said the Matron. "I can hardly understand such courage. They never whimper, not one of them."

Nor do the nurses. Though they are doing double work, those whom I met took their duties with the good-nature and enthusiasm that one would only expect from an American contingent. The Matron assured me that no one had grumbled of the almost overpowering mass of work—and the orderlies, who at home are not scrub-the-floor orderlies by any manner of means—were buckling down to their new tasks quite as if they had been used to them all their lives.

"Have you any message to send to America?" I asked.

"Only this," said the Matron. "Train. We need trained nurses—and we shall need more. But they must be thoroughly trained."

I asked about the untrained nurses, whether, when they have been working for several years in hospitals—as some English Red Cross nurses are even now doing in conjunction with this American unit—she disapproved of having their work count toward trained nursing.

"It is my opinion," she emphatically said, "that when the untrained nurse has a thorough course of war-nursing, her work should most assuredly count in the matter of a certificate. I should suggest that she be allowed to obtain her certificate after, say, a supplementary technical course of two or three months. We in America have not the nursing competition that exists in England, so there is no reason for the opposition that obtains there. But at the present moment our great need in France is the *trained* nurse."

I asked what she was going to do

in the winter. She was very much troubled about the winter. Now, with the delightful weather of a Norman summer, in houses and hotels built for the comfort and pleasure of the season's tourists, it was easy to live, and look out at the sea and the cliffs and the blue skies. It was pleasant, too, for the convalescent soldiers to walk about the streets or lie outside in cots and chairs. But the houses are not built for warmth, summer will not last—though I have no doubt it's 100 in the shade at this very hour in New York!—and it must not be forgotten that coal and wood are luxuries that cannot be carelessly provided; they are very scarce.

What, then, is to become of our nurses in France next winter? Are they to have to do their work suffering from the intense cold of barely heated hospitals with paper-like walls, in a climate nearly as severe in winter as ours? Can't some ingenious American devise ways and means of keeping them from freezing?

OUR FLAG IN FRANCE

By Marion Couthouy Smith
(of the Vigilantes)

Up with the flag in France, lads, up with the flag in France!
As the dawn-rays rising oversea, so be its bright advance;
The dawn-rays flaming on the sea, the morning round the world—
Long and dark was the night to us, while the stars and stripes were furled!

Out with the sword in France, lads, out with the sword in France!
As the sudden gleam of a twilight star, so be its flashing glance;
A star that brings a mighty hope to a people worn and pressed;
Glad were they for the kindly word, but the helping hand is best.

Follow the guns in France, lads, follow the guns in France!
Take with those on the foremost line the brave man's fighting chance;
There's a people here behind you, whose dreaming hours are past,
Who will send you forth with a swelling heart, and back you to the last.

Fight for the world's defense, lads, as your fathers fought before,
For truth and right against ruthless might, for freedom's cause once more!
Though the way be long and the hazard strong, for glory or mischance,
Up with the flag in France, lads, up with the flag in France!

HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME

HOUSEWIVES: Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has perfected a series of practical lessons in home gardening, planting, canning, and preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats. These lessons will be given in this Magazine for the benefit of housewives desiring to learn the latest and most practical methods of growing and preserving food. The Department's canning system applies to all varieties of vegetables and fruits, and does not require either particular recipes or expensive cooking utensils. *Can the food you have, with what you have.*

Readers desiring further information on any particular lesson can apply to the Editor.

Recipes for Cooking Dried Fruits and Vegetables

Methods for preparing products for drying were given in the July DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Water which has been dried out of fruits and vegetables in the course of drying must be restored to them before cooking. This process requires time. In general, the longer it takes to dry the longer should the dried products soak.

Once soaked, dried vegetables and fruits can be cooked in almost any of the ways in which fresh ones can be cooked. The following recipes are used by commercial concerns:

SNAP BEANS

Soak overnight or 8 to 12 hours, using 10 pints of water to 1 pound of beans, or 3 times as much water as beans. Boil 3 hours in the same water, with a slice of bacon; drain off water and add salt, pepper, and butter. Cream sauce may be used. Four ounces of dried beans will serve 10 people.

BEETS

Dried, sliced beets, if soaked too long, lose their red color and good flavor. Soaking for 2 hours (2 parts water to 1 part beets) should be sufficient. They should then be cooked in the same water for about 1½ hours. If they are cooled in the same water in which they are cooked, it is believed that the color is improved. Cured by process B.

Dried beets, after soaking, may be cooked in various ways, the same as fresh beets.

Creamed Beets.—Soak 1 cupful of dried beet root in 2 cupfuls of water from 6 to 8 hours.

Cook until tender. Cool in the same water. Drain off water. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, ¼ cup of vinegar, ¼ cup of water, tablespoonful of butter, and a little salt; heat together to boiling point, thicken a little with flour and water well blended. Serve hot. Cured by process A.

Pickled Beets.—Cook as above, add vinegar and spices and sweeten to taste. Dried beets may seem to lose color, but cooling in the water in which they were boiled will tend to restore the natural color.

Buttered Beets.—Soak 2 cupfuls of dried beets for two hours in 4 cupfuls of cold water and cook until tender. Drain and add to the beets 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 1 teaspoonful of salt, and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Stir carefully in order to butter and season each slice of beet without breaking it. Serve hot.

CARROTS

Buttered Carrots.—Very young carrots do not require soaking. They may be placed in cold water (about 3 cupfuls of water to 1 cup of dried carrots) and cooked slowly for about 1½ hours. If the carrots are old and cut in large pieces for drying, soaking 2 to 8 hours or even overnight may be necessary. Drain off water, add salt and pepper, and serve buttered or with drawn butter or cream sauce.

To use with boiled or roast meats, soak as above, boil in same water 10 minutes, and drop in with the meat.

Carrot Pudding.—Soak ⅓ cupful of dried carrots in 2½ cupfuls of water 6 to 8 hours, or overnight. Add to the carrots 1 cupful of raw potatoes, 1 cupful of dried cherries, and ⅔ cupful of suet, and chop up fine. Then add 1 cupful of flour, 1 cupful of sugar, ½ teaspoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful cloves, ½ teaspoonful nutmeg, ½ teaspoonful soda well mixed. Stir until thoroughly mixed. Steam 3 hours and serve hot with pudding sauce.

CELERY

Soak 8 to 12 hours, or overnight, using 12 pints of water to 1 pound of celery, or 3 parts of water to 1 part of celery. Boil in same water until tender and serve with cream and a tablespoonful of butter.

CORN

Soak the corn for 2 to 4 hours in water, using 2 cupfuls of water to 1 cupful of corn. Some housekeepers prefer to soak it overnight, but if this is done the corn should be kept in a very cool place so that it does not sour. Cook the corn in the water in which it was soaked for an hour or more. Then season with butter, salt, and pepper, and if desired, a very little sugar also. Some housekeepers prefer to add milk to the water in which the corn is cooked or to use cream in place of butter for seasoning it.

ONIONS

Dried, thinly sliced onions may be cooked slowly without previous soaking, about 2 cupfuls of water being needed for each cupful of dried onions. If very dry, the onions are better if soaked from 2 to 6 hours and then cooked in the same water until tender. After cooking, the onions may be used like any other onions, in a great variety of ways.

PARSNIPS

Soak parsnips for 2 to 4 hours in water, using 2 cupfuls of water to 1 cupful or 1 part parsnips to 2 parts water. Cook in the same water 30 minutes. Drain off water and brown in butter or other fat or serve with cream sauce.

IRISH POTATOES

Soak 6 to 8 hours, or overnight, using 8 pints of water to 1 pound of potatoes, or 2 parts of water to 1 part of potatoes.

Fried Potatoes.—Boil in the same water about 5 minutes. Drain and fry in the same way as fresh potatoes.

Mashed Potatoes.—Boil in the same water 20 to 30 minutes. Drain and steam 5 to 10 minutes and then mash, adding salt, pepper, butter, and milk.

Dried Cooked Potatoes.—If the potatoes were cooked before drying, it will not be necessary to soak them before cooking. Place the dried potato in a double boiler, add about 2 cupfuls of milk to 1 cupful of potato, cover, and steam until soft. Beat, season with salt, pepper, and butter, and serve like fresh mashed potatoes.

SWEET POTATO

Dried raw sweet potatoes may be soaked and cooked like Irish potatoes (see above). In preparing dried cooked sweet potatoes for the table, water should be substituted for the milk used in steaming the Irish potatoes. Except for this, the same method can be followed.

RHUBARB

Stewed Rhubarb.—Soak 6 to 8 hours, or overnight, using 12 pints of water to 1 pound of rhubarb, or 2 parts of water to 1 part of rhubarb. Cook in the same water until done and sweeten to taste.

Rhubarb Pie.—Soak 1 cupful of dried rhubarb in 2 cupfuls of water 8 to 12 hours. Cook in the same water 30 minutes, then make into a pie as if it were fresh rhubarb.

SPINACH

Dried spinach takes up water very readily and may be cooked slowly without previous soaking. If preferred, it can be soaked 2 to 6 hours, which will shorten the time required for cooking. A little salt pork added to the spinach improves the flavor, or it may be buttered when served.

SQUASH

Soak 8 to 12 hours, or over night, using 10 pints of water to 1 pound of squash, or 3 parts of water to 1 part of squash.

Mashed Squash.—Boil slowly in the same water 1 hour. Mash well and add salt, pepper, and butter.

Squash Pie.—Soak 1 cupful of dried squash 8 to 12 hours in 3 cupfuls of water. Cook in the same water 1 hour and mash well. Mix thoroughly 1 egg well beaten, $\frac{3}{4}$ cupful of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, and 1 tablespoonful flour. Stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice, and ginger, a pinch of cloves, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of milk. Add squash. Bake in a hot oven.

APPLES

Soak 6 to 8 hours, or overnight, using 6 pints of water to 1 pound of apples or 3 parts of water to 1 part of apples. Two hours' soaking is sufficient for thinly sliced apples. Commercial apples are sulphured and do not discolor.

Apple Sauce.—Cook about 30 minutes in the same water; then add 1 cupful of sugar to 1 pound of fruit, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of nutmeg or cinnamon, and mash.

Apple Pie.—Cook in the same water about 5 minutes to make them tender, then drain off water and use in pie in the same way as fresh apples. One pound of dried apples will make eight large pies.

CHERRIES

Soak 6 to 8 hours, or overnight, using 4 pints of water to 1 pound of cherries, or 3 parts of water to 1 part of cherries.

Stewed Cherries.—Cook slowly in the same

water and sweeten to taste. One pound of dried cherries will serve 15 people.

Cherry Pie.—Soak $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of dried cherries in 1 pint of water 6 to 8 hours. Heat in the same water 15 minutes. Drain off the juice and use the cherries in the pie in the same way as fresh cherries. Add a little sugar to the juice drained off, boil down to a syrup, and pour over the pie hot as it is served.

PRUNES

Soak 6 to 8 hours, or overnight, using 2 pints of water to 1 pound of prunes, or 2 parts of water to 1 part of prunes.

Stewed Prunes.—Cook slowly in the same water and sweeten to taste.

Spiced Prunes.—Drain off water and add to it the following: For every 2 pounds of soaked up prunes, 1 pound of sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of vinegar, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful allspice and cloves. Put spices in a cloth. Boil the above 15 or 20 minutes until syrupy, then add prunes, and cook slowly about 30 minutes.

RASPBERRIES

Soak 4 to 5 hours, using 6 pints of water to 1 pound of raspberries, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of water to 1 part of raspberries. Cook in the same water 20 minutes and sweeten to taste. Use in the same way as fresh raspberries.

OKRA

Dried okra should be soaked until soft and used in the same way as fresh okra in the preparation of soups and stews.

CABBAGE

Creamed: Put heaping cupful in 7 cupfuls of cold fresh water and bring very slowly to

a boil, and boil steadily for 30 minutes. Do not cover kettle during cooking. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt. Drain well. Melt 2 tablespoonfuls butter and, when it is bubbling hot, add 1 heaping tablespoonful flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful pepper. Stir well but do not brown. Then add 1 cupful of milk slowly and stir until smooth and thick. Let come to a boil, then add the well-drained cabbage and heat together until boiling. Serve at once.

With vinegar dressing: Follow above general directions for cooking cabbage. Drain well. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful vinegar, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful pepper. Return to fire and heat a few minutes. Serve smoking hot.

TURNIPS

With butter sauce: Put heaping cupful in 8 cupfuls cold, fresh water and bring very slowly to a boil, and boil steadily for 20 minutes. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt and boil 25 minutes longer. Do not cover kettle during cooking. Drain well, and add 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful pepper, return to fire and heat until butter is all absorbed and serve smoking hot.

In white sauce: Follow above general directions for cooking turnips and drain well, melt 2 tablespoonfuls butter and, when it is bubbling hot, add 1 tablespoonful of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoonful pepper. Stir well but do not brown, then add 1 cupful of milk slowly and stir until thickened. Let come to a boil; add the well-drained turnips and heat together until boiling.

MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER MAKES NATION-WIDE APPEAL TO LEND AID IN FOOD CONSERVATION

Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice-President General from Georgia and Chairman of the Conservation Committee, N.S.D.A.R., has sent a bulletin to all State Regents and State Chairmen of Conservation. The bulletin contains practical suggestions for thrift in conducting the culinary department of homes, and also deals with the conservation of health, fuel, energy, power, leather, paper, and deliveries of commodities to the home.

Recipes for table portions which contain the greatest number of calories for the least expenditure are given, and a table is published

indicating the number of calories required in the standard diet of a family consisting of husband, wife and three children.

The bulletin condemns the theory of stinting, claiming that pinching is not patriotism. The final plea of the bulletin follows; it deserves attention:

"When your country calls you to save, it does not mean that you must stint yourself and family. That is poor patriotism. It is indeed a knife in the back of business. To disrupt the normal business of the country is to weaken the fighting strength of the nation."

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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1608 17TH ST., N. W., WASHINGTON.

FLORIDA

MRS. ARTHUR B. GILKES,
RIVERSIDE AVE., JACKSONVILLE.
MRS. WILLIAM MARK BROWN,
MIAMI.

GEORGIA

MRS. HOWARD H. McCALL,
301 PONCE DE LEON AVE., ATLANTA.
MRS. CHARLES C. HOLT,
115 CULVER ST., MACON.

HAWAII

MRS. WILLIAM ALANSON BRYAN,
1013 PUNAHOU ST., HONOLULU.

IDAHO

MRS. CHARLES W. PURSELL,
1515 ADA ST., BOISE.
MRS. WARD STONE,
1410 ALBANY ST., CALDWELL.

ILLINOIS

MRS. FRANK WM. BAHNSEN,
1720 22ND ST., ROCK ISLAND.
MRS. JOHN HAMILTON HANLEY,
724 W. BROADWAY, MONMOUTH.

INDIANA

MRS. HENRY A. BECK,
1907 N. ILLINOIS ST., INDIANAPOLIS.
MISS EMMA A. DONNELL,
GREENSBURG.

IOWA

MRS. DIXIE CORNELL GEBHARDT,
1205 2ND ST., KNOXVILLE.
MRS. FRANK E. AUSTIN,
1542 BEVER AVE., CEDAR RAPIDS.

KANSAS

MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL,
316 WILLOW ST., OTTAWA.
MRS. WILLIAM H. SIMONTON,
750 S. JUDSON ST., FT. SCOTT.

KENTUCKY

MRS. ELI GAITHER BOONE,
1409 BROADWAY, PADUCAH.
MRS. SAMUEL J. SHACKELFORD,
SHELBY ST., FRANKFORT.

LOUISIANA

MRS. TALIAFERRO ALEXANDER,
853 COTTON ST., SHREVEPORT.
MRS. GEORGE H. MILLS,
418 MILAN ST., SHREVEPORT.

MAINE

MRS. W. G. CHAPMAN,
482 CUMBERLAND AVE., W. END STA., PORTLAND.
MRS. SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN,
241 STATE ST., AUGUSTA.

MARYLAND

MRS. ARTHUR LEE BOSLEY,
1406 MT. ROYAL AVE., BALTIMORE.
MRS. WEEMS RIDOUT,
200 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ST., ANNAPOLIS.

MASSACHUSETTS

MRS. FRANK DEXTER ELLISON,
44 CLARK ST., BELMONT.
MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY,
25 BELLEVUE AVE., MELROSE.

MICHIGAN

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT,
1706 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, ANN ARBOR.
MISS ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,
1012 WEST MAIN ST., KALAMAZOO.

MINNESOTA

MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS,
2109 BLAISDELL AVE., MINNEAPOLIS.
MRS. A. E. WALKER,
2103 EAST 1ST ST., DULUTH.

MISSISSIPPI

MRS. E. F. NOEL,
LEXINGTON.
MRS. JOHN MORRIS MORGAN,
COLUMBUS.

MISSOURI

MRS. WILLIAM R. PAINTER,
JEFFERSON CITY.
MRS. ARCH McGREGOR,
577 ST. LOUIS ST., SPRINGFIELD.

MONTANA

MRS. CHARLES A. BLACKBURN,
809 W. SILVER ST., BUTTE.
DR. MARY BABCOCK ATWATER,
516 HAYES AVE., HELENA.

NEBRASKA

MRS. ELLET GRANT DRAKE,
606 N. 6TH ST., BEATRICE.
MRS. FRANK I. RINGER,
935 D ST., LINCOLN.

NEVADA

MRS. CHARLES SILVEY SPRAGUE,
GOLDFIELD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MRS. WILL BERNARD HOWE,
35 SOUTH ST., CONCORD.
MRS. CHARLES WATSON BARRETT,
99 SULLIVAN ST., CLAREMONT.

NEW JERSEY

MRS. WILLIAM DUSENBERRY SHERRERD,
HIGHLAND AVE., HADDONFIELD.
MRS. JAMES FAIRMAN FIELDER,
139 GIFFORD AVE., JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

NEW MEXICO

MRS. SINGLETON M. ASHENFELTER,
702 BAYARD ST., SILVER CITY.

NEW YORK

MRS. BENJAMIN F. SPRAKER,
PALATINE BRIDGE.
MRS. DAVID B. PAGE,
157 WEST 3RD ST., OSWEGO.

NORTH CAROLINA

MRS. THEODORE S. MORRISON,
287 PEARSON DRIVE, ASHEVILLE.
MRS. WILLIAM PARKER MERCER,
ELM CITY.

NORTH DAKOTA

MRS. GEORGE MORLEY YOUNG,
VALLEY CITY.
MISS HELEN M. CRANE,
VALLEY CITY.

OHIO

MRS. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS,
6719 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND.
MRS. JOHN TOLMAN MACK,
712 WAYNE ST., SANDUSKY.

OKLAHOMA

MRS. WALTER D. ELROD,
900 N. GRAND AVE., OKMULGEE.
MRS. EDWARD LYMAN WORKMAN,
1108 E. HOBSON, SAPULPA.

OREGON

MRS. ISAAC L. PATTERSON,
EOLA ROAD, SALEM.
MRS. F. M. WILKINS,
91 WEST 9TH ST., EUGENE.

PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
HOTEL SCHENLEY, PITTSBURGH.
MRS. H. GRANT DREISBACH,
LEWISBURG.

RHODE ISLAND

MRS. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2ND,
35 SOUTH ANGELL ST., PROVIDENCE.
MISS EDITH MAY TILLEY,
P. O. BOX 315, HOPE ST., NEWPORT.

SOUTH CAROLINA

MRS. E. WALKER DUVALL,
CERAW.
MRS. HUGH L. MCCOLL,
BENNETTSVILLE.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MRS. E. ST. CLAIRE SNYDER,
617 2ND ST., WATERTOWN.
MRS. ROLVIX HARLAN,
1603 S. PRAIRIE AVE., SIOUX FALLS.

TENNESSEE

MRS. THOMAS POLK,
583 E. MAIN ST., JACKSON.
MRS. EDWARD MARK GRANT,
MORRISTOWN.

TEXAS

MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
1101 TAYLOR ST., AMARILLO.
MRS. JOHN J. STEVENS,
311 MARTIN ST., SAN ANTONIO.

UTAH

MRS. L. C. MILLER,
943 EAST 1ST SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY.
MRS. S. W. MORRISON,
32 7TH EAST ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

VERMONT

MRS. EDWARD SPRAGUE MARSH,
BRANDON.
MRS. E. R. PEMBER,
WELLS.

VIRGINIA

MISS ALETHEA SERPELL,
902 WESTOVER AVE., NORFOLK.
MRS. JOHN ADAM ALEXANDER,
1310 N. AUGUSTA ST., STAUNTON.

WASHINGTON

MRS. OVERTON GENTRY ELLIS,
1609 WATER ST., OLYMPIA.
MRS. STERLING PRICE KEITHLY,
2624 RUCKER AVE., EVERETT.

WEST VIRGINIA

MRS. LINN BRANNON,
236 CENTER AVE., WESTON.
MRS. JAMES S. PHILLIPS,
BOX 1, SHEPHERDSTOWN.

WISCONSIN

MRS. JOHN P. HUME,
539 TERRACE AVE., MILWAUKEE.
MRS. RUDOLPH BEESE HARTMAN,
4001 HIGHLAND PARK, MILWAUKEE.

WYOMING

MRS. EDWARD GILLETTE,
SHERIDAN.
MRS. BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS,
CHEYENNE.

ORIENT

MRS. CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.
MRS. TRUMAN SLAYTON HOLT,
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE**Honorary Presidents General**

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Chaplain General

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

Itemized Reports of National Officers Presented to the National Board of Management on April 14, 1917

Itemized Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1 to March 31, 1917.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1916 \$1,164.26

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues, \$68,490; initiation fees, \$3,124; certificate, \$3; copying lineage, \$4.90; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$50.23; directory, \$10.47; duplicate papers and lists, \$131.88; exchange, \$1; gavels, \$7.75; hand books, \$18.35; index, books in library, \$2.23; interest, \$26.57; lineage books, \$187.10; magazine, through Chairman, \$4,675.81; magazine contributions, \$358; magazine, sale of single copies, \$9.20; magazine, Remembrance Book, \$3.52; proceedings, \$39.99; ribbon, \$19.15; rosettes, \$.62; slot machine, \$1.40; stationery, \$9; statute books, \$7.75; telephone, \$13.77; use of slides, \$10.65; sale of waste paper, \$6.23; auditorium events: Advisory Committee of the National Defense and Washington Society of Engineers, \$104.45; District of Columbia Chapter, American Red Cross, \$200; Joint Committee, celebration 22nd of February, \$29.75; National Security League, \$300; Navy League of the United States, \$100; Washington Assembly, Knights of Columbus, \$100. Total receipts	78,046.77
	\$79,211.03
Magazine Loan—5 per cent. demand note.....	10,000.00
Magazine Loan—5½ per cent. promissory note	15,000.00
	\$104,211.03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunds: annual dues, \$1,030; initiation fees, \$46	\$1,076.00
President General: clerical service, \$270; postage, \$94.58; telegrams, \$42.15; rent of typewriter, \$10.50; mileage, Maryland State Conference, \$10.30	427.53
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$648; postage, \$5; telegrams, \$2.14; engrossing and lithographing charters and commissions, \$48.55; parchment, \$47; 10,000 cards, \$30.25; 1,000 "Methods of Organization," \$6.50; 100 cloth lined envelopes, \$6.50; 500 mailing tubes, \$6.25; blank book, \$5.50; manuscript covers, \$1.90; sharpening erasers, \$.40; expressage, \$.46	808.45
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$525; postage, \$5; blank book, \$2.50; 1,000 committee lists, \$220.50; 1,000 cards, \$2.25; binding 4 volumes proceedings, \$5; dating stamp, \$.30..	760.55
Certificates: clerical service, \$225; postage, \$60; 3,500 certificates, \$328.54; engrossing 1,869 certificates, \$186.90; blank book, \$5.50; expressage, \$3.16	809.10

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$225; postage, \$65; blank books, \$5.75; 2,000 cards, \$4.40; 2,000 "How to Become a Member," \$10; 50,000 application blanks, \$795; expressage on application blanks, \$23.89; wrappers and envelopes, \$15.93; telegrams, \$.60	\$1,145.57
Registrar General: clerical service, \$2,017.24; blank book, \$2; binding Registrar's records, \$24; 2,400 permits, \$17.32; repairing typewriter, \$3	2,063.56
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$2,122.20; receipt books, \$23.50; 20,000 remittance blanks, \$89.50; 1,000 vouchers, \$8.20; 7,000 cards, \$13.25; telegrams, \$6.44; repairing typewriter, \$10; sharpening erasers, \$.50	2,273.59
Historian General: clerical service, \$555; telegram, \$.40; expressage, \$.58; repairing typewriter, \$3.12	559.10
Director General, charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: clerical service, \$85	85.00
Librarian General: clerical service, \$255; postage, \$2.25; accessions, General Office: clerical service, \$225; messenger, \$69.53; postage, \$75.68; binding 39 volumes, \$41.20; 1,000 cards, \$2.75; blank book, \$3.40; almanac, \$.25; dating pad, \$.35; expressage, \$.28; clerical service, Genealogical Research Department, \$225.....	606.16
Curator General: clerical service, \$225; postage, \$2.80.....	227.80
\$5; overdue postage, \$10; stamped envelopes, \$559.12; supplies, \$264.63; city directory, \$7.50; 5,000 cards, \$8.35; car tickets, \$3; cash box, \$.35; die of insignia, \$.15; calendar, \$.25; dating stamp, \$.10; expressage, \$2.82; repairing bicycle, \$4.35; telegrams, \$1.02; engrossing 14 pages Remembrance Book, \$70; tickets to Mt. Vernon, \$1; wreaths, Mt. Vernon, \$10; pro-rata expense 22nd February meeting, \$86.88; 75 posters, Preparedness, \$4.50; stamped envelopes, Preparedness, \$60; circulars and addressing envelopes, Preparedness, \$40.41; 4,000 letterheads "Monuments to our Patriot Ancestors," \$10.25; postage, "Monticello," \$2.36; Committees—Auditing; postage and telegrams, \$1.94; Building and Grounds and other Committees; clerical service, \$225; postage, stamped envelopes and telegrams, \$3.98; Children and Sons of the Republic: 200 copies of report of the 25th Congress, \$94; Conservation: stamped envelopes, \$.24; Conservation of the Home: printing and postage, \$48.55; 200 copies of report of the 25th Congress, \$26.40; Finance: postage, \$.16; Historical Research and Preservation of Historical Records: 200 copies report 23rd Congress, \$10.50; International Bureau Slides: postage, expressage and repairing slides, \$9.06; Legislation in U. S. Congress: postage, \$.21; National Charity Officer: 200 copies report of the 25th Congress, \$47; National Old Trails Roads: 200 copies report of the 25th Congress, \$80; Patriotic Education: advance, \$200; Preservation of Historic Spots: 200 copies report 25th Congress, \$80; Publicity: postage and printing, \$10.62; To Prevent Desecration of the Flag: 200 copies report 25th Congress, \$47.33; Welfare Women and Children: 200 copies report 24th Congress, \$56; 200 copies report 25th Congress, \$66.25.....	2,453.81
Expense Continental Hall: Superintendent, \$300; watchman, \$180; guide, \$150; telephone operator and assistant guide, \$90; cleaners, \$431; electric current, \$171.30; water rent, \$7.52; 79 tons coal, \$493.75; ice, \$6.25; paper napkins, \$5.75; paper cups,	

\$4.50; paper towels, \$32; toilet paper, \$12; soap and disinfectant, \$14.25; electric supplies, \$34.60; rubber hose, \$23.25; shade, \$2; 2 flags, \$10; paints and oils, \$12.15; supplies, \$25.56; repairing electric stove, \$.75; inspecting elevator, \$1.25; repairing elevator, \$7.25; 111 yds. canton cloth, \$11.66; express, freight and drayage, \$1	\$2,027.79
Printing and Duplicating Machine: printer, \$84; ink and locks, \$4.55	88.55
Magazine: Chairman—clerical service, \$298.60; postage and stamped envelopes, \$87.28; telegrams, \$2.03; 10,000 cards, \$17.50; pad and revolving stamp rack, \$1.50; Secretary—postage, \$3; Editor—salary, \$300; postage and stamped envelopes, \$39.38; telegrams, \$.70; envelopes, \$2.50; binding magazine, \$1.75; repairing typewriter, \$6.90; expenses "Notes and Queries," \$90; advance, Advertising Agent, \$400; October—inserting and mailing, 1915, \$4.16; cuts, 1915, \$7.09; cash, P. O., 1915, \$.24; November—cash, P. O. 1915, \$.12; inserting and mailing, 1915, \$.1.28; December—proof of cover, 1915, \$10.57; killed text, March, 1916, \$28.97; July—cuts, \$17.60; cash, P. O., \$.40; 200 copies page 18, \$4.50; October—balance printing and mailing, \$10; cash, P. O., \$13.19; return postage, \$.65; November—balance printing and mailing, \$590.70; cash, P. O., \$386.73; return postage, \$.495; December—printing and mailing, \$7,833.53; cash, P. O., \$377.65; return postage, \$4.35; January, 1917—printing and mailing, \$7,882.80; cash, P. O., \$388.28; return postage, \$.586; setting up changes and proof, \$45.91; assorting wrappers, \$47; 2,000 Remembrance Book, \$124; postage, envelopes and addressing Remembrance books, \$34.80; February—printing and mailing, \$7,882.80; cash, P. O., \$380.91; return postage, \$.574; setting up changes and proof, \$45.57; March—printing and mailing, \$7,882.80; cash, P. O., \$391.39; return postage, \$.288; setting up changes and proof, \$53.57; commission on 1 advertisement, \$50; expressage, \$46.65; copyright, stamps and money order, \$13.58; inserting expiration slips, \$.62; interest on \$10,000 demand note at 5 per cent., \$105.48	35,949.46
State Regents' Postage: State Regents, Arkansas, \$21.78; Connecticut, \$10; Georgia, \$10; Indiana, \$25; Kentucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$6; Maine, \$17.64; Maryland, \$5; Michigan, \$20; Montana, 1915 and 1916, \$5; Nebraska, \$15; New Hampshire, \$10; New York, \$10; Oklahoma, \$5; South Carolina, \$17.54; Virginia, \$10; West Virginia, \$.6	203.96
Stationery National Officers, General Office, etc.: President General, \$46.25; Treasurer General, \$20.60; Curator General, \$2.80; General Office, \$33.45; Magazine, Editor, \$8.20; Committee on "Monuments to Patriot Ancestors," \$83.40	194.70
Stationery State Regents: Colorado, \$2.50; Connecticut, \$2.40; District of Columbia, \$.2; Florida, \$2.50; Idaho, \$.75; Indiana, \$.6.55; Louisiana, \$.9.10; Maryland, \$13.30; Massachusetts, \$2.25; Missouri, \$.6.55; New York, \$12.45; Ohio, \$.5.75; Oregon, \$.1.75; South Carolina, \$.3.50; Texas, \$.1.20; Washington, \$2.40.....	74.95
Support Real Daughters: support 38 Real Daughters, January, \$304; support 37 Real Daughters, February, \$296; support 36 Real Daughters, March, \$288	888.00

Proceedings: 1,100 copies 25th Congress, \$3,412.50; postage and expressage, \$10.92; telegram, \$.80	\$3,424.22	
D. A. R. Report: postage and expressage, \$4.68	4.68	
Directory: expressage, \$.3838	
Lineage: 1,407 copies Vol. 43, \$984.90; freight, drayage and expressage, \$12.45; postage, \$10	1,007.35	
Statute Books: postage, \$2	2.00	
Ribbon: 6 bolts D. A. R. ribbon, \$18	18.00	
Spoons: spoon for Real Daughter, \$2.40	2.40	
Telephone: service and toll, \$261.21	261.21	
Auditing Accounts: audits November, December, January and February, \$200	200.00	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment: 5 fan holders, Museum, \$5; typewriting stand, Registrar General, \$5	10.00	
Twenty-fifth Congress: Committee: Credential, return freight, voting machine, \$10.77; Page, spoons, 92 pages, \$138.....	148.77	
Twenty-sixth Congress: Committees: Credential, clerical service, \$159.41; stamped envelopes and postage, \$82.75; 6,800 blanks, \$68; paper, rings, tabs, carbon, pad and dating stamp, \$20.25; drayage, voting machine, \$3; House, labor, \$27.50; postage, and stamped envelopes, \$5; Invitation, 250 invitations and postage, \$27; Page, blank book, \$.35; Program, telegrams, \$2.33; Reception, 200 cards, envelopes and postage, \$10.75; Transportation, 1,500 copies bulletin, \$12.30; 3,500 proposed amendments, \$7	425.64	
Auditorium events: Advisory Committee of the National Defense and Washington Society of Engineers, labor, current and heat, \$46.95; District of Columbia Chapter, American Red Cross, labor, current and heat, \$45.28; refund, \$49.72; National Security League, labor, current, heat and decorations, \$119.83; refund, \$22.67; Navy League of the United States, labor, current and heat, \$21.25; refund, \$76.25; Washington Assembly, Knights of Columbus, labor, current and heat, \$32.75; refund, \$9.75	424.45	
 Total Disbursements	 58,652.73	
Balance, Current Fund, March 31, 1917	\$45,558.30	
 AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE D. A. R. BUILDING FUND.		
Balance at last report, December 31, 1916	\$1,050.95	
 RECEIPTS.		
Abigail Adams Chapter, Iowa, \$50; Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Iowa, \$5; Grinnell Chapter, Iowa, \$25; Michigan Chapters, Michigan, \$25.12; Abigail Webster Chapter, New Hampshire, \$10; Mary Torr Chapter, New Hampshire, \$5; Molly Aiken Chapter, New Hampshire, \$5; interest, \$21.16	146.28	1,197.23
 FRANCO-AMERICAN FUND.		
As at last report, December 31, 1916	\$206.74	
Interest	4.28	211.02
 PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL FUND.		
As at last report, December 31, 1916	\$701.05	
Receipts: interest	14.02	715.07

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS.

Balance at last report, December 31, 1916	\$90.00
Receipts: District of Columbia—District of Columbia Chapters, \$27; American Liberty Chapter, \$18; Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, \$18; Continental Chapter, \$18; Deborah Knapp Chapter, \$18; Dolly Madison Chapter, \$18; Keystone Chapter, \$18; Maj. L'Enfant Chapter, \$18; Sarah St. Clair Chapter, \$18	171.00

	\$261.00
Disbursements: 9 milestone markers, \$27	27.00

	\$234.00

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN HISTORICAL FUND.

Receipts: Interest	\$54.60	54.60
Cash balance, National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$54.60	
Investment: Permanent Fund 5 per cent.	1,517.79	

Total: Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund	\$1,572.39	_____

On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank, March 31, 1917.....	\$47,970.22
Petty Cash Fund	_____

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Cash balance at last report, December 31, 1916	\$645.31
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RECEIPTS.

Arizona: Mrs. Eva H. Jensen, at large, \$1; Illinois: Mrs. Samuel W. Earle, State Chairman, \$104.65; Indiana: Richmond-Indiana Chapter, \$17.30; Iowa: Chapters: Guthrie Center, \$5; Waterloo, \$10; Maryland: Chapters: Janet Montgomery, \$1; John Eager Howard, \$10; Massachusetts: Chapters: Abiah Folger Franklin, \$3; Benjamin Lincoln, \$5; Col. Henshaw, \$10; Col. Thomas Lothrop, \$3; Lucy Jackson, \$5; Lydia Cobb, \$20; Maj. Peter Harwood, \$5; Old Colony, \$2; Old Concord, \$1; Old South, \$25; A Friend, \$2; Michigan: Michigan Chapters, \$23.17; Chapters: Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, \$24; Pe-to-se-ga, \$50; New York: Chapters: Fort Washington, \$5; Mrs. Isaac J. Kent, Ganowauges, \$1; Mrs. Mary G. T. Hill, at large, \$1; North Carolina: Edward Buncombe Chapter, \$10; Mrs. C. F. Taylor, Philippine Scholarship Committee, \$1; Ohio: Chapters: Canton, \$1; Capt. Wm. Hendricks, \$1; Columbus, \$1; George Clinton, \$1; Lagonda, \$1; London, \$1; Moses Cleaveland, \$1; Mt. Sterling, \$1; Sally deForest, \$1; Taliaferro, \$1; Washington Court House, \$1; Western Reserve, \$1; Oklahoma: Bartlesville Chapter, \$2.50; Pennsylvania: Chapters: Allagewe, \$5; Col. Crawford, \$10; Miss Margaret Humes, Fort Antes, \$50; George Clymer, \$5; Old York Road, \$2; Os-co-hu, \$5; Triangle, \$50; Wellsboro, \$10; Virginia: Mrs. Fannie G. M. Goolsby, at large, \$1; Miss Anna M. Riddick, at large, \$1; Philippine Islands: Philippines Chapter and the National Chairman, \$50; interest, \$40.70	589.32

	\$1,234.63

Redemption of 6 per cent. Second Mortgage, Norfolk, Virginia....	\$1,000.00
Cash balance National Metropolitan Bank, March 31, 1917.....	<u>\$2,234.63</u>
On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank	\$2,234.63
Investment: Permanent Fund 5 per cent.	1,130.00
Total Philippine Scholarship Fund.....	<u><u>\$3,364.63</u></u>

RED CROSS.

Receipts: Alabama: through Mrs. Rhett Goode, Vice-president General, 23 memberships and pins, \$24.50; District of Columbia: Patriots' Memorial Chapter, \$2	\$26.50
Disbursements: American Red Cross	26.50

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

RECEIPTS.

Arkansas: State D. A. R., \$50; Chapters: Col. Martin Pickett, \$25; Hot Springs of Arkansas, \$25; James Bate, \$24; Little Rock, \$25; Connecticut: Chapters: Hannah Woodruff, \$50; Katherine Gaylord, \$90; Lucretia Shaw, \$50; Mary Clap Wooster, \$50; Mary Silliman, \$50; Sabra Trumbull, \$50; Susan Carrington Clarke, \$50; Wadsworth, \$100; Delaware: Cooch's Bridge Chapter, \$5; District of Columbia: Chapters: Army and Navy, \$2; Capt. Molly Pitcher, \$10; Capitol, \$1; Col. John Donelson, \$6; Constitution, \$2; Deborah Knapp, \$2; Emily Nelson, \$5; Frances Scott, \$5; John Hall, \$8; Keystone, \$2; Livingston Manor, \$25; Magruder, \$1; Maj. Wm. Overton Callis, \$10; Mrs. Edna W. Remsen, Martha Washington, \$2; Mary Bartlett, \$32.50; Mary Washington, \$15; Our Flag, \$2; Patriots' Memorial, \$6; Susan Riviere Hetzel, \$10; Florida: DeSoto Chapter, \$10; Georgia: Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice-President General, \$75; Chapters: Atlanta, \$10; Augusta, \$5; David Meriwether, \$2.50; Dorothy Walton, \$5; Fielding Lewis, \$28; Gen. Daniel Stewart, \$1; Gov. Jared Irwin, \$4; Gov. John Milledge, \$2.70; John Benning, \$2; Piedmont Continental, \$25; Sarah Dickinson, \$10; Thronateeska, \$5; William Marsh, \$5; Illinois: Chapters: Elgin, \$50; Mary Little Deere, \$10; Rockford, \$10; Iowa: Chapters: Ashley, \$65; Independence, \$5; Lucy Fellows, \$5; Martha Washington, \$10; Old Thirteen, \$11.05; Onawa, \$10; Minnesota: Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, \$25; Nebraska: Omaha Chapter, \$50; New Hampshire: Chapters: Abigail Stearns, \$2; Else Cilley, \$100; Molly Aiken, \$5; Molly Stark, \$50; New Jersey: Chapters: Bergen, \$10; Camp Middlebrook, \$5; Gen. Frelinghuysen, \$5; Haddonfield, \$10; Oak Tree, \$10; New York: Fort Washington Chapter, \$5; Ohio: Chapters: Canton, \$3; Capt. Wm. Hendricks, \$2; Columbus, \$29; Fort McArthur, \$1; George Clinton, \$2; Hannah Crawford, \$13; Jonathan Dayton, \$3; Lagonda, \$2; London, \$2; Mahoning, \$2; Marietta, \$1; Martha Pitkin, \$1; Mary Stanley, \$1; Molly Chittenden, \$1; Moses Cleaveland, \$7; Mt. Sterling, \$2; Sally deForest, \$1; Taliaferro, \$2; Washington Court House, \$2; Western Reserve, \$1; Wooster-Wayne, \$1; Penn-

sylvania: Chapters: Bellefonte, \$50; Quemahoning, \$50; Mrs. Eva C. Rutter, Quemahoning, \$10; Robert Morris, \$50; Yorktown, \$30; Tennessee: Chapters: John Carter, \$3.60; John Sevier, \$7.35; King's Mountain Messenger, \$3.45; Nancy Ward, \$7.20; Ocoee, \$2.50; Old Glory, \$4.95; Texas: Chapters: Col. George Moffett, \$20; Esther McCrory, \$10; Mary Isham Keith, \$10; Thomas Shelton, \$5; West Virginia: Chapters: Col. John Evans, \$10; Daniel Davisson, \$50 \$1,836.80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Arkansas: Helen Dunlap School, \$169; California: Montezuma Ranch School, \$15; District of Columbia: Central High School, \$7; Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, \$2; Friendship House, \$20; Juvenile Court Protective Association, \$43; Young Women's Christian Association, \$17.50; Georgia: Berry School, \$572.50; Dalton Free Kindergarten, \$2.70; Mineral Bluff School, \$30; Social Service Training School, \$2; Southern Dental College, \$75; Kentucky: Berea College, \$40; Hindman Settlement School, \$85; Pine Mountain Settlement School, \$91.05; Maryland: Junior Republic, \$2; Mississippi: Piney Woods School, \$5; New Jersey: Work Among the Pineys, \$25; North Carolina: Asheville Normal and Industrial School and Pease Memorial, \$5; Cower Mountain School, \$10; Dorothy Sharpe School, \$10; Lees-McRae Institute, \$5; Plum Tree School, \$20; South Carolina: Georgetown Industrial School, \$17; Tennessee: Epiphany Mission, \$13; Grandview Normal Institute, \$49; Maryville College, \$450; Tennessee D. A. R. School, \$34.05; Southern Industrial Educational Association, \$20 1,836.80

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1916..... \$7,543.92

RECEIPTS.

Charter fees, \$75; life memberships, \$475	\$550.00
<hr/>	
Continental Hall Contributions: Connecticut: Chapters: Anna Warner Bailey, Bond \$25; Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Bond \$25; Emma Hart Willard, Bond \$10; Mrs. Nicholas L. Pond, Free-love Baldwin Stow, Bond \$50; Hannah Benedict Carter, Bond \$5; Hannah Woodruff, Bond \$10; Lucretia Shaw, Bond \$43; Sarah Ludlow, Bond \$25; Sarah Riggs Humphreys, Bond \$50; Mrs. LeGrand Bevins, Susan Carrington Clarke, Bond \$25; District of Columbia: Chapters: Frances Scott, \$15; Independence Bell, \$10; Keystone, chair, Museum, \$40; Livingston Manor, bookcase, Museum, \$15.25; Manor House, \$10; Florida: Florida D. A. R., State Flag, \$53; DeSoto Chapter, platform chair, \$3.75; Georgia: Chapters: George Walton, \$5; Samuel Reid, \$2.50; Illinois: Chapters: Stephen Decatur, \$10; Walter Burdick, \$5; Iowa: Spinning Wheel Chapter, \$10; Miss Alice M. McDonald, \$1; Kentucky Chapters: room, \$200; Chapters: Boonesboro, \$5; Nathan Brittain, \$15; Louisiana: Galvez Chapter, \$1; Maine: Mrs. Simeon J. Whitney, \$50; Maryland: Chapters: Janet Montgomery, \$10; John Eager Howard, \$10; Massachusetts: Chapters: Col. Henshaw, \$25; Liberty Tree, \$10; Old Mendon, \$5; Ex-Regents' Club, \$50; Mississippi: Chapters: Belvidere, \$5; Chakchiuma, \$5; Copiah, \$5; Natchez, \$5;	

Pathfinder, \$5; Missouri: Chapters: Anne Helm, \$5; Carrollton, \$10; Columbian, \$25; Douglas Oliver, \$25; Elizabeth Benton, \$10; Gov. George Wyllis, \$2; Hannah Jack, room, \$10; Major Molly, \$3.70; Mexico-Missouri, room, \$1.50; Missouri Pioneers, \$3; Noah Coleman, \$5; Patsey Gregg, \$5; Pike County, \$5; Polly Carroll, \$3; Sarah Barton Murphy, \$6; Sarah Bryan Chinn, \$6; Troy, \$5; Webster Groves, \$25; Wyaconda, \$5; New Hampshire: Chapters: Abigail Stearns, \$5; Abigail Webster, \$5; Margery Sullivan, \$10; Molly Aiken, \$5; Samuel Ashley, \$10; New Jersey: Essex Chapter, \$5; New York: Chapters: Ag-wron-doug-was, \$10; Au-ly-ou-let, \$5; Corp. Josiah Griswold, \$10; Deborah Champion, \$25; Lowville, \$25; Mohawk, \$60; Sagoyewatha, \$10; Saugerties, \$25; Mrs. Hattie M. Jollie, \$0.25; Ohio: Chapters: Columbus, \$50; Marietta, \$10; Pennsylvania: Chapters: Allagewe, \$10; Gen. Thomas Mifflin, \$5; Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon and Miss Eliza O. Denniston, Pittsburgh Chapter, \$5; Phoebe Bayard, \$15; Quemahoning, \$10; Texas: Chapters: Comfort Woods, \$5; Fort Worth, \$10; Lady Washington, \$25; Robert Raines, \$5; Sarah McCalla, \$5; Virginia: Chapters: Hampton, \$10; Lynchburg, \$5; West Virginia: Mrs. Martha E. H. Woodbridge, \$1; Wisconsin: Wisconsin Chapters, Case Museum, \$138 \$1,484.45

Contributions to Final Payment of Debt on Hall—Alabama: Chapters: Bienville, \$25; Stephens, \$2; Arizona: Arizona Chapters, \$10; Arkansas: Martha Baker Thurman Chapter, \$25; California: Chapters: Aurantia, \$10; Covina, \$5; Eschscholtzia, \$25; Santa Ysabel, \$25; Tierra Alta, \$10; Colorado: Colorado Chapters, \$123.50; Chapters: Colorado, \$81.50; Mrs. John L. McNeil, Colorado Chapter, \$5; Mt. Garfield, \$5; Pueblo, \$10; Connecticut: Chapters: Eve Lear, \$100; Mrs. John T. Manson, Eve Lear Chapter, \$100; Mrs. Caroline W. Corson, Mary Clap Wooster, \$25; Cuba: Havana Chapter, \$25; District of Columbia: Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, \$25; Chapters: Capt. Molly Pitcher (actual), \$150; Continental Dames, \$25; Constitution, \$5; Maj. Wm. Overton Callis, \$15; Mary Washington, \$25; Mrs. Margaret Riviere Pendleton, Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, \$25; Publicity Committee, \$6.50; Florida: DeSoto Chapter, \$20; Illinois: Chapters: Chicago—Mrs. Robert H. Babcock, \$25; Mrs. John J. Borland, \$25; Mrs. A. H. Caryl, \$1; Mrs. Charles Counselman, \$50; Mrs. Edith C. Dudley, \$10; Mrs. W. L. Eaton, \$25; Mrs. Grace C. Farmer, \$3; Mrs. Abby F. Ferry, \$25; Mrs. Frank R. Fuller, \$5; Mrs. Ernest Hamill, \$25; Miss Ida M. Lane, \$5; Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, \$25; Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, \$25; Mrs. J. T. Mendson, \$5; Mrs. Florence G. W. Scheffler, \$10; Mrs. Ella S. Smith, \$25; Mrs. Eva S. Sherman, Gen. Henry Dearborn, \$50; Martha Board, \$5; Rockford, \$78.65; Indiana: Chapters: Mrs. R. O. Hawkins, Caroline Scott Harrison, \$5; Schuyler-Colfax, \$5; Washburn, \$10; Iowa: Chapters: Abigail Adams, \$50; Beacon Hill, \$2.50; Independence, \$3.75; James McElwee, \$2.50; Lucy Fellows, \$27.50; Mary Melrose, \$2.50; Old Thirteen, \$10; Priscilla Alden, \$5; Spinning Wheel, \$6.25; Stars and Stripes, \$25; Kentucky: Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Vice-President General, \$25; Louisiana: Chapters: New Orleans, \$6; Spirit of '76, \$25; Maine: Chapters: Col. Dummer Sewall, \$50; Miss Louise H. Coburn,

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, \$10; Maryland: Mrs. Helen A. Linthicum, Baltimore Chapter, \$25; Massachusetts: Mrs. Joshua L. Brooks, State Chairman, \$50; Mrs. Mary C. Davis, Publicity Committee, \$5; Chapters: Attleboro, \$25; Ausotunnoog, \$5; Col. Loammi Baldwin, \$25; Col. Thomas Gardner, \$10; Dolly Woodbridge, \$5; Dorothy Quincy Hancock, \$10; Lucy Jackson, \$10; Lydia Darrah, \$25; Mercy Warren, \$50; Natick, \$25; Nemasket, \$25.95; Old Concord, \$25; Old Hadley, \$5; Paul Revere, \$25; Mrs. Mary B. Longyear, Warren and Prescott, \$25; Michigan: Chapters: Mrs. A. D. Kent, Algonquin, \$25; Coldwater, \$15; Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, \$5; Mrs. S. E. Beach, Gen. Richardson, \$25; Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, Hannah Tracy Grant, \$10; Louisa St. Clair, \$65; Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, \$75; Mrs. H. B. Peck, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, \$25; Mrs. Charles H. Wright, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, \$5; Marie Therese Cadillac, \$25; Mrs. Charles Sawyer, Mary Marshall Chapter, \$1; Mrs. Hattie C. Whitney, Ot-si-ke-ta, \$5; Mrs. William Wente, Ruth Sayre, \$50; Mrs. Norman Flowers, Sarah Treat Prudden, \$5; Ypsilanti, \$5; Mr. L. E. Merchant, \$1; Minnesota: Chapter: Charter Oak, \$5; Missouri: Mrs. Arch McGregor, State Vice Regent, \$25; Mrs. Samuel McK. Green, Vice-President General, \$25; Chapters: Guild, \$5; Hannah Hull, \$2; Joplin, \$5; Maryville, \$25; St. Charles, \$10; Nevada: Montezuma Chapter, \$12; New Hampshire: Miss Annie Wallace, State Regent, \$35; Chapters: Ashuelot, \$21; Milford, \$25; New Jersey: Chapters: Camp Middlebrook, \$10; Eagle Rock, \$25; Haddonfield, \$13.38; Mrs. Henry D. Moore, Haddonfield, \$25; Hannah Arnett, \$25; Maj. Joseph Bloomfield, \$5; Rebecca Cornell, \$8; Tennent, \$15; New York: Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, \$25; New York State, \$300; Chapters: Abraham Cole, \$25; Astenrogen, \$6; Capt. Israel Harris, \$5; Champlain, \$10; Chepontuc, \$25; Ellicott, \$5; Fort Rensselaer, \$25; Gan-e-o-di-ya, \$10; Gansevoort, \$200; Gen. James Clinton, \$10; Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, \$50; Gouverneur Morris, \$25; Jamestown, \$25; Johnstown, \$25; Kayendatsyona, \$10; Knickerbocker, \$25; Manhattan, \$100; Mary Washington Colonial, \$200; Mrs. S. deL. Van Rensselaer Strong, Mary Washington Colonial, \$25; Mohawk, \$40; Mrs. Clifford D. Gregory, Mohawk, \$25; Monroe, \$25; Mrs. Walter G. King, New York City, \$1; Mrs. Wm. H. Moore, New York City, \$25; Mrs. Wm. H. Page, New York City, \$25; Ondawa-Cambridge, \$110; Owasco, \$5; Quassaick, \$25; St. Johnsville, \$5; Saranac, \$25; Saratoga, \$25; Schenectady, \$25; Miss Frances E. Gregory, Seneca, \$10; Skenandoah, \$20; Tiederah, \$20; Tioughnioga, \$5; Tuscarora, \$50; White Plains, \$10; Willard's Mountain, \$23; Women of '76, \$15; Ohio: Miss Fanny Harnit, Chairman Publicity Committee, \$35; Chapters: Bellefontaine, \$5; Canton, \$25; Capt. Wm. Hendricks, \$4.50; Col. George Croghan, \$25; Fort Industry, \$25; Hannah Crawford, \$2.50; Lima, \$18.60; London, \$10; Mahoning, \$25; Martha Pitkin, \$50; Massillon, \$10; Moses Cleaveland, \$25; New Connecticut, \$10; Return Jonathan Meigs, \$12.50; Ripley, \$3.30; Sally DeForest, \$7.25; Taliaferro, \$6.75; Toledo, \$15.50; Ursula Wolcott, \$50; Mrs. Ellen E. Bolles, Ursula Wolcott, \$25; Western Reserve, \$200; Wyoming, \$3.50; Miss Helen R. Morley, \$5; Members at large, \$10.05; Oklahoma: Okmulgee

Chapter, \$15; Pennsylvania: Chapters: Mrs. Samuel S. Hill, Berks County, \$25; Independence Hall, \$25; Os-co-hu, \$5; Robert Morris, \$10; Mrs. Arthur Lea, Philadelphia, \$50; Mrs. Emma B. Grandin, Tidioute, \$25; Wyoming Valley, \$10; Miss Mary A. Sharpe, Wyoming Valley, \$50; Mrs. A. E. Shoemaker, Wyoming Valley, \$25; Yorktown, \$10; Rhode Island: Mrs. Clovis H. Bowen, Pawtucket Chapter, \$10; South Carolina: Barnwell Chapter, \$5; Tennessee: Chapters: Campbell, \$25; Col. Hardy Murfree, \$5; Col. Thomas McCrory, \$10; Jackson-Madison, \$10; King's Mountain Messenger, \$3; Samuel Doak, \$5; Texas: Chapters: Esther McCrory, \$10; Jane Douglas, \$70; Joseph Ligon, \$25; Mrs. R. B. Rogers, Mary Garland, \$25; Mrs. John C. Dent, \$5; Vermont: Chapters: Brattleboro, \$25; Elijah Paine, \$1; Mrs. Lena P. Hartness, Gen. Lewis Morris, \$25; Mrs. Augusta C. DeBoer, Marquis de Lafayette, \$10; Virginia: Miss Alethea Serpell, State Regent, \$25; Chapters: Albemarle, \$25; Alleghany, \$5; Beverly Manor, \$10; Blue Ridge, \$15; Eastern Shore of Virginia, \$10; Fairfax County, \$5; Frances Bland Randolph, \$25; Fort Nelson, \$10; Great Bridge, \$25; Massanutton, \$15; Mt. Vernon, \$50; Northampton County, \$5; Patrick Henry, \$10; Poplar Forest, \$5; Stuart, \$10; Wilderness Road, \$5; Washington: Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent, \$25; Marcus Whitman Chapter, \$25; Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, \$10; West Virginia: State Conference, \$8; Chapters: Mrs. Brent Maxwell, Daniel Davisson, \$25; Elizabeth Zane, \$5; James Wood, \$45; John Evans, \$5; John J. Waldo, \$5; Wisconsin: Chapters: Mrs. Emma E. Crosby, Erskine-Perry-Sears, \$25; Kenosha, \$10; Racine, \$10; Wyoming: Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, State Regent, \$5; Chapters: Cheyenne, \$5; Fort Casper, \$5; Jacques Laramie, \$5; Sheridan, \$5	\$5,892.93
Contributions to Land—California: Sequoia Chapter, \$1.25; Colorado: Denver Chapter, \$18.80; Connecticut: Chapters: Elizabeth Clarke Hull, \$1.25; Phoebe Humphreys, \$1.25; District of Columbia: Chapters: Col. John Donelson, \$5; Independence Bell, \$2.50; Iowa: Clinton Chapter, \$5; Massachusetts: Chapters: Old Concord, \$5; Watertown, \$5; Michigan: Michigan Chapters, \$23.18; Missouri: Chapters: Gov. George Wyllis, \$5; Udolpha Miller Dorman, \$1.25; New York: Chapters: Skahasegao, \$1.25; Tianderah, \$1.25; Pennsylvania: Fort Antes Chapter, \$25; Tennessee: Chapters: Adam Dale, \$3.75; Bonny Kate, \$3.75; Capt. Wm. Edmiston, \$3.75; Chickamauga, \$3.75; Col. Hardy Murfree, \$3.75; Col. Thomas McCrory, \$3.75; Cumberland, \$3.75; Elizabeth Marshall Martin, \$3.75; John Carter, \$3.75; John Sevier, \$3.75; Margaret Gaston, \$3.75; Martha Bratton, \$3.75; Nancy Ward, \$3.75; Old Glory, \$3.75; Shelby, \$3.75; Watauga, \$3.75; Washington: Mrs. A. T. Dishman, Esther Reed Chapter, \$10	171.98
Commissions: insignia, \$40.05; photos, \$70.67; record shields, \$1; recognition pins, \$80.50; regents' and ex-regents' bars, \$33.50; spoons, \$26.63	252.35
Interest on Bank Balance	44.55
Refund of Taxes, Land	370.95
Total Receipts	\$8,767.21
	\$16,311.13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills payable, Building	\$10,000.00
Interest, bills payable, Building	121.52
Interest, bills payable, Land	603.97
Interest, Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund.....	54.60
Interest, Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund	28.25
Bookcase and plate, Museum (District of Columbia)	13.50
Chair, Museum (District of Columbia)	40.00
Chair and plate, platform (Florida)	11.75
State Flag (Florida)	53.00
Expressage, tablet, Room (Iowa)	3.64
Expressage, book, Room (Michigan)73
Case, Museum (Wisconsin)	138.00
Total disbursements	<hr/> \$11,068.96
Balance on hand, March 31, 1917	<hr/> \$5,242.17
Balance American Security and Trust Co.	\$5,242.17
Permanent Investment, Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84
Total Permanent Fund, cash and investment	<hr/> \$7,557.01

Respectfully,

(MRS. JOSEPH E.) OLIVE POWELL RANSDELL,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.

Itemized Report of Historian General

The following gifts have been recently received for the Committee:

List of forty-one Revolutionary soldiers buried in Christian, Ky. Thirty-eight of these graves have been marked by Col. John Green Chapter. Presented by Miss Nannie Killebrew Starling, Hopkinsville, Ky. Questions for Chapter Historians, Reports to State Historians, contributed by Mrs. Thomas B. Stowell, State Historian, Los Angeles, Cal.

Extracts from "New England Canaan Book" of New Canaan, written by Thomas Morton, printed by Jacob Frederic Stam at Amsterdam 1637, copied and presented by Mrs. Nehemiah Perry, Historian, Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport, Conn., from the original, a rare book in the Pequot Library, Southport. Account of celebration at Wallingford, Conn., October 19, 1916, in honor of Lyman Hall, born at Wallingford, April 12, 1724, removed to South Carolina and later to Georgia, sent from Georgia in 1775 as member of the Continental Congress and was a signer of the Declaration of Independ-

ence. After the Revolution was elected Governor of Georgia and founder of the University of Georgia. The town of his birth holds him in remembrance with a boulder suitably inscribed and by the new Lyman Hall High School. Contributed by Mrs. William C. Homan, Historian, Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden, Conn. List of Colonial and Revolutionary heirlooms in possession of members of Abraham Lincoln Chapter, Lincoln, Ill., from Mrs. Matilda P. Gillespie, Historian. Report of State Historian and Chairman of Committee on Marking Historic Spots, Miss Mary Pelham Hill, Bath, Maine. Report of Historian, Dubuque Chapter, Iowa. Sketch of Livezay Homestead near Philadelphia, Pa., with photograph, from Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, Philadelphia. Report of Mississippi State Historian, also pamphlet "Mississippi Colonial Population and Land Grants," from Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, Jackson, Miss. Additional list, deaths of Revolutionary Soldiers, Miss Janet McKay Cowing, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Report of Historical work, Virginia D. A. R., from Mrs. Arthur Kyle Davis, State Historian, Petersburg, Va. Circular mailed by State Com-

mittee on Preservation of Records to all Chairmen of County Commissioners in Georgia urging co-operation in the care of country roads, from Miss Helen M. Prescott, Atlanta, Ga. Original poems, "America to England," "The Stain Unerased" (on the sinking of the Lusitania, May 7, 1915), by Miss Theodora Peck, Burlington, Vt. History of Fort Armstrong (built 1816) at Rock Island, Ill. Contained celebration June 18, 1916, and description of reconstructed blockhouse—each log having been contributed by a lineal descendant of pioneer families of the locality—description of monument erected by Fort Armstrong Chapter on the island near the blockhouse. Contributed by Mrs. J. M. Montgomery, Rock Island, Ill. Pamphlet—The Hardings from their landing at Boston and settlement at Weymouth Landing at Braintree in 1623, by Mrs. Amy Harding De Witt. Photographs—Revolutionary Bible and chair, also marker recently unveiled by Udolphia Miller Dorman Chapter, from Mrs. Everett H. Cornick, Clinton, Mo. Sixty-two marriages performed by Elder Bennet Palmer, minister of the Christian Connection Church in New Hampshire, 1831-1846. Presented by his daughter, Mrs. Dora V. Wheelock, "Namaqua" Chapter, Loveland, Colo. Historical Sketch of Pinckney, South Carolina, by Minnie Lee Walker, Union, S. C., Fairforest Chapter. The Rev. James Dempster's Record of marriages and baptisms in the vicinity of Tryon County, New York, 1778-1803. Typewritten and bound in cloth, copied and presented by Mrs. Charlotte Taylor Luckhurst, Historian, Beukendaal Chapter, Schenectady, N. Y. Bulletin No. 8, prize essays written by the pupils of Michigan schools. Presented by Mrs. William H. Wait, State Regent of Michigan. Biographical sketches of Revolutionary patriots, presented by Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Historian, Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter, Caledonia, N. Y. Two hundred forty-seven records (letters H-K), Evangelical Reformed Church, Frederick, Md., copied by Miss A. G. McCardell, Frederick, Md. First Report Museum Committee, Tioga Point Museum, maintained by D. A. R., Athens, Pa. From Mrs. F. W. Merriam, Regent. Copy of an old deed, presented by Mrs. W. M. Stanley, Alton, Ill. Marriage Records of Warren Co., Ill., by Mrs. Caroline S. Pierce, Mon-

mouth, Ill. Report, Mrs. Percy L. Hobbs, Historian, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, 1915-1917, a wonderful manuscript of 155 pages, beautifully typewritten and consisting of family records, genealogies, facsimile letters from George Washington and other celebrities, carefully traced from the original records, cemetery inscriptions, and a wealth of other material, the whole forming a shining example of a chapter historian's work which I wish every Daughter might see. Marriage Records, Henry Co., Mo., 1854. Marriage Records, Pendleton District, South Carolina, presented by Mrs. J. R. Vandiver, Anderson, S. C.

A meeting of the National Committee of Historical Research and Preservation of Records will be announced from the bulletin board and from the platform early in the week.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. AUGSBURY,
Historian General.

Itemized Report of the Librarian General

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library since January 17, 1917:

BOOKS

Lineage Book of the National Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Volume 6. Washington, 1916. Presented by the Society.

Report of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society for 1916. Albany, 1916. Presented by the Society.

Frontier Advance on the Upper Ohio, 1778-1779. Edited by Louise Phelps Kellogg. Madison, 1916. (State Historical Society of Wisconsin—Collections, Volume 23.)

Vital records, compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin, of the following Massachusetts towns: Boxborough, Burlington, Chelsea, Hull, Reading, Sherburn, and Wakefield. 7 volumes. Boston, 1911-1915.

Publications of the Ohio Archaeological Society. Volume 25. Columbus, 1916.

Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society. 2 volumes. Frankfort, 1915, 1916.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Volume 70, Boston, 1916.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Volume 47. New York, 1916.

Patriotic Marylander. Volume 2. Baltimore, 1916. Presented by the Maryland "Daughters."

Abbe-Abbey Genealogy. In memory of John Abbe and his descendants. By Cleveland Abbe and Josephine Genung Nichols. New Haven, Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor Company, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Cleveland Abbe through Mrs. Ellen G. Muzzey, of "Our Flag" Chapter, D. A. R.

Genealogical record of the Reads, Reeds, the Bisbees, the Bradfords in line of Esdras Read, of Boston and England, 1635-1915. Thomas Besbedge or Bisbee, of Scituate and England, 1634-1915. Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth and England, 1620-1915. Compiled by Axel Hayford Reed. Glencoe, Minnesota, 1915. Presented by Mrs. Alice Webber Child.

Viele Records, 1613-1913. Being a revised and enlarged edition of the Viele Genealogy published in 1909, under title 250 years with a Dutch family of New York. Compiled by Kathlyne Knickerbacker Viele. New York, Tobias A. Wright, 1913. Presented by the compiler.

Once upon a time in Indiana. Edited by Charity Dye. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1916. Presented by the Colonial Dames of Indiana.

Early landmarks of Syracuse. By Gurney S. Strong. Syracuse, 1894. Presented by Mrs. Gurney S. Strong through "Monticello" Chapter, D. A. R.

Genealogy. A Journal of American Ancestry. Edited and published by William M. Clemens. Volume 6. New York, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon.

Somerset County Historical Quarterly. Volume 5. Somerville, 1916. Presented by "General Frelinghuysen" Chapter, D. A. R.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Volume 24. Richmond, 1916.

Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1914-October 11, 1915. Washington, 1916. Presented by the Society.

Maryland's Colonial Eastern Shore, Historical sketches of counties and of some notable structures. By Swepson Earle and Percy G. Skirven. Baltimore, 1916.

Inaugural Addresses, 1902, 1904, 1907; Albert C. Cummins, 1911; B. F. Carroll, 1913; George

W. Clarke, 1915, and W. L. Harding, 1917, Governors of Iowa. Seven volumes.

Messages of the Governors of Iowa, 1904-1917. Seven volumes.

The above Addresses and Messages presented by Mrs. Albert C. Cummins.

History of the Ball Family, Genealogy of the New Haven branch. Allen Ball and some of his descendants, 1638-1864. By Leonard Abram Bradley, New York, 1916. Number 40 of an edition of 50 copies, published and presented by Joseph M. Andreini.

Genealogy of the Geer family in America from 1635 to 1914, compiled by Walter Geer. New York, 1914. Presented by Walter Geer. Number 86 of an edition of 100 copies.

Vital Records of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Two volumes. Boston, 1916.

The following five books were presented by the Virginia "Daughters":

Sketches of Virginia, historical and biographical. By William H. Foote First Series. Philadelphia, 1850.

True Relation of Virginia. By Captain John Smith. Introduction and notes by Charles Deane. Boston, 1866.

The Kingdome of Accawmacke, or the Eastern Shore of Virginia in the 17th Century. By Jennings Cropper Wise. Richmond, 1911.

Vestry book and register of Bristol Parish, Virginia, 1720-1780. Transcribed and published by Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, Richmond, 1898.

Proceedings upon the unveiling of the statue of Baron von Steuben, Washington, December 7, 1910, and upon presentation of the replica to the German Emperor and the German nation, Potsdam, September 2, 1911. Compiled by George H. Carter.

Proceedings 19th Conference Georgia Chapters National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, February 13-16, 1917. Presented by the Georgia "Daughters."

The Perry's Victory Centenary. Report of Perry's victory centennial commission of New York. Compiled by George D. Emerson. Albany, 1916.

Herringshaw's Encyclopædia of American Biography of the 19th century. Compiled and edited by Thomas W. Herringshaw. Chicago, 1905.

Rand and McNally's General Atlas, Chicago, 1895.

The last two presented by Mrs. Sylvanus E.

Johnson, Regent, Richard Arnold Chapter, D. A. R.

My Ancestors. A memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May, of East Woodstock, Connecticut. Compiled by their son, Lyman May Paine, 1914.

Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Register of members' records of Revolutionary ancestors, proceedings and constitution, Springfield, 1916. Presented by the Society.

A Genealogy of the Hiester Family. By V. E. C. Hill. Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 1903. Privately printed.

Genealogy of the Buck family, which settled in Cambridge, afterward Woburn, Massachusetts, 1635. By Elizabeth S. Richards.

The last two presented by Mrs. Samuel S. Hill, Regent, Berks County Chapter, D. A. R.

Proceedings of the Lexington Historical Society, 1905-1910. Volume 4. Lexington, 1912.

Records of births, marriages, and deaths to January 1, 1898. Lexington, Mass. Boston, 1898.

The last two presented by Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, Honorary Regent, Lexington Chapter, D. A. R.

Pioneer Presbyterianism in Tennessee. Addresses delivered at the Tennessee Exposition, Presbyterian Day, October 28, 1897. Richmond, Virginia, 1898. Presented by Mrs. Charles R. Hyde, State Historian.

A Royal Family. By Mrs. Lucy Bronson Dudley. New York, 1901.

Letters to Ruth. By Mrs. Lucy Bronson Dudley. New York, 1896.

A Writer's Inkhorn. By Mrs. Lucy Bronson Dudley. New York, 1910. The last three books presented by the author.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. Volume 9. Portland, 1898. Presented by Margaret Goff Moore Chapter.

The following publications, twelve volumes in all, have been presented by the Georgia "Daughters" to be placed in the Emily Hendree Park Memorial case:

A Standard History of Georgia and Georgians. By Lucian Lamar Knight. 6 volumes.

History of Edgefield County. By John A. Chapman.

Life and Times of Jonathan Bryan. By Mrs. J. H. Redding. 3 copies.

History of Crisp County. Compiled by Fort Early Chapter.

History of Spartanburg County. By Dr. J. B. O. Landrum.

Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts. Volume 1. Salem, 1916.

Chronicles of Border Warfare. By Alex Scott Withers. New edition. Edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Cincinnati, 1915. Presented by "Sarah Franklin" Chapter.

Family record of David Rittenhouse, including his sisters, Esther, Anne, and Eleanor, also Benjamin R. and Margaret Rittenhouse Morgan. By Daniel K. Cassel. Norristown, 1897. Presented by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

History of Harrison County, West Virginia. By Henry Haymond. Morgantown, 1910.

History of Warren County, New Jersey. By G. W. Cummins. New York, 1911.

Historical and topographical guide to Valley Forge. By W. Herbert Burk. 4th edition. Norristown, 1916. Presented.

George Washington as an inventor and promoter of the useful arts. By J. M. Toner. Washington, 1892. Presented by Mrs. Milton W. Johnson, who received it from the author.

Vital records of Londonderry, New Hampshire. By Daniel G. Annis and George W. Browne. Manchester, 1914.

Centennial anniversary of the New Hampshire Bible Society, 1812-1912. Concord, 1912. Presented by John Calvin Thorne.

Report of the Valley Forge Revolutionary Encampment Commission of the State of New Jersey. Camden, 1916. Presented.

History of the town of Rindge, New Hampshire. By Ezra S. Stearns, Boston, 1875.

Annals of Binghamton. By J. B. Wilkinson, 1872.

History of Shiawassee and Clinton Counties, Michigan, 1880. Presented by Mrs. Louise Van D. Fletcher, through "Shiawassee" Chapter.

Genealogical record of John Thorne, also the direct descendants of James Thorne and Hannah Brown. Prepared and published by John Calvin Thorne. Concord, 1913. Presented by Mr. Thorne.

Narrative of the town of Machias, the old and the new, the early and the late. By George W. Drisco. Machias, 1904. Presented by Mrs. Laura F. Olney, Regent, "Francis Scott" Chapter.

American Revolution outline history. By Mary St. Clair Blackburn. Washington, 1914.

Presented by the author through "Richard Arnold" Chapter.

History of Augusta, Maine. By James W. North. Augusta, 1870. Presented by "Kousinoc" Chapter.

Old Mercersburg. By The Woman's Club of Mercersburg. Published under the auspices of Journal of American History, 1912. Presented by The Woman's Club of Mercersburg.

Around the Jennings-Yager Camp-Fire. Prepared by E. J. Clark and M. J. Curtis, 1915. Presented by Mrs. Emma Bence Houck, Regent, "Washburn" Chapter.

Colonial History of Vincennes. By Judge Law. 1858. Presented by "Washburn" Chapter, Indiana.

Massachusetts Magazine. Volumes 6 and 7. Salem Press Company, Salem, 1913, 1914. Presented by Miss Lillian Norton.

Life and times of Samuel Gorton . . . with a genealogy of his descendants. By Adelos Gorton. Philadelphia, 1907. Presented by "Samuel Gorton" Chapter, District of Columbia.

13th annual report of Library Board of Virginia State Library. 1915-1916. Richmond, 1917.

Greensboro, 1808-1904. Facts, figures, traditions, and reminiscences. By James W. Albright, 1904.

History of Rowan County, North Carolina. By Jethro Rumble. Republished by "Elizabeth Maxwell Steele" Chapter. 1916.

Gravestone inscriptions, Lee, Mass. 1773-1850, deaths recorded, 1775-1800, and marriages by Dr. Hyde prior to 1800. Compiled by D. M. Wilcox. Lee, n. d. Presented by Mr. Wilcox.

From Mrs. H. N. Nilson were received five books from the library of her grandfather, the Rev. William Ross (1792-1825).

The Proceedings of the Pennsylvania German Society, Vol. 17, 1908. Presented by Mrs. Daniel Wunderlich Nead, of Buffalo Chapter, through Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh.

A history of the town of Industry. By W. C. Hatch, 1893. Presented by "Colonial Daughters" Chapter, Farmington, Maine.

PAMPHLETS

Origin and Government of the District of Columbia. Compiled by William Tindall. Washington, L. G. Kelly Printing Company, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Alex. M. Gorman, of "Richard Arnold" Chapter.

Sketch of the Life of George C. Yount. By Elizabeth Ann Watson. Presented by Mrs. W. C. Watson.

Caleb Haskell's Diary, May 5, 1775-May 30, 1776. Edited with notes by Lothrop Withington. Newburyport, 1881. Presented.

Johannes Heintz (John Hines). By John Clagett Proctor. Presented by the author.

Notes on the Messenger and Hendrickson Families and Descendants of John S. Messenger and Ruth Rhodes and of Abraham H. Hendrickson and Elizabeth Ludlam. Compiled by Morris P. Ferris. New York, 1916. Presented by the compiler.

Genealogy of the Beach Family, showing only line of the compiler, Charles E. Beach. Typewritten. Presented by Mrs. Mary A. C. Beach, of "Monticello" Chapter, D. A. R.

Trunnel Family Records. Copied and compared by Bertha (Hall) Talbott and William Hyde Talbott. Typewritten.

Copy of a Genealogy of the Waters and Warfield families of Maryland. Prepared by John Philemon Smith, of Sharpsburg, Maryland. Typewritten. The last two presented by Mrs. Bertha Hall Talbot.

In Memoriam. Mr. Justice Frank Baker, 1840-1916. Presented by Mrs. Frank Baker.

Sometub's Cruise on the C. and O. Canal. The narrative of a motorboat vacation in the heart of Maryland. By John P. Cowan. Pittsburgh, 1916. Presented by the author.

Recollections of Blackshear, Georgia, from 1857 to 1913-14. By Nellie Stewart. Presented by Mrs. T. F. Cato.

The Ancestors of the Stover Family in Maine and the homes they built. By Charles N. Sinnett. Typewritten. Presented by Miss Luetta King.

Bedford County, Virginia. Index of Wills from 1754 to 1830. Edited by Rowland D. Buford. New York, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon.

List of those who signed the Oath of Allegiance in Montgomery County, Maryland, February and March, 1780, and March, 1782. Transcribed by C. C. Magruder, Jr., and presented by the "Magruder" Chapter, D. A. R.

Report of Committee on National Old Trails Roads, 1915-1916, with accompanying map. Presented by Mrs. Henry McCleary, Chairman of Committee.

Report of the North Carolina Historical Commission, December, 1914-November 30,

1916. Raleigh, 1916. Presented by the Commission.

Remembrance Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, January, 1917. Presented by the National Society.

The Seal and the Flag of the State of New Hampshire. By Otis Grant Hammond, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Charles C. Abbott.

The Bates Bulletin, September. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Report from March 1, 1915, to March 1, 1916, of the Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel. Presented by Mrs. Buel.

A list of Revolutionary soldiers who were pensioners of the State of Maryland, taken from a compilation of Laws and Resolutions of Maryland, 1780 to 1819, alphabetically arranged. Copied and verified by Mrs. Bertha Hall Talbott and Miss Marie Hyde Talbott, of "Janet Montgomery Chapter," D. A. R. Presented by Mrs. Bertha Hall Talbott.

Certified copy of partial list of supplies and money furnished by Capt. Henry Hill, Jr., of Prince George's County, Maryland. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Hill Du Hamel.

A Roll of Minute Men of Capt. Jonathan Barnes' Company that marched from Brookfield, Mass., April 19, 1773. Presented by Mr. Charles Matthew.

Muster roll of the company of Capt. John Marshall, who enlisted from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 1776. Copied by Mrs. Julia Fee and presented through Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Proceedings 12th annual reunion Society of Descendants of Henry Wolcott. Chicago, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

150th anniversary of the erection of The Fleming House, Flemington, New Jersey. 2 copies. Flemington, 1906. Presented by Mr. Hiram E. Deats.

Joseph Stebbins. A pioneer at the outbreak of the Revolution. By George Sheldon. Salem, 1916.

Ancestral history, compiled from various sources, of the family of Captain Asahel Hinman, 1742-1825.

The last two presented by the Virginia "Daughters."

The Mace of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina. By A. S. Salley, Jr. Presented by Mrs. Bessie S. Childs.

Prize Essays written by pupils of Michigan schools in the local history contest for 1915-

1916. Lansing, 1917. Presented by Mrs. William Henry Waite, State Regent of Michigan.

Between Whiles. By Malvina Sarah Waring. Presented by the author.

The Story of a Hill-Top Parish. St. Peter's, Plymouth, Conn. By Samuel Hart, D.D. Hartford, 1894. Presented.

Reminiscences of Randolph County, North Carolina. By J. A. Blair. Greensboro. 1890. Purchased.

Points of historic interest, inauguration of Wilson and Marshall, March 5, 1917. Selected and issued by Official Committee on Points of Historic Interest.

Official Program 49th encampment, G. A. R., Washington, 1915. The last two presented by Captain Van Deuser.

The Bulls of Parkeomink, Montgomery County, Penna., and their descendants. Presented by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

Ten numbers of *Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society.* Presented by Mrs. Henry J. Hoerner.

Mississippi's Colonial population and land-grants. By Mrs. Dunbar Rowland Jackson, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Rowland.

State Year Book of the D. A. R. of Tennessee, 1916-1917.

Official Bulletin, N. S. S. A. R., March, 1917.

Roster Society, S. R. in State of California, 1917.

Nancy Hart's heroic exploit. Address of State Historian of Georgia, Hon. Lucian Lamar Knight, November, 1916.

Washburn family. Descendants of John, of Plymouth, Mass., and William, of Stratford, Conn., and Hempstead, L. I. Compiled by W. C. Sharpe. Seymour, 1892.

Dart Genealogy. By W. C. Sharpe. Seymour, 1888. The last two presented by Mr. W. C. Sharpe.

PERIODICALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, February, March; *History Teacher's Magazine*, December, March, April; *Illinoian State Historical Society Journal*, April, July; *Liberty Bell*, April; *Massachusetts Magazine*, January, April, July, October; *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, January, April; *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January; *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, January, April;

New York Public Library Bulletin, December, January, February, March; *Newport Historical Society Bulletin*, January; *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, January; *Pilgrim Notes and Queries*, January, February; *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, July and October, 1912, January and July, 1913, April and October, 1916; *Scenic and Historic America*, January; *Smith College Studies in History*, January; *Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly*, January; *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, October, January; *The Vermonter*, November, December, January, February, March; *Washington Chapel Chronicle*, December, January; *William and Mary College Quarterly*, January.

Respectfully submitted,
 (MRS. GEORGE M.) M. L. STERNBERG,
Librarian General.

Itemized Report of the Curator General

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since January 17, 1917:

One large pewter platter, presented by Miss Susan Edgell, through the Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter, Mass. One pewter plate, presented by Miss Clara S. Carter, through the Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter, Mass. Two pewter teapots, presented by Mrs. Daniel I. Lane, through the Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter, Mass. One large square pewter platter and two pewter candlesticks, presented by Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, Mass. One tiegel glass creamer, presented by Mr. Fred-

erick W. Hunter, New York City, N. Y. One carved ivory knife case and an old linen handkerchief, presented by Mrs. Martha Bronson, Minn. One pair silken dancing slippers, worn by the ancestor of the owner when she danced with Lafayette, presented by Canton Chapter, Ohio. Manuscript, consisting of four leaves of a day book belonging to Gen. Jellis Fonda, a merchant of Caughnawaga, N. Y., prior to the Revolutionary War, presented by his great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Alexis M. Lay, Mich. Manuscript, a letter written by William Willmott in 1777, presented by Mr. Francis B. Culver, Md. Manuscript, a facsimile letter of Benjamin Franklin, written 1775, reprint, 1817, presented by Mrs. Harriet I. Gardner, N. Y. Luster pitcher, presented by Mrs. Charles W. Brown, D. C. Luster pitcher, from Frances Scott family, and one wooden peg and one hand-made iron nail from old house of Frances Scott, ancestor of the donor, Mrs. Edward B. Olney, D. C. Two silver teaspoons, one fiddle back design, presented by Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, D. C. Pistol used at the Battle of Yorktown, cartridge case used at the Battle of Yorktown, and two pieces of Chinese chintz from Custis family at Accommack, Va., all presented by Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, D. C. Ivory fan, presented by Mrs. Ladd, Mich. Fan with ivory sticks, formerly owned by Mrs. Mary Hill, whose husband, Capt. Hill, crossed the Delaware with Washington, presented by Mrs. Frank Stetson, Ill.

Respectfully submitted,
 CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE

Inasmuch as the 26th Congress adopted the resolution that before the next Congress all Daughters supply themselves with the latest revised edition of Roberts' Rules of Order, I would suggest that with the opening of active work by the Chapters all Daughters, far as possible, secure this simpler

work on parliamentary procedure in order that they may familiarize themselves with it before the Twenty-seventh Congress, at which time the revision of the Constitution is to be taken up.

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR

Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

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Single Copy, 15 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$1.00

Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

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PORTRAIT OF ALICE ADAMS

Nathan Hale's sweetheart, afterward Mrs. Lawrence, as an old lady.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI, NO. 4

OCTOBER, 1917

WHOLE NO. 303

MEMORIALS TO NATHAN HALE, HERO AND MARTYR

By Edward Hale Brush

It was a jurist-poet of the last century, Judge Francis M. Finch, of the New York Court of Appeals, who wrote for a celebration of commencement week at Yale in 1853 the words:

"On Fame-leaf and Angel-leaf
The name of Hale shall burn."

Recent incidents are showing in how many ways the poetic prophecy is being fulfilled. The number of memorials of Nathan Hale, the Patriot Spy, and one of the first real martyrs of the Revolution, is growing large, and in the past ten years or so more have been erected than in all the other years since that fateful day, September 22, 1776, when he gave his life so nobly for his country. These reminders of his patriotism show, as other things in the past strenuous few months have done, that after all the Americans of to-day are not so engrossed in pursuit of the "Almighty Dollar" as to forget altogether the principles at the foundation of our liberty or the sacrifices made to establish and preserve them.

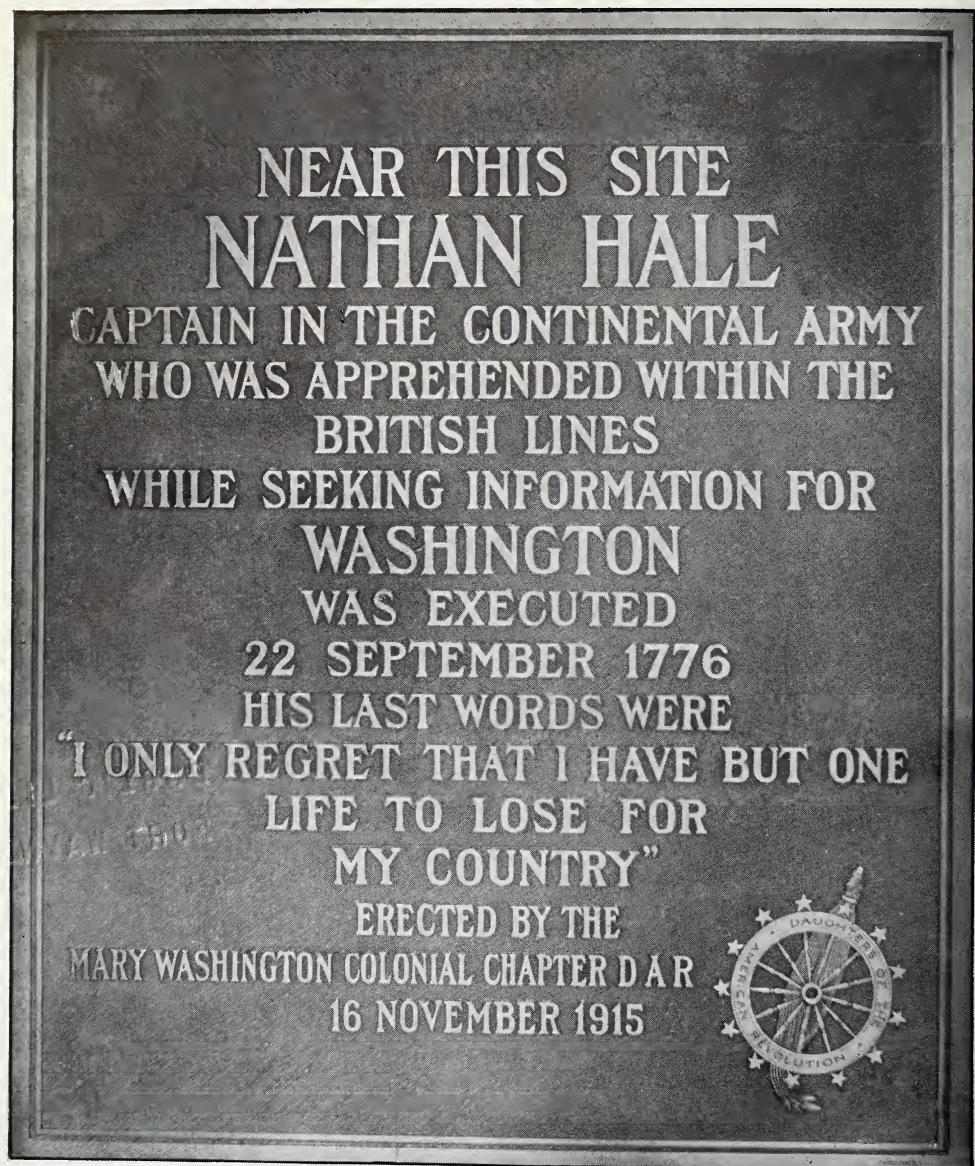
Within the past two years the spot where Hale's tragic death took place, as near as careful historical research can fix it, has been marked by a bronze tablet, erected by Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New York City. The

placing of such a tablet was under consideration for some years, the delay being in part due to uncertainty as to where it ought to be located. The interest which the Daughters of the American Revolution have taken in Nathan Hale's career has led to special investigation of it. The scholarly researches of Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston, of the College of the City of New York, have helped to quicken this interest, especially in his new edition of the life of the hero. All this has led to important revisions of the narratives of Hale's mission and its sad but glorious ending. Certain traditions long commonly accepted have had to be discarded. Were it otherwise, the memorial tablet erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the site of his execution would be in the neighborhood of City Hall Park, New York City, rather than where it is, at First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

One of these traditions relates to the place of Hale's capture, and another to the scene of his execution. The capture was believed to have occurred at Huntington, L. I. His mission for Washington on Long Island was begun at Huntington, where he landed on Huntington Bay after crossing the Sound from Connecticut, and it is appropriate that the

Huntington Association has erected here a boulder suitably inscribed, and that in the village itself, about two miles away, a memorial fountain and column have been

Stuart and Lossing followed the generally accepted accounts of his capture and execution, and until Howe's order book came to light a few years ago settling several



MEMORIAL TABLET ERECTED BY THE MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER

placed. But as to the capture of Hale, comparison of all the data now at hand shows that it must have taken place much nearer New York than Huntington.

disputed points, the narratives given by these historians were seldom questioned.

But from the new and final authority we know that Hale was "apprehended"

on the night of September 21, 1776, and that he was executed at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 22d, and that the place of his execution was the camp of the British artillery, wherever its location may have been at that date. We know from the records that he spent some time previous to the execution preparing for death, so it is evident the interval was insufficient for him to have been brought to Howe's headquarters by the slow methods of transportation of those days from a place so far away as Huntington.

Tradition long assigned the capture to

finely kept. Aside from some modern improvements to make it more convenient as a summer residence, it probably appears much as it did the night Hale is said to have slept there. The boulder on the shore bears three tablets. One is inscribed: "Nathan Hale, in Everlasting Remembrance." A second tells of Hale's ancestry and career as follows: "His ancestors were the Hales of Kent, England. He was born at Coventry, Conn., June 6, 1755. Graduated from Yale College, September 8, 1773; enlisted as lieutenant 7th Conn. Reg., July 6, 1775. Appointed



THE HALE HOMESTEAD AT SOUTH COVENTRY, CONN.

Owned by Mr. George D. Seymour.

the location of the tavern called "The Cedars," kept by a Tory woman known as "Mother Chichester," and it was said that it occurred when he left the inn to meet friends who he supposed were coming to him in a boat, but who proved to be British officers. These traditions do not agree with facts now amply verified. But Hale, no doubt, stopped at this tavern on beginning his mission. It is still preserved, and is an interesting place to visit. The tavern is now known as the Titus Conklin Place, and is in a good state of preservation and the grounds are

Captain in Continental Army Sept. 1, 1775. Executed at New York Sept. 22, 1776." The third tablet bears quotations from his letters and his immortal declaration so often quoted: "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

Standing by the boulder whereon these noble sentiments are preserved, with the waves lapping the beach that he trod, one feels that the ground is indeed sacred.

The common belief as to the place of Hale's execution has also required revision. It was formerly thought to have been near the present City Hall Park,

and the statue of Hale by Frederic MacMonnies was therefore placed there. But it is now shown most conclusively that it was about four miles farther up the

of the artillery park on this particular date, and the tablet erected by Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D.A.R., at First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street does



Photograph by Edna Leighton Tyler, New London, Conn.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL HOUSE AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

East River, near the site of the Beekman Mansion, then Lord Howe's headquarters, and in front of the artillery park of the British Army. Some controversy seems still to exist as to the exact location

not fix the place precisely, but says "near this site." The tablet is fastened on the wall of a building which is the property of a packing company. The company has guaranteed that in case of the re-

removal of this structure the memorial will be taken down and placed in a niche on the wall of whatever building replaces it.



STATUE OF NATHAN HALE, BY
WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE

A number of statues have been erected depicting Hale, but having no portrait of him, the sculptors had to follow as closely as they could the descriptions of him and for the rest draw on their imagination. That by MacMonnies in City Hall Park, New York, is a beautiful work of art, but the one by the late Bela Pratt erected about two years ago on the Yale Campus, and that by William Ordway Partridge in Washington, D. C., also a recent work, undoubtedly give us a truer idea of the hero. That by Partridge emphasizes especially his splendid physique. A similar statue by Mr. Partridge is at St. Paul, Minn. The figure

at Yale by Mr. Pratt stands on the east side of Connecticut Hall, old "South Middle," in which Hale roomed. The athletic prowess of this hero forms one of the cherished traditions of the university. Mr. Partridge tells us that he studied carefully the facial characteristics of several Hales living at the time, as well as descriptions of Hale's personality, among them this by a college friend:

"Erect and tall, his well-proportioned frame;
Vigorous and active, as electric flame;
His manly limbs had symmetry and grace,
And innate goodness marked his beauteous face."

The Sons of the Revolution have restored and dedicated as a memorial the school house at East Haddam, Conn., where Hale taught, and the Sons of the American Revolution have performed a similar office with respect to the school house at New London, Conn., giving it over afterward to the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D.A.R., of New London, Conn., for custody.

The Hale homestead at South Coventry was recently purchased by George Dudley Seymour, a great admirer of the "Patriot Spy." Mr. Seymour has repaired and restored the homestead and has succeeded in bringing out on the wall



HALE BOULDER ON SOUND SHORE AT HUNTINGTON

Marking spot where he landed to begin his mission
for Washington on Long Island.

of Hale's room a profile drawn there, but long ago painted over and supposed to

Hale's sweetheart, Alice Adams, afterward Mrs. Lawrence, possessed a minia-



THE BELA PRATT STATUE OF NATHAN HALE.

From "Nathan Hale," by Henry P. Johnston. Copyright, 1914, Yale University Press.

have been lost. It is the only likeness in the nature of a portrait surviving.

ture portrait on ivory, but it disappeared, and it is supposed her husband was jeal-

ous of her preserving it and destroyed it.

Of this heroine the ordinary histories say little, but something has been learned about her through the investigations of patriotic societies, particularly the D.A.R. in Brooklyn. It was also through them that a portrait of her was found. It had long been in the possession of the Hartford Athenæum, but its existence had been almost forgotten. The Daughters

Hartford, Henry Allyn Stillman, who had known Alice Adams, or Mrs. Lawrence, when she was an old lady and he a young man. Of her appearance he said:

"She was a lovely old lady in 1830. Many and many a time I talked with her about Nathan Hale. She spoke, with tears in her eye, of his noble character, fine talents and personal appearance. I never saw her when she was not bright



Photograph by Edna Leighton Tyler, New London, Conn.

INTERIOR VIEW OF NATHAN HALE SCHOOL HOUSE AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

of the American Revolution secured a photographic reproduction from which the accompanying engraving is made. Descendants of Alice Adams living in Brooklyn also have a portrait and some souvenirs owned by Hale's sweetheart, perhaps given her by him. Members of the Alice Adams Chapter, D.A.R., Brooklyn, learned the fascinating details of the Hale-Adams love affair direct from the lips of an old gentleman then living in

and sparkling. Happy as she was in her marriage her last words in the delirium of her illness were 'Tell Nathan.'

There is a monument to Hale in the cemetery at Coventry, erected in 1846. But none will ever mark his burial place. As John MacMullen, a poet of Columbia College, wrote in 1858:

"We know not where they buried him,
Beneath the tree;
But patriot memories cluster there,
Where'er the spot may be."

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



After a summer of such activity that the autumn has come upon us with surprising swiftness, almost before we knew that summer had arrived, we are ready for our season's work, which will include now the never-ending labor of love and patriotism—preparation for the comfort of our soldiers and sailors. I am proud and happy to say that the Daughters of the American Revolution have accomplished wonders this summer. I have seen great heaps of knitted garments—beautifully knitted garments, too; boxes of surgical dressings; comfort kits; hundreds and thousands of envelopes containing clippings from newspapers and magazines destined for our men and selected with loving care, to be pasted into books of convenient size and form. I cannot begin to go into details in regard to the work I have actually seen and which I know to be the result of a summer's willing work—a summer of self-sacrifice for many—because there is neither time nor space at present. The war relief work has but just begun and I think that the Society is sufficiently well organized to undertake whatever work it is called upon to do by our Government without waste of time or efficiency. Much has been accomplished in a remarkably short space of time because there has been an honest effort to work systematically.

In these days when our great Society is more than ever in the public eye, I wish that some of the members would pay attention to a section of our Constitution in regard to our Insignia, namely, that the Insignia "shall be worn on the left breast." That subject has been very frequently discussed and yet it appears that many of our members disregard it. *Remember that in wearing that Insignia anywhere but upon the left breast, you are breaking a rule of the Society to which you have pledged loyalty.*

Also, please do not speak of the "D. A. R.'s." Do you realize that it can be interpreted to mean "Daughters of the Revolutions"? Say it over to yourself and never add the "s" when speaking of the D. A. R.

Many Chapters have been doing special work in observing the rules regulating the use of the Flag, and have discovered many infringements on these rules which might be of use to other Chapters in their work, and the Chairman of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag, Mrs. John P. Hume, 539 Terrace Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., will be very glad to know of these infringements. Pictures are always valuable.

The Chairman of the Committee on Historic Spots, Mrs. Eli G. Boone, Paducah, Ky., will value pictures of historic spots which have been marked recently, or for the preservation of which plans are under way.

The printed list of the National Committees will be ready shortly and a copy will be sent to every Chapter Regent and National Chairman. I had hoped to have this list ready some weeks ago, but owing to the delay in receiving state appointments and acknowledgments the work could not be completed.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT, WITH A SUGGESTION FOR THE FUTURE

By Matthew Page Andrews

Editor, *Educational Foundations*, Author "History of Baltimore," "History of the United States"

American patriotic societies have been of the greatest service to our country in inculcating lessons of value from American history. This has been brought about very largely through the erection of memorials to men, women, and events in the various epochs in our development. To those who are inclined to scoff at the worth of this memorial work, I would cite the value of perhaps the briefest and most noted of all memorials in history; viz., the Spartan inscription at the Pass of Thermopylæ. Every educated person knows that 300 Spartans perished there; but how many know that 700 Thespians died at the same place, at the same time, and in the same heroic manner? The Thespians, moreover, could have retired with honor in the face of a hopeless struggle; but the very law of the Spartans forbade them to do anything than hold their ground. Like the Spartans, the Thespians doubtless felt grateful to their seven hundred heroes; but the Spartans memorialized their countrymen, with the result that the *three* hundred Greeks have been immortalized in history, while the *seven* hundred have been forgotten.

It is occasionally heard in the present time of world stress and agony that we now find ourselves allied with the same government against which fought the patriots whose deeds the Daughters of the American Revolution are accustomed to memorialize.

Paradoxical as it may seem, this statement is technically true but fundament-

ally false. The patriots of 1776 fought *against* the autocracy of Britain but *with* the good will of a large proportion of the British people. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, held up before our forefathers the choice between liberty and death, as James Otis, of Massachusetts, lifted up his voice on behalf of self-government; but Isaac Barré and Edmund Burke, of Great Britain, gave us respectively the phrase "Sons of Liberty" and the greatest declaration of American rights.

On the other hand, while George Washington has been called in America "the father of his country," in Britain he has been termed "the founder of the British Commonwealth." This apparently impossible title flows directly and naturally from the fact that George Washington and our American forefathers materially helped to overthrow autocracy in the mother country and taught the British people to assert their rights. Therefore, the government—the autocracy—which our forefathers fought in 1776 is almost the opposite of the present government—a fellow democracy—with which we are allied to-day.

Like our forefathers of '76, we are to-day not only fighting against an autocratic government, but we are combining that opposition with another struggle of English forefathers which antedates the Revolution by over one hundred years. In short, we are once more fighting against the doctrine of the "divine right of kings," which, in Britain, at least, was

overthrown forever at Marston Moor in 1644.

In consequence of these things, the greatest service that the Daughters of the American Revolution can render their country to-day is to see to it that partisan or provincial history be no longer taught or tolerated in the schools of our country, and that, for all future time, careful distinction be made in teaching the story of the Revolution between the British autocracy that waged the war against the colonies and the British people who were not in sympathy with that war.

Americans have never been accustomed to hate the Germans—the government or the people—for the action of the Hessian despots in selling their subjects for the mercenary plundering of the American colonists. Indeed, in the land of freedom, we made good citizens out of those Hessian soldiers. We have never hated the French—the government or the people—for the insolent attitude of Napoleon and his Ministers.

But in searching our hearts, have we not been taught as children to "lump" the British autocracy with the British people? Have we not learned as children *patriotically* to hate and distrust *both the people and the government without distinction?* Yet, when democracy in Great Britain triumphed over autocracy, from that moment the British government became the strongest support of American democracy. Were we, on the other hand, ever taught that Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence was not an arraignment of the British people, but of the Hanoverian monarch and his little group of stupid Tory advisers?

If we were not so taught, and if we have not since made a study of the growth of democracy, we may be very greatly surprised to find that the author of the Declaration, and the most implac-

able foe of autocracy, lived long enough to *welcome an alliance* with the British government and people as the most promising augury for a Pan-Angle world peace. Such an *alliance*, he thought, would be an impregnable bulwark against the threatening union of the old autocracies of Continental Europe, which were brought closer together after the fall of Napoleon's "upstart" empire, in the hope of perpetuating the authority of the more ancient Imperial Houses, who claimed to hold their commissions direct from God.

It was then that these rulers desired the restoration of the South American Republican to their (divinely) "rightful owners." It was then, however, that a British statesman proposed that Great Britain and the United States humanly unite in order to break up the divinely appointed project. As every one knows, from this proposal sprang the American policy ever since appropriated by the United States and recognized the world over as the Monroe Doctrine. Moreover, it makes little difference, *as regards results*, whether Britain was disinterested or wholly selfish.

It should be remembered, therefore, that on October 24, 1823, Thomas Jefferson wrote to President Monroe that, with Great Britain "on our side, we need not fear the whole world. With her," he urged, "we should the most sedulously cherish a *cordial friendship*; and nothing could tend more to bind our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause." James Madison, so often called the "Father of the Constitution," expressed himself even more emphatically in favor of the proposed alliance.

May we, therefore, not picture the joy with which these great souls would have welcomed the expansion of British de-

mocracy into *six great kindred self-governing peoples*, as they exist to-day? Hence, another great service the Daughters of the Revolution may perform is to teach the American people to think of Great Britain not as a monarchy or as an empire, but as a league of democracies with ideals, ideas, and language like our own. Jefferson and the other founders of our Republic would have rejoiced in

welcoming the kindred governments of Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, as they would have welcomed the restoration of popular government in France, the beginnings of democratic Russia; and they would, with us to-day, hope for the creation of popular forms of government in Imperial Prussia.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS LOCATED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.

Received Through Mrs. William H. Talbot, Vice President General from Maryland

- | | |
|--|---|
| Major William Veiss, on farm of James Dawson, Dawsonville, Md. | Dr. Richard Waters, farm of Hon. George T. Waters, near Goshen, Md. |
| Major Nathan Musgrove, on farm of W. H. Groomes, near Brookeville, Md. | Joseph Hall, Surgeon, "Locust Grove" Farm, near Cloppers, Md. |
| Sergeant Henry Leeke, on farm of William Brown, near Goshen, Md. | Joseph Hall, farm of Fenton Aud, near Poolesville, Md. |
| Richard Green, Major, on farm of Joseph Janney, near Brighton, Md. | Robert Doyne Dawson, Monocacy Cemetery, Beallsville, Md. |
| Richard Brooke, Colonel, on farm of Charles F. Kirk, near Olney, Md. | Robert Willson, Monocacy Cemetery, Beallsville Md. |
| Henry Griffith, cemetery at Laytonsville, Md. | Rev. Townsend Dade, Monocacy Cemetery, Beallsville, Md. |
| Philemon Griffith, Major, cemetery at Laytonsville, Md. | William Hempstone, Major, farm of Wm. T. Griffith, Beallsville, Md. |
| Samuel Griffith, Captain, cemetery at Laytonsville, Md. | John Trundle, Sergeant, farm of Daniel Shreve, near Dickerson, Md. |
| Merriah Crabb, General, farm of Walter M. Mobley, near Derwood, Md. | William Larman, cemetery, Barnesville, Md. |
| Allen Bowie, cemetery Rockville, Md. | Captain Gleason, cemetery, Barnesville, Md. |
| Henry Hilleary, cemetery Rockville, Md. | Samuel Wade Magruder, farm of Mr. Weaver, near Bethesda. |
| Daniel Carroll (unmarked), cemetery Forest Glen, Md. | John Courts Jones, "Clean Drinking Manor," near Chevy Chase. |
| James Anderson, farm of Minor Anderson, Rockville, Md. | (Dates can also be furnished.) |

AN APPRECIATION OF MICHIGAN'S OLDEST ACTIVE "DAUGHTER"

By Mrs. William Henry Wait
State Regent of Michigan

Mrs. Abigail Judd Clark Turner has seen and can remember *eight* generations, the first being her maternal great-grandmother, Mary Sellock Scofield, the eighth being the grandchildren in the seventh generation of Mary Sellock Scofield.

This dear old lady's ninety-two years give her the indisputable distinction of being Michigan's oldest *active* Daughter.

Like a verbal page of America's history illustrated by the speaker herself is a half hour spent with Mrs. Turner, who is now enjoying life's sunset hour with her devoted daughter, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller, of Cadillac, Mich. Both mother and daughter are honored members of the Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter, Cadillac.

Mrs. Turner was born in Peterborough, Madison Co., N. Y., August 14, 1825, to Elisha Clark and his wife, Almira Judd, the former being the son of

Thomas Clark, a Revolutionary soldier and a veteran of 1812. This is the ancestor through whom Mrs. Turner entered the Daughters of the American Revolution.

When she was a little child her family moved from Peterborough to Perryville, N. Y., and later to Palmer, Mass. Here her mother died and three years later, at the age of fifteen, she found herself also mourning her father's death.

For a time after that event she lived in Leyden, Mass., but at twenty-two she went to Perryville to help care for her maternal grandparents, Abigail Scofield and her husband, Silas Judd, an editor and the author of many

worthy books and poems among them the *Life and Progress of Uncle Sam*.

After several years of loving devotion to her aged grandparents, Abigail Judd Clark was met and successfully wooed by George Washington Turner, who in



ABBIE CLARK TURNER
Aged 92, August 14, 1917.

1852 made her his bride, and moved to Auburn, N. Y. Here they lived a few years before emigrating to Moline, Ill. Later they moved to Davenport, Iowa, and from there traveled in an ox-cart with one horse and a cow to Central Wisconsin, where they took up the lives of home missionaries. Later they lived in California, Illinois and Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Turner first came to Michigan in 1880 and since the death of Mr. Turner, in 1905, Mrs. Turner has lived with her only daughter, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller, of Cadillac, Mich. Her other child, George Dean Turner, is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Turner at 92 reads, writes, sews, knits, is deeply interested and is thoroughly posted in current events, and is constantly praying that in spite of war clouds peace may come to her beloved land which she has seen in the throes of four wars, 1848, 1860, 1898, and 1917.

The writer has had the great privilege of receiving from her a piece of lace recently knitted by her dear little hands, of sleeping under a quilt recently pieced by her, and also of hearing from her lips stories of her pioneer life.

She remembers well the first train of cars that ever came into Albany, N. Y., and she saw that same engine at the World's Fair. She has seen in America all forms of travel from the ox-team to aeroplanes; all forms of lighting houses from tallow-dips to electricity. She has seen the little private school develop into the splendid school system of America; she has welcomed the discovery and use of anæsthetics.

Keen of mind, bright of eye, simple in manner, beautiful in her faith, Michigan Daughters delighted to honor her with their greetings on her ninety-second birthday, August 14, 1917.

A SONG FOR FREEDOM

For the Sons of Tomorrow

By Alice Corbin

(of the Vigilantes)

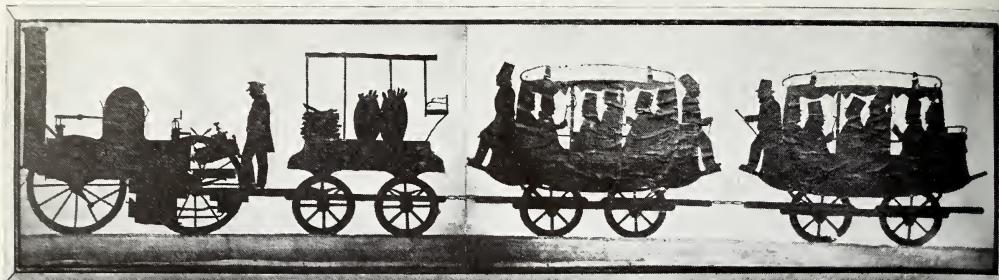
"Sing me a song for freedom," the man in the trenches cried,
As a shell burst over his hiding place, and he turned with a smile, and died;
"Sing me a song for freedom," came the call from a Russian serf,—
"Freedom for beast and for God and man, freedom for wood and turf;"

"Sing me a song for freedom," the German private said,
For us who on bitter crusts of half-truth, and lies and lies were fed;
"Sing me a song for freedom," said Belgium, stricken and dumb;
France and England and Poland cried, "When will you come, oh come?"

We hear, came the far-voiced answer, we hear, we can wait no more!
We come, O brothers, we come, we come—we are marching from shore to shore;
No more shall ye stand and wonder, no more shall we stand aside,
We come to prove to the sacred dead 'tis not in vain they have died!

We fight for the sons of to-morrow!—to-morrow and all their heirs,
We pledge them our word and our weapons, for we know that our cause is theirs!
We pledge them liberty, love, and peace—equality, justice, truth,
We give them the fruit of our hands, and our toil, we give them our souls—our youth!

This is the song for freedom, for the dead—who are yet to die!
This is the song for freedom, America's answering cry
This is the song for freedom, sung in a perilous hour
By the sons of a nation of free men—giving the nation's flower!



FIRST AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE, "DE WITT CLINTON." MR. DAVID MATTHEW, ENGINEER

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN OF PASSENGER CARS EVER RUN IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The locomotive "De Witt Clinton" was ordered by John B. Jervis, chief engineer of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, and was the third locomotive built in America for actual service upon a railroad. The machine was made at the West Point Foundry Works in New York, taken to Albany in the latter part of June, 1831, and was put upon the road by David Matthew. The first experimental trial trip was made on the 5th of July, and others at different times during that month. The first excursion trip with a train of passenger cars was made from Albany to Schenectady on August 9, 1831, on which occasion the author of the History of the Early Locomotives in America rode in one of the cars (only the first two are represented above), and before the train started made the sketch as it appears above, which was pronounced a truthful representation of the locomotive, tender, and the first two cars in the train, and correct likenesses of the engineer and passengers seated in the cars.

The picture was cut out of black paper with a pair of scissors, a peculiar art with which the author was gifted from his earliest boyhood. The original picture

was presented by the author to the Connecticut Historical Society; it was about six feet in length, and is yet preserved by the society and highly valued for its antiquity and truthfulness.

The names of the engineer and passengers are as follows, commencing at the engine: David Matthew, engineer; first car, Erastus Corning, Esq.; Mr. Lansing, Ex-Governor Yates, J. J. Boyd, Esq.; Thurlow Weed, Esq.; Mr. John Miller, Mr. Van Zant, Billy Winne, penny post man; second car, John Townsend, Esq.; Major Meigs, old Hays, High Constable of New York; Mr. Dudley, Joseph Alexander, of the Commercial Bank; Lewis Benedict, Esq., and J. J. Degrift. These likenesses were all readily recognized at the time they were taken. The outside seats were for the drivers when these cars had been drawn by horse power, but on this occasion were occupied by the excursionists.

The picture of the locomotive and train is reproduced in this magazine through the kindness of Mrs. Julian James, of Washington, D. C., whose father, Hon. Theodorus Bailey Myers, received this copy of the original silhouette from Mrs. Sprague, of Albany.

HISTORICAL FIREARMS

By George C. Maynard

Curator U. S. National Museum, Washington

Just at the beginning of the century, in December, 1793, the United States Government had in its various depositories of military arms 31,015 muskets, 280 rifles, 1822 carbines, 805 pistols, 17 fusses, 348 rampart arms, 2262 blunderbusses, and 2262 tomahawks!

The inventories also show large stocks of brimstone, saltpetre, powder, lead, bullet and buckshot moulds, powder horns, and musket and rifle flints by the million. The muskets are variously described as of French, English, Dutch and other patterns. The principal deposits of supplies were at Springfield, Mass., West Point, N. Y., Philadelphia and Carlisle, Pa., New London, and Pittsburgh, Pa. In the Springfield Armory there were 6678 new and 55 old French muskets, 298 carbines and 495 pistols.

The location of most of the arsenals was considered unsatisfactory. Philadelphia was afraid of being blown up by the large quantities of explosives, West Point was too accessible to foreign foes, and part of the stores were removed from that place to Albany prior to 1794. Plans for the manufacture of small arms suitable for the use of the army were set on foot and gradually perfected. Meanwhile private gunmakers or individuals who believed they could make guns were encouraged by the government to undertake the business. In 1798 the government made long-term contracts with these private parties and advanced large sums of money to aid them in erecting buildings, providing machinery, and paying running expenses until

the business should become profitable. Most of these undertakings were failures and many of the persons engaged in them were financially ruined.

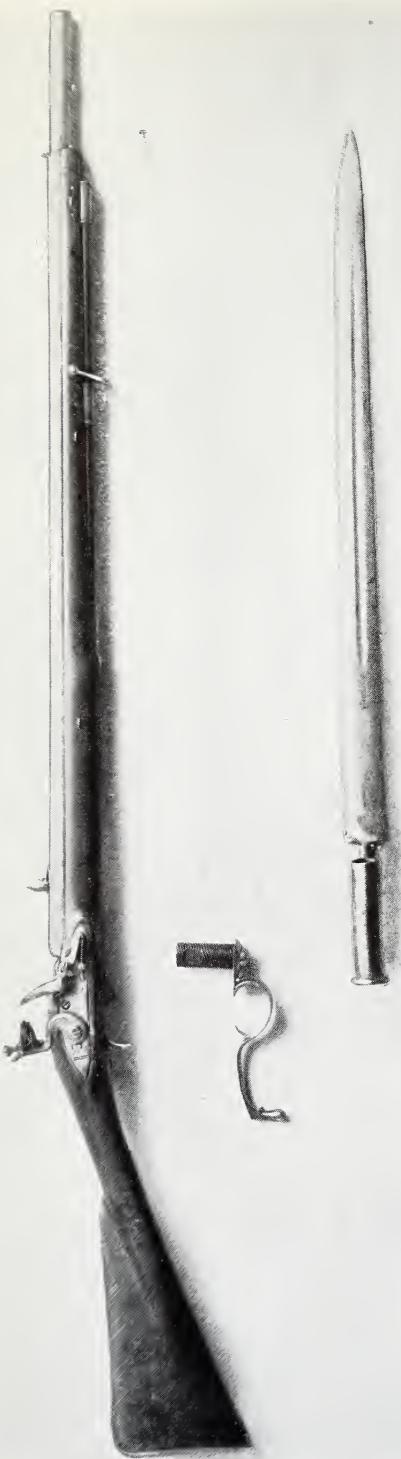
A considerable portion of the arms used by the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War was furnished by the French Government, and these guns were known as the Charleville musket. This was the French model of 1763 which was the product of various improvements made between 1746 and 1763. Subsequent changes in the French gun were made in 1766, 1768, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1774 and 1776.

The model adopted in 1776 was retained as the standard of the French Army for forty years. The Charleville gun of 1763 served as a pattern for making muskets in the United States up to about 1800. Muskets made after that date embodied the improvements of the French model of 1797, a sample of which was procured by the United States Minister to France after it was adopted.

That the United States Government made substantial acknowledgement for favors received is shown by an item in the War Department records which states that: "One thousand muskets were forwarded to the Minister of France on the fourth of October, 1791, for the use of the French colonies."

The armory at Springfield, Mass., was established in 1795 and the manufacture of military muskets was at once commenced.

In 1844 the manufacture of percussion muskets was commenced, and 2956 of



FERGUSON BREECH-LOADING RIFLE

these arms were turned out; at that time the fabrication of flint-locks was discontinued.

Eli Whitney, whose name has been so associated with the invention of the cotton gin that his services in the development of military arms have sometimes been overlooked, was the only man of that time who succeeded in carrying out his contract with the Government. The fact that he had no experience in business of that kind and that he was obliged to devise and construct original machinery and tools and train his workmen, renders his ability and his success the more conspicuous. His factory was established at the foot of East Rock, New Haven, Conn., then called Whitneyville. Officials of the army placed on record the opinion that the manufacture of satisfactory military arms was more indebted in Whitney than to any other individual in this country.

Among other private manufacturers was Henry Derringer. The name "Derringer" is usually associated with the small single-barrel pocket pistol sometimes incorrectly called a dueling pistol.

"Pocket pistol" was the right name for the little .50 calibre weapon, for the reason that it was not only carried in the pocket, but was fired from the pocket regardless of consequences to the garment. The dangerous man of the Southwest along about 1840 never reached for his hip-pocket and cried "Hands up!" but carelessly sauntered about with both hands in his pockets, each grasping a Derringer, loaded and cocked, and, when he wished to give warning to an enemy, drawled out: "I don't care a —— for the coat!"

Henry Derringer commenced business in Philadelphia about 1816. He made rifles, muskets, carbines and pistols for the Government and various arms for

private use. He was succeeded by his son, E. Derringer, who originated the pocket pistol. A pair of fine English pistols were brought to him for repair and these he copied, adding some improvements of his own. This arm became very popular and large numbers of them were sold.

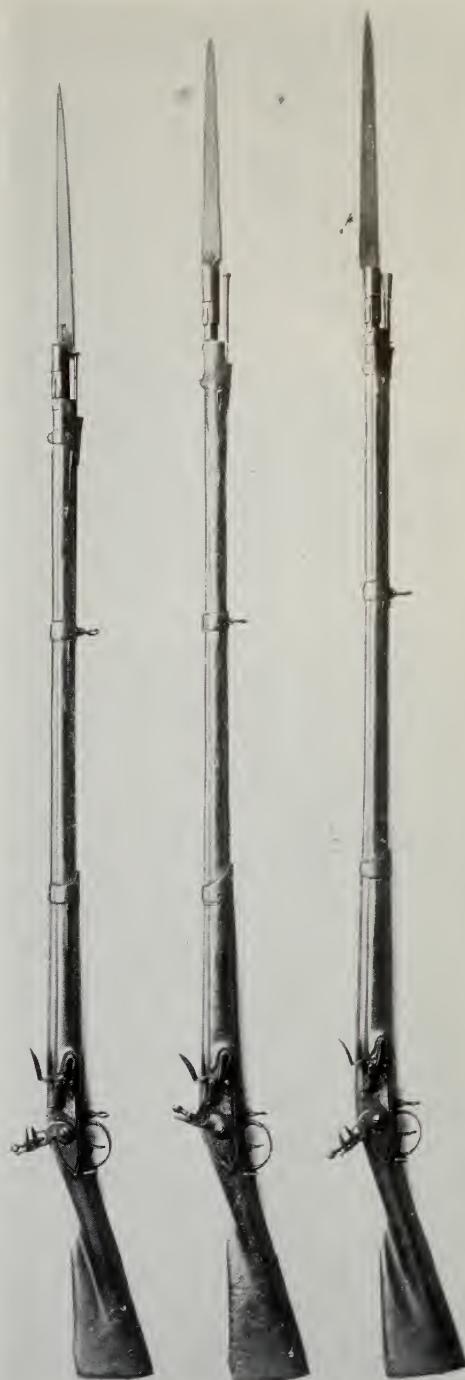
President Abraham Lincoln was shot by Wilkes Booth with a Derringer pistol. It has a $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hexagon rifled barrel, calibre .40, checked walnut stock with silver mountings, percussion cap lock, and is marked "Derringer, Phila." Ever since the capture and death of Booth and the trial of his associates the pistol has been kept in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the army among the other records of the trial.

Although the manufacture of flint-lock arms was discontinued in 1844, their use in the army was continued for some time afterward. In 1845 an urgent call for 104 percussion muskets for use by a regiment serving in Texas was refused by the War Department with the remark: "There is no percussion ammunition sent to Texas. Flint lock ammunition can be found everywhere, percussion nowhere."

The task of collecting the flint-locks from the troops on distant stations and in the field, and of replacing them with the improved arm necessarily consumed a great deal of time; but by the end of the year 1850 flint-locks had been practically relegated to the custody of historical relic hunters and the hunters of rabbits.

The MAGAZINE is indebted to Mr. George C. Maynard for permission to reprint the above interesting article published in full in "Sporting Goods Dealer."

The use of the Charleville gun, spoken of by Mr. Maynard, is but another instance of the debt of the Colonies to



CHARLEVILLE MUSKET (CENTER GUN)

France in their war for independence. In a measure to off-set the Charleville gun the British generals adopted the "Ferguson's breech-loading rifle"; and it was confidently expected that the newly invented fire-arm would wipe out the rebellious Yankees.

The following extracts from a letter written by General J. Watts de Peyster to General C. B. Norton and published in "American Inventions," compiled by the latter, give interesting facts about Ferguson and his invention.

"Although a breech-loader not of American invention, the Ferguson rifle has become American from the fact that it made its first appearance as a weapon of war on the battlefields of America and is the first instance of a breech-loading rifle ever having been used on this Continent or any other.

"Patrick Ferguson's military sobriquet or title of 'Bull Dog' was acquired in consequence of his determination, fearlessness, and contempt of danger. He was the son of the eminent Scotch jurist, James Ferguson, and a nephew of the noted political economist and writer, Patrick Murray, fifth Lord Elibank, who lived in 1707-1778.

"Patrick Ferguson was junior-major of the 71st British Army, 'Highlanders,' so styled, although they did not wear kilts. Family tradition says he was one-armed, his right arm having been so much shattered at the Battle of the Brandywine that it was rendered useless. Nevertheless he made himself such a master of the sword with his left arm that on one occasion he defended himself for some time against three soldiers armed with bayonets.

"Ferguson was soon brevetted lieutenant-colonel by Cornwallis and appointed 'local or territorial' brigadier general of militia. Previous to coming to Amer-

ica in 1777 he had seen considerable service in Germany. On arriving in the Colonies, his fame having preceded him, he was allowed to pick out a number of crack shots to arm with his novel weapon.

"In December, 1779, Clinton selected Ferguson to accompany the troops destined for the siege of Charleston in 1780, and allowed him to form a corps of selected marksmen armed with his rifle. Sometimes mounted and sometimes on foot these men rendered such service under Ferguson in the siege of the capital of South Carolina and in subsequent operations that their commander was invested with extensive powers."

Ferguson was killed in the battle of King's Mountain. It is very strange that although the sword of his second in command, Captain Abraham de Peyster, is preserved among the trophies of that battle by the Tennessee Historical Society, and although more than two hundred of Ferguson's rifles must have been captured there, only five specimens appear to be in existence to-day. One rifle is in the National Museum in Washington, D. C.; one in Boston, Mass.; one in New Haven, Conn.; one in New York, and one in England.

The Ferguson rifle in the National Museum is technically described as follows:

"Round bright barrel 33 inches long, calibre .60; total length 50 inches; plain walnut stock; brass butt; plate and ramrod sockets fastened to the barrel by three flat bolts; wooden ramrod; large swivel under forward portion of stock and one on left-hand side of stock opposite lock; plain front sight, small rear leaf sight with opening through it; flintlock round hole $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter made perpendicularly through the rear of the barrel and fitted with long spiral

thread into which the breech-block, which is attached to the trigger-guard, screws. The piece is loaded by partially unscrewing the breech-block, dropping the bullet into the opening at the top and the powder behind it. The barrel is so chambered that the bullet will run forward a sufficient distance to make room for the powder behind it. Marked on barrel,

'D. Egg, London,' with proof-marks on each side; marked on lock-plate, 'D. E. Co.' Crown partially obliterated. Flat bayonet 25 inches long. First used by troops in line at the Brandywine, 1777. Presented to Frederic de Peyster, Captain, Royal N. Y. U. S. Volunteers, by Captain Patrick Ferguson, R. A., 1779."

"I DIDN'T RAISE MY BOY"

By Abbie Farwell Brown
(of the Vigilantes)

Not to be a soldier?

Did you, then, know what you, his mother,
were raising him for?

How could you tell when and where he
would be needed? When and where he would
best play a man's debt to his country?

*Suppose the mother of George Washington
had said, "I didn't raise my boy to be a
soldier!"*

Suppose the mother of General Grant, or
the mother of Admiral Dewey, had said it;
or the mothers of thousands and thousands
of brave fellows who fought for Independence
and Liberty; where would our country be
to-day?

If the mothers of heroes had clung and
snived and been afraid for their boys, there
wouldn't perhaps be any free America for
the world to look to.

*Mother, you are living and enjoying America
now, you and the boy you "didn't raise to be
a soldier."*

Thanks to others, you and he are safe and
sound—so far.

(You may not be to-morrow—you and the
other women; he and the other men who
"weren't raised"—if Americans turn out to
be Sons of Cowards, as the Germans believe.)

You want your boy to live and enjoy life
with you, to make you happy.

You don't want to risk your treasure. What
mother ever wished it? It is indeed harder
to risk one's beloved than one's self. But
there are things still harder.

You don't want your lad to meet danger,
like Washington and Grant and Sheridan and
the rest whom you taught him to admire.

*You'd rather keep your boy where you be-
lieve him safe than have your country safe!*

You'd rather have him to look at here, a
slacker, than abroad earning glory as a Patriot.

You'd rather have him grow old and decrepit
and die in his bed than risk a hero's death,
with many chances of coming back to you,
proudly honored.

You'd rather have him go by accident or
illness, or worse.

There are risks at home, you know!

Are you afraid of them, too? How can you
guard him?

You'd rather have your boy meet even dis-
ease, disgrace, dissolution, than take his
chances shoulder to shoulder with the manly
sons of women who raised their boys to do
their duty. *Would you?*

Is it you who are keeping him back?

*Shame on you, Mother! You are no true,
proud mother.*

It isn't only the men who have got to be
brave these days. It's the women, too. We
all have much to risk when there's a wicked
war in the world.

*Don't you know, this is a war to destroy
wicked war?*

Don't you want your son to help make the
world over?

This is a war to save our liberty, our man-
hood, our womanhood; the best life has to
give.

Mother, what did you raise your boy for?
Wasn't it to be a man and do a man's work?

Could you find a greater Cause than this
to live or die for?

You should be proud if he can be a Soldier.
You must send him out with a smile.

Courage! You must help him to be brave.

We must all help one another to be brave
and unselfish.

For America!

THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE BUILT IN KENTUCKY

By Esther Whitley Burch

Regent Logan-Whitley Chapter, D. A. R., Stanford, Ky.

About half-way between Stanford and Crab Orchard in Lincoln County stands the first brick house ever built in Kentucky. It was erected by Colonel William Whitley, who came to this county from Virginia in 1770.

ing the bricks and masonry, and a farm was also given in payment for liquor furnished the workmen.

In Theodore Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" is this description of Colonel Whitley and his brick house:



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE BUILT IN KENTUCKY
Erected by Col. William Whitley in 1783.

In 1783 the brick house was begun, and it took three or four years to complete it. The workmen and tools came from Virginia, and the glass window panes were brought on pack saddles from there. A large farm was given to Mr. Swope for constructing the woodwork, much of it being hand carved. To Mr. Lewis was given another farm for mak-

"One of the best known Indian fighters in Kentucky was William Whitley. He had come to Kentucky soon after its settlement, and by his energy and ability had acquired leadership. He was a stalwart man, skilled in the use of arms, jovial and fearless; the backwoodsmen followed him readily, and he loved battle. He took part in many encounters,



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

WEST END OF LIVING-ROOM, SHOWING PRESERVE CUPBOARD. THE DOOR-JAMB SHOWS THICKNESS OF END WALLS



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

THE LIVING-ROOM WAS THE BEDROOM OF THE HEADS OF HOUSE AND CHILDREN. THE DROP-LEAF TABLE SERVED AS DINING TABLE. A GRATE HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE OLD OPEN FIREPLACE



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

THE EAGLE HEADS OF STAIRWAY MARCH WITH THE SPIRIT OF '76.

and in his old age was killed while fighting against Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames.

"In 1786-'87 Colonel Whitley built the first brick house ever erected in Kentucky. It was a very handsome house for those days, every step in the hall stairway having carved upon it the head of an eagle bearing in its beak an olive branch. Each story was high, and the windows were placed very high from the ground to prevent the Indians from shooting through them at the occupants. The glass was brought from Virginia by pack-trains."

The first race track ever built was here and was called "Sportsman's Hill."

In describing in detail the Whitley mansion I cannot do better than to quote from Mrs. Herring's article in the April number of "House Beautiful":

"Over the entrance door the treated bricks were laid to form the letter 'W' and over the rear door an 'E,' these being the initials of the master and lady of the house, 'William' and 'Esther.'

"The stairway reached to the third floor. This whole third floor was the ball-room, and at appointed periods the court convened there. At the top landing a plank could be removed, disclosing a hiding place for the women and children in case of an Indian encounter.

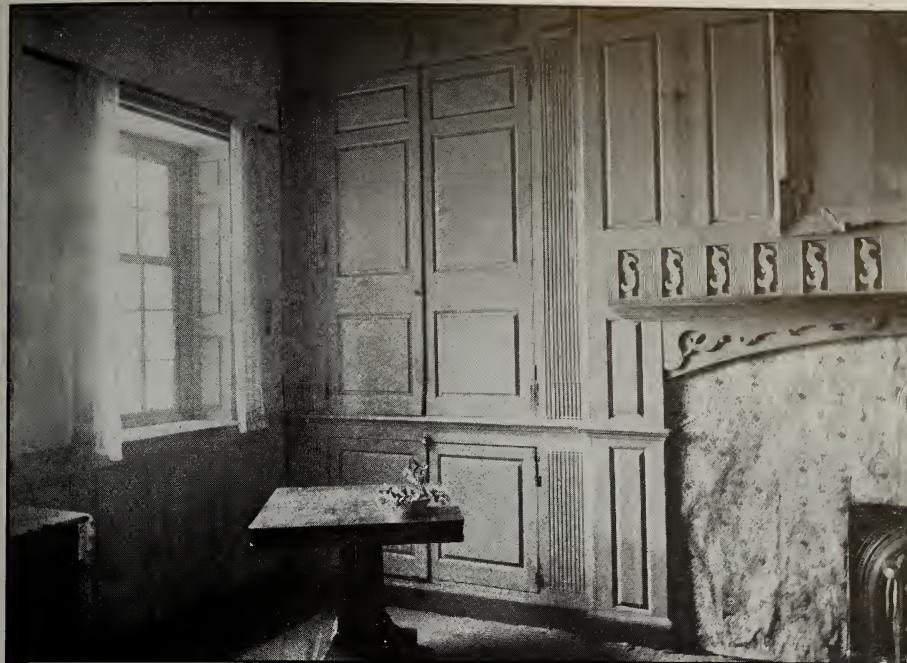
"The thirteen hand-carved 'S's' over the mantel shelf in the 'Big Room' represent the thirteen Original States, and the eagle heads along the stairway "march with the spirit of '76."

This being the first private house after leaving the Old Dominion, all important travellers halted on their westward journey at the home of Colonel Whitley and shared his bountiful hospitality. Among



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

UPSTAIRS BEDROOM OVER LIVING-ROOM



Courtesy of "House Beautiful"

THE "BIG ROOM" WAS THE CHAMBER OF STATE; THE THIRTEEN HAND-CARVED LETTERS "S" OVER THE MANTEL BEING A UNIQUE FEATURE OF ROOM

those of prominence who were entertained there were Daniel Boone, Henry Clay, Isaac Shelby, and John Preston.

The Whitley mansion is beginning to

show signs of decay and should be in the hands of the Daughters of the American Revolution of this State. Many tourists visit it every year.

THE RECRUIT

By Reginald Wright Kauffman
(of the Vigilantes)

Give me to die when life is high:
The sudden thrust, the quick release,
Full in the front, in harness, not
A slow decay in timorous peace.

There is not any way but this!
I would not shirk the joy of strife,
Nor lose one flash of perfect death
For sluggard years of coward life.

My breath, which is God's gift to me,
Exulting waits His high behest;
My heart, which moves at His command,
At His command will gladly rest.

For who would tarry when He calls,
To haggle at the heavy toll,
And render to ungrudging God
The insult of a niggard soul?



THE BIOGRAPHY OF MRS. SARAH WARD, "REAL DAUGHTER"

Mrs. Sarah Ball Atwater Ward, a Real Daughter and a member of the Oshkosh Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, died at Oshkosh, Wis., April 3, 1917, at the age of ninety-six years and seven months. There remains in the State of Wisconsin only two Real Daughters, Mrs. David B. Thiers, of Milwaukee, and Mrs. George S. Butler, of Delavan.

Mrs. Ward was the daughter of John and Lucy (Davis) Atwater, and was born at Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., September 3, 1821, the thirteenth in a family of fifteen children. Her father, John Atwater, was born at Hamden, Conn., December 25, 1757, and died at Genoa June 2, 1838. He was a student at Yale College when the Revolutionary War

began, but he left college and enlisted at Mt. Carmel, Conn., in Captain Samuel Peek's Company of Colonel Douglas' Regiment in General Wadsworth's Brigade. Later he was enrolled in Major John Skinner's troop of Connecticut Light Horse Militia. He was in New York when the British took possession

of that city, and fought in the battle of White Plains. He had the honor of carrying dispatches from Lafayette to Washington on the night before Washington crossed the Delaware. His father, also, was a soldier in the Revolution.

Late in life John Atwater married a second time. Mrs. Ward and the late

Mrs. Gillette, of Kenosha, Wis., both Real Daughters, were children of that marriage. Sarah Atwater was serious minded even in her childhood, practical, and fond of learning. Her father taught her to read at the age of four, so that she could read the newspapers to him, and she developed a taste for public affairs, in which she always retained a keen and lively interest. She declared that if her parents had not



MRS. SARAH BALL ATWATER WARD

been so sensible she would have grown up a "conceited little minx." In 1844 she was married in Genoa to Alfred Ward, and soon afterward the young couple came to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in Taycheedah, near the present city of Fond du Lac. In 1849 they removed to Oshkosh, where they resided for the re-

mainder of their lives, Mr. Ward dying about ten years ago. None of their children lived to grow up except one daughter, who died in 1914 leaving a grandson, Mr. Halbert Young, of Kenosha, who is the only lineal descendant of Mr. and Mrs. Ward.

Mrs. Ward became a member of the Oshkosh Chapter in 1900, and about that time went to live at The Home, an institution maintained by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Oshkosh, where she was very comfortable and happy. She became quite deaf, but it was a great pleasure to her to entertain her visitors by relating events of her youthful days and her experiences as a pioneer in Wisconsin.

She was in Newark, N. J., on the day of the arrival of *The British Queen*, the first steamship to come from England to America, and, as she often remarked, she had seen the advent of many great inventions besides the steamboat—the railroad, the threshing machine, the sewing machine, the cook stove, the telegraph, the telephone, and the electric light. When she was in her prime she was known far and wide for her efficiency and her willingness to serve her friends and neighbors. She was one of those real mothers and born nurses who are ever at the service of the physician, willing to respond to every call.

She had a keen wit, especially for satire, which remained with her to the end, together with a remarkable memory. Any religious sham or cant aroused her condemnation, and as a consequence she

was sometimes openly accused of being an infidel, whereupon she would give immediate and conclusive proof that she was a good Christian by reciting verses from the Bible, each beginning with a different letter of the alphabet, a feat impossible to her accusers. Among her treasures was a little old hymn book, out of which her father and mother used to sing, and when she lay in her coffin the book was placed within her hands as she had requested. Another treasure was a coverlet of blue and white, woven for her by her sister. Although it bears the date 1835 the color is as bright as if it were made yesterday. The pattern is elaborate, the border design being in squares, a weeping willow alternating with the American eagle, bearing the shield of the United States upon his breast.

In accordance with her wish, Mrs. Ward was laid to rest in Rienzi Cemetery near Taycheedah, where her husband and several children are buried. She was proud of being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and manifested a great interest in all the activities of the local chapter. She especially enjoyed the annual banquet on February 22, which she attended last winter as usual. Her chapter friends always provided a pleasant entertainment for her on the occasion of her birthday, and they will greatly miss her enjoyment of the day and her grateful appreciation, so often expressed, of all their efforts to make her declining years bright and happy.



DO THE ENGLISH LIKE US?

By Harrison Rhodes
(of the Vigilantes)

(Playwright and Author of "The Whirl of Society," "A Gentleman From Mississippi," etc.)

In the cocksure insular days of the eighteen century the great Doctor Johnson could say "For all I can see, foreigners are mostly fools," and foreigners, including Americans (though the English are forever protesting that Americans are not foreigners) have gone on through the changing years assuming that this is at heart what the English think. Even now when the Stars and Stripes flutter alongside the Union Jack in London you find Americans here and there saying, "Ah, but the English don't really like us. Never did." But don't they?

Of course the English do not make us their ideal. No vigorous, self-respecting race ever made another that. They like neither all of us nor all about us, so much must be freely granted. But is a case not to be made out for all the English claim a kind of family affection for us, too much like family affection to be either romantic or emotional or even to be free from bickering and quarreling, but sound and staunch, to be depended on when things go wrong?

The American lady who landed at Naples on her first trip abroad and at the hotel announced to her daughter "The chambermaid doesn't understand English—the fool!" gave voice to our real outraged feeling about foreign speech, and yet we are, on the whole, too far away from polygot Europe to realize, as do the English, what it means that another nation speaks the same

tongue. It is natural enough that we in America value less than they do in England, the language tie. And the English it must always be remembered, because they know our land less well than we do ourselves, still think more than do we that a language tie is a blood tie. We know here how attenuated has become the British strain of blood which made the old American stock. We still remember the Revolution, while England acknowledges it as simply a mistake of England's part and can in consequence take some pride in our achievements as in those of a younger brother who quarelled, ran away from home, and "made good," to use our own American phrase.

One of the commonest complaints is that the English like the wrong kind of Americans, the grotesquely vulgar, the comically new to their money, the rasping and even illiterate of speech, the ones they can laugh at, in short. But so do we here cultivate the haw-haw, silly-as-a-kind of Britisher. Things different are always piquant and pleasant. But we are glad when in the play, Mr. Lawrence D'Orsay, for example, turns out to be really an excellent fellow with a heart of gold, and is it not just possible that the English really find more to admire in the rough and ready American who makes them laugh than in the American who is struggling to be like the Englishman? They may tell the latter than "he would never, never be taken for an American" if they know that will flatter him. But

their hearts they may think less well of him for that. We ourselves really like the "unlicked" types of American better than we do the over-cultivated. It is the American with a strong native tang who is the hero of our popular novel and play. And why should we not credit England with sincerity when she betrays the same preference? The popular American plays, which occupy most of the war-time London theatres, are almost all about the kinds of American whom we and the English both can like and laugh at.

The British cling more firmly to their own customs than any other race. In the middle of the Sahara Desert an Englishwoman would scream for her afternoon tea. And this fierce maintenance of nationality has been England's strength. Of course occasionally this means violent disapproval of foreign customs and foreigners. There is a story, for example, of an Englishman who gave up a trip in America because in New York they would serve him potatoes for breakfast and ask him if he wanted pepper and salt on his melon. But on the other hand many a staunch American has found life abroad intolerable because there was no pie. What never gets told is the rapturous reports given in England by visitors returned from us of bathrooms and elevators and soft-shell crabs and steam heating. Had the war not intervened America was by way of becoming the playground of England, as England had so long been ours. New York during its gay winter season was every year more filled with delighted English people who frankly admitted that nowhere else in the world they could enjoy themselves as well.

Surely they came not to find fault with us, nor to make fun of us, but to enjoy with us our national gayety and sparkle and kindness.

Destructive criticism and ill-natured stories are always the most picturesque to report. So London is being constantly written up for us as a nest of hard but beautiful harpies (titled mostly) whose one idea is to "gouge" Americans. We hear of ladies of fashion who take money for conferring the honor of their presence upon the houses of snobbish Americans and then pack up the silver tea things when they leave. What we do not hear about are the thousand unnumbered kindnesses which London is forever doing for Americans who have nothing to offer in return, and the generous hospitality which every good-natured, agreeable American finds showered on him in London if he knows any English people at all.

If our entrance into the war has proved anything, it has already proved that America is more like Britain than we dreamed. We have gone into it slowly, without much outer show of emotion, and we have done a good deal of muddling in our unpreparedness. We are, whether we like it or not, still something of the same strain. And with us as with England it will be "dogged as does it." The feeling between France and America is romantic and emotional. The sister Republic represents for almost every American something of his ideal of gallantry and splendor. But when we get to that western front in France our boys were glad of a welcome from lads who talk their own lingo. And they got it.

THREE AMERICAN WOMEN PENSIONED FOR MILITARY SERVICE

By Grace M. Pierce

Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Concluded from page 145, September Magazine

(Synopsis of first part published in September Magazine: Deborah Sampson Gannett, the third woman pensioned by the government for military service, inspired by patriotic motives, left her home one night, and, disguising herself in men's clothing, ran away to enlist in the Continental Army. At Taunton Green she encountered a neighbor from her home and feared he had recognized her.)

Deborah Sampson's fears were groundless; her man's disguise proved so effective that she passed her former neighbor unrecognized, and continued her journey unmolested. At New Bedford she signed articles to serve on a privateer, but abandoned the plan upon learning the unsavory reputation of the captain, and left the town during the night, intending to go to Boston. On her way she passed through the town of Bellingham, and there met a bounty speculator who wished to enlist a man for the town of Uxbridge. She thereupon enlisted for a term of three years, giving her name as "Robert Shurtliff," the given name of her oldest brother.

She was mustered in at Worcester and with fifty other recruits was sent to West Point, where she was enrolled as a Continental soldier on May 13. Here she was given a uniform described as follows: A blue coat lined with white, with white wings on the shoulders and cords on the arms and pockets; a white waist-coat, breeches, or overhauls, and stockings with black straps about the knees; half boots, a black stock and a cap with a variegated cockade on one side, a plume

tipped with red on the other, and a white sash about the crown." Her equipment consisted of a gun and bayonet, cartridge box with thirty cartridges, and hanger with white belts. According to her pension declaration, she served in the company of Captain George Webb, of the Massachusetts regiment, commanded first by Colonel Shepherd, later by Colonel Henry Jackson, until November, 1783, when she was honorably discharged. During that time she was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and was wounded at Tarrytown.

In her first battle, or skirmish, at White Plains, the man beside her was shot and killed, and she herself received two bullet holes through her coat and one through her cap. At Yorktown she served in a battery in active operation and came through the engagement uninjured. Throughout her service she readily performed all the duties assigned to her. Later, in a skirmish near East Chester, N. Y., she was twice wounded; one wound in the head was quickly cared for. To the inquiries of Doctor Bana, the French surgeon, as to other wounds, she denied their existence, and having surreptitiously secured a needle, cotton and so forth from the hospital stores, she retired by herself and with the needle and a penknife extracted the ball which had lodged in her thigh, and refused to be sent to the hospital.

In the spring of 1783 General Patterson appointed her his personal attendant

and praised her for "the readiness and courage" with which she performed all her duties. The soldiers had called her "the blooming boy" and now General Patterson named her his "smock-faced boy." A little later she was taken ill with a prevailing epidemic which nearly ended her life. During this illness her sex was discovered by the attending physician, Doctor Bana, and she was removed to the apartment of the hospital matron until she was discharged well. Finding that Doctor Bana had not revealed her secret, she resumed her uniform and was sent on a special mission to the West. During this mission she was captured by Indians, from whom she later managed to escape, and returned to her command in the East. Upon her return Doctor Bana sent a letter disclosing the secret of her sex to General Patterson, who dismissed her from the service, at the same time giving her a letter of commendation to General Washington. The Commander-in-Chief gave her an honorable discharge and presented her with a sum of money sufficient to carry her home to Massachusetts, together with a short letter of advice. She thereafter resumed her proper dress, visited relatives and returned to her family about the close of the war.

During her service she had received letters from young women expressing admiration for the gallant and attractive young man whom they believed her to be, and several of these letters are still in existence. Also a letter which she wrote to her mother, having learned indirectly of her mother's grief and anxiety over her disappearance from home.

On the seventh of April, 1784, Deborah Sampson and Benjamin Gannett were married in Sharon, Mass., and went to live in the old Gannett house in Sharon. Three children were born to them—Earl Bradford; Mary, who married Judson

Gilbert, and Patience, who married Seth Gay.

In the records of the General Court of Massachusetts, dated January 20, 1792, is the following resolution:

"On petition of Deborah Sampson Gannett praying compensation for services performed in the late army of the United States:

"Whereas, It appears to this court that Deborah Gannett enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtleff, in Captain Webb's company in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, on May 21, 1782, and did actually perform the service of a soldier in the late army of the United States to the twenty-third day of October, 1783, for which she received no compensation.

"And, whereas, it further appears that the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier, and at the same time preserved the virtue and chastity of her sex unsuspected and unblemished, and was discharged from the service with a fair and honorable character; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth be, and hereby is, directed to issue his note to said Deborah for the sum of 34 pounds, bearing interest from October 23, 1783."

Again, in 1802, Deborah engaged in another adventure in which she seems to have been the pioneer of her sex. This time it was the lecture field, then an entirely new departure for women, and there is no earlier record of women earning money in this manner. During that year she travelled alone from town to town, attending to her own business arrangements and delivering an address which she had "procured to be written." She kept a diary of this lecture tour, which is written in an animated style, full of little incidents, which makes it most interest-

United States -

Massachusetts District -

Deborah Gannett, of Sharon, in the county of Norfolk, and
District of Massachusetts a resident and native of the Uni-
ted States, and applicant for a pension from the United States,
under an Act of Congress entitled an Act to provide for ad-
miral persons engaged in the land and naval Service of the
United States, in the revolutionary war, makest oath, That she
served as a private soldier, under the name of Robert Sherr-
iff, in the war of the revolution, upwards of two years in man-
ner following, being enlisted in April 1775, in the company com-
manded by Captain George Webb, in the Massachusetts Regiment,
commanded then by Colonel Phillips, and afterwards by Colonel Hen-
ry Jackson, and served in said corps, in Massachusetts, and
New York, until November 1783, when she was honorably discharg-
ed in writing, with discharge & back pay. During the time of her ser-
vice, she was at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, was wounded
at Saratoga, and now receives a pension from the United
States, which pension she lately relinquished. She is in such
reduced circumstances, as to require the aid of her country -
for her support — Deborah Gannett

Mass. Dist. Sept. 14. 1810

I now declare and say

McDowell
Dis. Gen.
Mass. Dist.

ing, and causes the reader to wish that she had written her own account of her experiences in the Revolution instead of "procuring" them to be written. Her address is almost without incident and largely devoted to apology and moralizing.

This address was first delivered in the Federal Street Theatre, in Boston, in March, 1802; afterward at Providence, Worcester, Holden, Brookfield, Springfield, Northampton, Albany, Schenectady and Rallston Springs. Of her audience at Providence she writes that she must "with much candor applaud the people for their serious attention and peculiar respect, especially the ladies."

At Holden, Mass., she visited her former captain, George Webb, for three weeks, and at Lisle, N. Y., she stayed a month with the family of her general, then Judge John Patterson. In her diary is the following record of this visit: "November 11, 1802, I arrived at Judge Patterson's at Lisle. This respectable family treated me with every mark of distinction and friendship, and likewise all the people did the same. I really want for words to express my gratitude. They often met together in the neighborhood and had the most social meetings. They seemed to unite in hearty congratulations with my old friend, Judge Patterson, on our happy meeting."

In the *Albany Register* of August 31, 1802, appears the following advertisement, or notice:

MRS. GANNET'S EXHIBITION

The ladies and gentlemen of Albany and its vicinity are respectfully informed that Mrs. Gannett, the celebrated American heroine, who served nearly three years with great reputation in our Revolutionary Army will, at the request of a number of respectable characters, deliver an address to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity in the Court House this evening at half past seven o'clock.

Tickets may be had at the Court House from 5 o'clock till the performance begins. Price 25 cents, children half price. Albany, August 31, 1802.

In her diary is the following:

MY EXPENSE AT ALBANY	
To old key keeper	\$ 2 00
To Mr. Barber for printing	3 00
To Mr. Lester for filling blank and finding candles	1 34
To Mr. Giles for attendance	2 67
To sweeping the Court House	0 48
For cleaning the candlesticks	0 20
For brushing the seats	0 17
For the dressing my hair 2 even	1 00
To boarding	6 00
To washing	1 34

The "Address," which was afterward printed, appeared with the following title page:

AN
ADDRESS

DELIVERED WITH APPLAUSE,
AT THE FEDERAL STREET THEATRE, BOSTON,
FOUR SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS OF THE DIFFERENT
PLAYS, BEGINNING MARCH 22, 1802;
AND AFTER, AT OTHER PRINCIPAL TOWNS, A
NUMBER OF NIGHTS SUCCESSIVELY
AT EACH PLACE;
BY MRS. DEBORAH GANNET,
THE AMERICAN HEROINE

WHO SERVED THREE YEARS WITH REPUTATION
UNDISCOVERED AS A FEMALE IN THE
LATE AMERICAN ARMY

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE AUDIENCES
COPYRIGHT SECURED
DEDHAM

PRINTED AND SOLD BY H. MANN, FOR MRS. GANNET,
AT THE MINERVA OFFICE, 1802.

A few years previous to this public lecture of Deborah Gannett a small book had been placed on the market based on her experiences in the army and her early life. This also seems to have had a "procured" authorship, as the style is not at all that of the personal writings of Deborah. This book has a title-page and dedication which are interesting, inasmuch as they are evidence of the labored style of the period:

THE FEMALE REVIEW,
OR
MEMOIRS
OF AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY;
WHOSE LIFE AND CHARACTER ARE PECULIARLY DISTINGUISHED, BEING A CONTINENTAL SOLDIER, FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS, IN THE LATE AMERICAN WAR.
DURING WHICH TIME,
SHE PERFORMED THE DUTIES OF EVERY DEPARTMENT INTO WHICH SHE WAS CALLED, WITH PUNCTUAL EXACTNESS, FIDELITY AND HONOR, AND PRESERVED HER CHASTITY INVIOLENTE, BY THE MOST ARTFUL CONCEALMENT OF HER SEX.
WITH AN
APPENDIX
CONTAINING CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS, BY DIFFERENT HANDS; HER TASTE FOR ECONOMY, PRINCIPLES OF DOMESTIC EDUCATION, &c.
BY A CITIZEN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

DEDHAM
PRINTED BY
NATHANIEL AND BENJAMIN HEATON
FOR THE AUTHOR.
M, DCC, XCVII."

On the succeeding page appears this dedication:

TO THE
PATRONS AND FRIENDS
OF
COLUMBIA'S CAUSE
THE FEMALE REVIEW IS DEDICATED.

THOUGH NOT WITH INTENTION TO ENCOURAGE THE LIKE PARADIGM OF FEMALE ENTERPRISE—BUT BECAUSE SUCH A THING, IN THE COURSE OF NATURE, HAS OCCURRED; AND BECAUSE EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE, WHETHER NATURAL, ARTIFICIAL, OR ACCIDENTAL, THAT HAS BEEN MADE CONDUCIVE TO THE PROMOTION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE, PEACE, AND PROSPERITY—ALL THROUGH DIVINE AID, MUST BE SACREDLY REMEMBERED AND EXTOLLED BY EVERYONE, WHO SOLICITS THE PERPETUITY OF THESE INVALUABLE BLESSINGS.

THE AUTHOR.

Prior to the passage of the Pension Act of 1818 by the United States Congress, all pensions had been for wounds or incapacity received in the service, and, while paid by the National Government, they had been paid by the United States Treasurer to the respective states and

thence disbursed to the recipient. In 1805, March 11, the pension allowed to Deborah Gannett for wounds received in the service was \$4 per month, with back pay from January 1, 1803. It is believed that this pension was secured for her through the interest and kindly solicitation of her former commander, General John Patterson. In 1816 this rate was increased to \$6.40 per month, and under the act of 1818, when she was pensioned for service rendered in the Continental Line, she was allowed \$8 per month. This pension continued until her death on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1827.

March 4, 1831, the first general pension law was passed by the Congress of the United States to the survivors of the American Revolution, and a few years later is the most unusual circumstances of a husband applying for a government pension, based on the military service of his wife, then deceased. In the proceedings of the second session of the Twenty-fifth Congress of the United States, under date of December 22, 1837, the House Committee on Revolutionary Pensions made the following report on the petition of Benjamin Gannett:

"That the petitioner represents that he is the surviving husband of Deborah Gannett to whom he was lawfully married on the seventh day of April, 1784; that she died on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1827. He also states that in the early part of her life the said Deborah enlisted in the army of the Revolution under the assumed name of Robert Shurtleff, where she faithfully served her country three years, and was discharged in November, 1783; that, on account of a wound received in the service, she received a pension as an invalid until the passage of the act of March, 1818; and that she received a full pension under the act until her decease. The petitioner fur-

ther states that the effects of the wound which she received followed her through life and probably hastened her death. The petitioner represents himself to be eighty-three years of age, infirm in health and in indigent circumstances. He states that he has two daughters dependent on charity for support. The petitioner prays that he may receive the amount of the pension of his wife, from the time of her decease, and that it may be continued to him until his death.

"It appears from a letter received from the Commissioner of Pensions that Deborah Gannett, now deceased, was placed on the Massachusetts roll of invalid pensioners at \$48 per annum, which was afterwards increased to \$76.80 per annum. This she relinquished in 1818 for the benefit of the Act of March 4, 1818. She was placed under that law at the rate of \$8 per month, from September 14, 1818, which she received up to the 4th of March, 1827. It further appears from said letter that the papers containing evidence upon the original pension was granted were burnt in 1814, when the British troops invaded Washington and destroyed the War Office with its contents. On 14th of September, 1818, said Deborah made her declaration under oath that she served as a private soldier, under the name of Robert Shurtleff, in the War of the Revolution, and up to the date of her declaration she received a pension therefor.

"P. Parsons testified under oath that she lived in the family of Benjamin Gannett more than forty-six years, after he married Deborah Sampson; that she well knew that Deborah was unable to perform any labor a great part of the time, in consequence of a wound she received while in the American army from a musket ball lodged in her body, which was never extracted. She also stated that she

saw Benjamin Gannett married to Deborah Sampson at his father's house in Sharon.

"Benjamin Rhoads and Jeremiah Gould, the selectmen of the town of Sharon, in the State of Massachusetts, certified that they are acquainted with Benjamin Gannett, now living in said town, and that he is a man of upwards of eighty years of age; that he is destitute of property; that he has been an industrious man; that he was the husband of the late Deborah Gannett, deceased, who for a time received a pension from the United States for her military service during the Revolutionary War.

"William Ellis, formerly a Senator in Congress, in a letter to the Hon. William Jackson, now a Representative in Congress, states that said Gannett had been a very upright, hard-working man, has brought up a large family, and is a poor man. He further states that he has long since been credibly informed that said Gannett had been subjected to heavy expenses for medical aid for his wife, the said Deborah, for twenty years or more, and before she received a pension under the act of 1818, on account of wounds she received in the United States service. There are other certificates among the papers in this case, showing the physician's bill alone for attendance on said Deborah to be more than six hundred dollars.

"The committee is aware that there is no act of Congress which provides for any case like the present. The said Gannett was married after the termination of the War of the Revolution, and, therefore, does not come within the spirit of the third section of the act of the 4th of July, 1836, granting pensions to widows in certain cases; and were there nothing peculiar in this application which distinguishes it from all other applications for

pensions the Committee would at once reject the claim. But they believe that they are warranted in saying that the whole history of the American Revolution records no case like this, and furnishes no other similar example of female heroism, fidelity and courage. The petitioner does not allege that he served in the war of the Revolution, and it does not appear by any evidence in the case that such was the fact. It is not, however, to be presumed that a female who took up arms in defence of her country, who served as a common soldier for nearly three years and fought and bled for human liberty, would immediately after the termination of the war connect herself for life with a Tory or a traitor. He, indeed, was honored much by being the husband of such a wife; and as he has proved himself worthy of her, as he has sustained her through a long life of sickness and suffering, and as that sickness and suffering were occasioned by the wounds she received and the hardships she endured in the defence of the country, and as there cannot be a parallel case in all time to come, the Committee do not hesitate to grant relief.

"They report a bill granting to the petitioner a pension of eighty dollars per year from the fourth day of March, 1831, *for and during his natural life.*"

Benjamin Gannett, however, did not live to receive this appreciation of the country for having been the husband of his wife and having "proved himself worthy of her." He died while the act was pending, and on the seventh of July, 1838, the Auditor of the United States Treasury paid to the heirs of Deborah and Benjamin, viz., Earl B. Gannett, Mary Gilbert, and Patience Gay, the amount due to Benjamin from the fourth day of March, 1831, to the day of his death.

It is but just to Benjamin Gannett, husband of Deborah, and lest this case become a precedent to our lawmakers for future decision, to state that while he made no claims to Revolutionary service on his own account, Benjamin was enrolled in the militia of the State of Massachusetts during the Revolution, but his service in the field was limited to "alarms" and not of sufficient duration to entitle him to recognition and reward by the government. Thus the conclusion of the Committee of the House of Representatives that Deborah would not unite herself for life with "a Tory or a traitor" was well founded. And Deborah Sampson, as well as "Molly Pitcher" and Margaret Corbin, was not only an active militant in her own right, but was the wife of a patriot as well.



YOU AND THE RED CROSS

By Hildegarde Hawthorne

(of the Vigilantes)

(Author "A Country Interlude," "The Lure of the Garden," "Poems," "Essays," etc.)

The immense mission of the Red Cross is to give help. But in order to give the full measure of help it must have assistance in its turn. You must help the Red Cross if the Red Cross is to help our men when they are wounded, when they are sick, when they are worn and weary from the work of war in which so soon they will be plunged.

Try to see just one soldier with the eyes of your imagination. Some young man with his life before him, some older man who has laid aside the life so carefully built up and so dear to him to go out to this service; both, young and older, working for us at the bitterest work on earth. See him, bleeding from some terrible wound, staggering back from the trench, or lying lost in No Man's Land. See him suffering untold pain for the lack of an anæsthetic. See him bleed to death for lack of a bandage. See him left unfound to die because there was no automobile ambulance to seek him.

And think this: If you had helped the Red Cross the Red Cross could have helped, might have saved him.

It is just that. Whatever you do, is done for some suffering man or woman or child. The Red Cross takes it and uses it where the need is greatest. Behind the Red Cross it is you who binds the bandage, who sets the broken bone, who gives the soothing anæsthesia, who carries back the wounded or dying man from the hideous torture of the field to the hospital. It is you, too, who refuses this succor if it is withheld. Not the Red Cross, for it can do nothing without you. The workers there in the dark zone of battle are making the supreme sacrifice. What will you sacrifice?

The service of our Red Cross is to go first to our own. But these are not the only ones in the hell of war who need its help.

Do you know that the bones of little babies lie thick as leaves along the desolate roads of Poland? They are gone; neither you nor the Red Cross can help them now. But others still live. Through the Red Cross they can be saved, their little bones need not be scattered a sacrifice to the war—if you will give your help.

The world is in awful need. Between its suffering and you stands the Red Cross, desperately eager to lessen the pain, to save life, to give a little hope, a little peace, a little comfort where now there is none. To do this it must have money, and it is you who must give the money.

Look into it. Give just an hour to finding out what the Red Cross is doing, what it hopes to do, what the need is. You will hardly turn away unmoved if you give that hour. You will want to do something. You will do something.

Will you not sacrifice a little ease, a little money, a little time, when you understand that by so doing you will save some fine boy to live his life sound and strong, after his months of struggle and suffering, will restore to some man his health, will heal his shattered body, and bring him back to the sweet life he gave up for the sake of his country. When you realize that what you do, what you give, will save a starving child and its mother, will you not do and give all you can?

The Red Cross, that helps a world in pain, asks your help.

A RARE OLD DOCUMENT

By Dorothy F. Cocks

For generations it was simply "the old deed." It decorated the wall in various rooms downstairs, was moved upstairs, and even spent some years in the attic. Here, unfortunately, it was attacked by insects. In those days it attracted no attention. Perhaps such documents were commoner in the old houses then. No one considered it an ornament to any room. Its historic value was not dreamed of. It was simply "the old deed."

Finally one ancestor of mine, who had a liking for "old truck," brought it to light again. He was alarmed at the ravages of the insects and had the paper sealed between glass and put in its present frame. He even had the fore-thought to copy what was written on the back of the document before the frame was sealed.

Even after that it was prized merely as an interesting heirloom, valued chiefly

for its family associations. None of us appreciated what it might be worth to a collector until a few years ago.

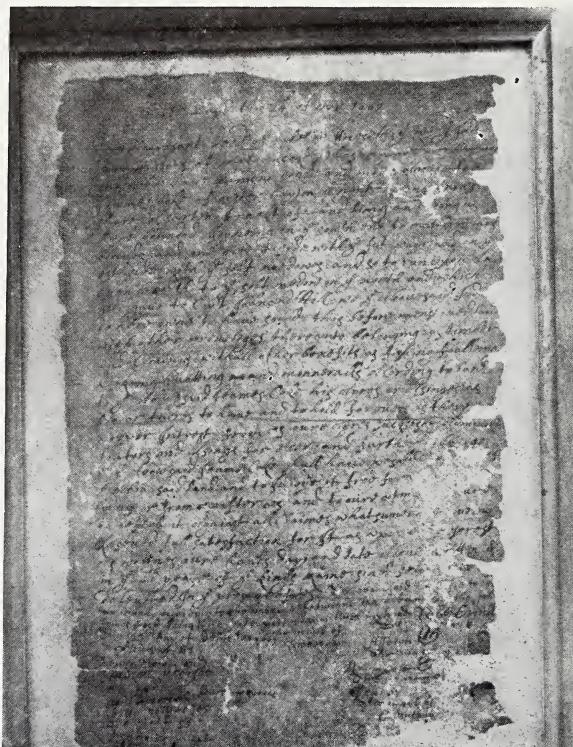
In the magazine supplement of a Sunday paper there appeared an article with

the headline, "The Oldest American Deed Extant." Naturally we were interested, and as we read the description we were amazed to find that our deed was some years older than the "oldest." Our respect for it increased at once.

Considering its age, 248 years, the document is remarkably well preserved. Some few words are almost illegible in the spots

where the insects destroyed the paper, but on the whole the deed is in very good condition. It is dated "Oyster Baye this 29th of May, 1669." Fortunately none of this line is obliterated.

The parties to this sale were one Jeames Coke (an old form of the present family name Cock or Cocks) and "ye



THE "JAMES COKE" DEED
Dated "Oyster Baye this 29" of May 1669."

Indian proprietors of Matenacoke." This Matinecock, as it is now spelled, is a local designation; translated from the Indian, it signifies the "land which overlooks," whence, a hilly spot. The district lies between the villages of Locust Valley and Bayville, about five miles from Oyster Bay.

The deed goes on to describe a "sartten tractt of land lying and being as here bounded: Joyning on ye south and to mathy priar's (Matthew Priar's) bounds: and on ye West side with ye fut way: and on ye est side with ye solt medowes: and so to run yonder even breadth to ye solt medow on ye north and which wee gave to Capt. John onderhill." The boundaries are rather vague, are they not? Buyers were not as particular about surveys and title guarantees in those days. Foot paths and salt meadows which vary with the tide would not satisfy us now. The Captain John Underhill mentioned purchased his land from the Indians two years before. I wonder where that deed can be?

The old fashioned writing, the queer spelling, and the indiscriminate use of capitals and punctuation make the lines hard to decipher. Some of the phraseology is rather quaint. One sentence reads "we, ye Abovesaid Indians, do here owne to have sould: this before menshoned land with other previleges thereunto belonging: as timber and comonig (commoning, pasturing): with all other benefits: as fishing, foulleing, hookeing (hawking?), hunting and minneralls According to law to ye Abovesaid Jeames Coke his Ayres or Asignes."

This James Coke appears to have

struck a good bargain. The case is parallel to the famed sale of Manhattan Island. The deed does not state definitely what the consideration was which this Quaker gentleman gave in exchange for the land and its privileges and benefits. Family tradition has it that no money changed hands, but a long list of articles, including some bottles of wine and the kiss of a squaw! The tradition is not incredible. The Manhattoes took \$24 worth of junk for their hunting grounds, the present value of which cannot be estimated. The proportionate value of the fashionable north shore of Long Island would be about the kiss of a squaw.

After much picturesque legal language, more or less rambling, the deed concludes with two columns of names. One is headed "Indian witnesses," and reads plainly "the mark of shango-X muck." The X is large and crude, and was probably laboriously drawn by a copper-skinned hand little used to a pen. Beneath Shango Muck's signature are the marks of other Indians whose names quite overpower me. The poorly written, crazily spelled English words are difficult enough. At the Indian language I acknowledge defeat. One white witness was Gideon Wright. Another was Henry Townsend. The interpreter's name is partly effaced. As nearly as it can be deciphered it is Robert Smith.

In the lower right-hand corner are two crumbs of red, the remains of the old seals. The inscription on the back reads: "Instrument May 3, 1672. Entered in the Office of Records in New York—date illegible."





James Montgomery Flagg
Courtesy of *Leslie's Weekly*

A GIRL OF THE REVOLUTION

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MAGAZINE PRIZE
OFFERS

\$100 TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN SEPARATE
PRIZES

The President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, has offered a prize of \$50 to the State organization securing the greatest number of subscriptions to the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* by December 31, 1917.

Competition for this prize is keen. One Chapter alone in a New England State sent in 78 subscriptions.

Another prize of \$50 has been offered by Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, an Illinois "Daughter," to the *Chapter* having the greatest number of magazine subscribers by April 11, 1918.

Mrs. Nelson's offer has aroused additional enthusiasm in the campaign to secure subscriptions to the magazine—and the slogan of State chairman of the magazine committee has come to be: "Every Daughter must support our magazine. Step up and sign up. You will do it eventually—why not now?"

THE EDITOR'S DESK

INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CONTRIBUTORS, ADVERTISERS

SUBSCRIBERS, ADVERTISERS, CONTRIB- UTORS, TAKE NOTICE

All business pertaining to the financial management of the magazine circulation, etc., should be taken up with Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

When subscribing, please write name and address plainly and send with check or money order to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The magazine is \$1 a year, Canadian postage 30c. additional; single copies 15c. Your subscription will commence with the July, 1917, issue unless otherwise ordered.

If you desire to change your address, please give up two weeks' notice, mentioning old address at the same time, as well as date of subscription. All subscriptions cease promptly at expiration of time unless renewed.

REGARDING MANUSCRIPTS

All genealogical notes and queries should be sent to Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland.

The publication of obituary notices in the magazine has been discontinued. They will appear hereafter in the "Re-

membrance Book." Send all obituary notices to the Chaplain General, Miss Elizabeth Pierce, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

State Conference and chapter reports, accounts of "Real Daughters" special, historical, and patriotic articles should be sent to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Magazine is in the market for valuable historical articles from 500 to 5000 words in length; photographs of historic subjects and events also purchased. Payment is made upon acceptance.

The Editor is not responsible for loss

or injury to manuscripts, drawings, and photographs submitted. Manuscripts must be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelopes for their return. Unacceptable manuscripts are returned within two weeks.

ADVERTISING

All communications relating to advertising, changes of copy, payment of bills, proofs, plates, advertising rates, or anything pertaining to the advertising section, should be addressed to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Advertising Department, J. B. Lippincott Company, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE ENCOURAGES FURTHER ACTIVITIES

Mrs. William Henry Wait

Director of Publicity

Twenty-one battleships, destroyers, torpedo-boats, submarines, and submarine chasers have been officially assigned to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be outfitted with knitted garments "for the war," and the Daughters have responded generously and patriotically to the work designated. Requests for twelve more ships are pending, making a total of thirty-three ships taken by the National

Society between June 25 and August 25, or an average of four ships a week!

"Home Service" is a new department of active war service which Daughters can perform just now. It is to bring some brightness and good cheer into the lonely and self-sacrificing life of the mother, wife or child of some American soldier or sailor at the front. For further particulars of this branch of war work see Bulletin No. 12, distributed by the War Relief Service Committee.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Genealogical Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

ANSWERS

5021. Thurston, Samuel, was of Granville, N. Y., 1803, died 1843. The family lived somewhere about Middle Granville. Later there was a Daniel Thurston in the town who I judge to be a grandson. There were Burches around Hebron and a Dibble (Solomon) at South Granville. *G. A. Goodspeed*, Granville, N. Y.

5132. Ballard, William and Elizabeth Phelps Ballard. Came to Lynn, Mass., in 1635; their son Joseph born 1667; married Rebecca Johnson—their son Josiah born 1702; married Mary Chandler and their son Deacon Josiah born 1721; married Sarah Carter. Capt. William Ballard, their son, born 1764; married Elizabeth Whitney. From the family of Harlan H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass. From the Records of the National Society, Daughters American Revolution.

Mrs. Helen Ballard Zimmermann, No. 8005, a descendant of William Ballard, son of Josiah, who served two enlistments in 1777, and aided in the defense of Ticonderoga. I have a "Ballard Genealogy" reprinted from Essex Antiquarian which bears the imprint of Martin and Allardyce, Frankford, Pa., 1911, a small pamphlet. I have tried to connect my family with Josiah Ballard without success. My descent is from Charles F. Ballard, 1852 (my father, son of Alexander S. Ballard, 1821-1865, son of Nathan Ballard, 1781-1852, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Ballard, 1785-1860, who lived in Massachusetts). *Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Robinson*, 401 Circle Avenue, Washington, C. H., Ohio.

5159. Harrod, Orney. Clipping from "The Republican," published in Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., 1876, and republished in 1896. *Mr.*

I. H. Knox, 39 S. Washington St., Waynesburg, Pa., Editor.

Centennial Sketch No. 45. Bell Family. Isaac (Bell) married Elizabeth Harrod, who died about ten years ago at the old homestead near Jefferson. She was the only member of the Harrod family that remained in Greene Co. She was a niece of James Harrod, who was the leader of the party of adventurers from Monongahela, that made the first settlement and built the first cabin in what is now the State of Kentucky. They also found it necessary to at once construct a fort, which was the first military post established in the State. He with other members of the Harrod family came to Greene County from Virginia. *Levi Harrod*, who was Justice of the Peace in 1781, was probably a brother. In the year 1773 he raised a body of men with whom he went down the Monongahela in a flat boat to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh; thence these daring spirits sailed down the Ohio River through an unexplored wilderness to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and up that river over 10 miles—in all about 700 miles—to a spot where they landed, and founded the present town of Harroldburg, the county seat of Mercer Co., Ky. To appreciate the bravery and enterprise of these men who left the shores of the Monongahela at that early day, two years before the Revolution began, we have but to consider the country through which they passed. Today the cities of Wheeling and Frankfort, the capitals of two States, and Cincinnati. The queen city of the Ohio Valley is now directly on their path. This was the first settlement made in the "dark and bloody" land. Boone had passed through it before, but he did no

locate there until the next year. Harrod like Boone was a mighty hunter, fearless and fond of solitude, and delighted most in that adventure which was attended by the greatest danger. He was often alone in the forest for weeks and even months. Indeed, he went several times as a spy to the Indian towns known as the Miami Villages, which were in the valley now known by that name in Ohio. At one time he was chased by the Indians all the way to the Ohio River. Swimming across it, he shot the three foremost Indians while in the water, the rest having given up the chase. His life was full of adventures, a part of which were compiled and published about twenty-five years ago, but cannot be mentioned here. From one of his solitary expeditions he never returned, and the manner of his death is unknown. He commanded a body of men at the battle of Kanawha, and in other engagements with the Indians. He was a leader of the most daring and intrepid character. We have made this digression because here seems the proper place to do it, and because the very first settlers of the Ohio Valley were from Greene County and the country adjacent.

To return, Isaac Bell had 4 sons, Levi Harrod, James, David, John; and 2 daughters, Rachel and Mary. Levi Harrod Bell lived for many years in the vicinity of Jefferson, but removed to Washington County, near Amity, where he died during the War. Lieutenant John F. Bell, of the 140th Pennsylvania Infantry, is one of his sons, and James M. Bell, late of Waynesburg, is another.

James Bell (son of Isaac and Elizabeth Harrod Bell), the only surviving son of this family lives near Carmichael's, and is the father of Levi Harrod Bell of Haward Springs, Tenn., and the only native of Greene County who bears the name of Harrod, and to him I am indebted for most of the particulars of this sketch. *L. K. Evans. Mrs. R. A. Burns*, 5147 Ridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

5102. Stockwell. In the City Library in New Orleans, La., a four volume History of Worcester County, Mass., compiled by the Worcester County Society of Antiquity, under supervision of Ellery Bicknell Crane, "Genealogical and Personal Memories of Worcester County." I found excellent Stockwell Records, including the name of my own grandfather, Nathaniel Stockwell, born February 5, 1730, was a grandson of the first settler. *Miss Eunice J. Stockwell*, Greenville, Miss.

5136. Perry. In the Poston Library are three volumes of Early Massachusetts Marriages. No. of Books B. H. 992—10. In vol. III, p. 186—Ezra Perry of Reheboth, married to Jemina Tittus, April 29, 1762. *Mrs. Charles Perry Lesh*, 3650 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

1562. Wilbur, Church. I am a descendant from this family; from my papers I find Aaran Wilbur, Jr., son of Captain Aaron Wilbur and Mary Church, from Little Compton, R. I. *Mrs. W. D. Hemenway*, 64 Church Street, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

5162. Sampson (2). Among my family Revolutionary records I find Isaiah Samson and Beriah Samson served under Captain Andrew Samson at the fort on the Gurnet (1777) (Mass. State Archives). Beriah Samson under Captain Samuel Bradford's Company in Colonel Theoph. Cotton's Regiment 1775, with Captain Gamaliel Bradford's Company in the old French Wars. Howland Sampson, son of Beriah Samson (my grandfather) also served in the Revolution. Samson Genealogy: 1st, General Abraham Samson; 2nd, General Abraham Samson; 3d, General Miles; 4th, General Andrew 1st, Beriah 2nd, b. 1728, and others.

The spelling of the name was originally Samson. My Samson knowledge is from Sampson Genealogy. Winsor's Duxbury; Davis' Plymouth (Clipping, "Boston Transcript," May 16, 1917). *Mrs. Louisa E. Samson*, 60 Trenton Street, East Boston, Mass.

5150. Mathews, Sampson (2). Revolutionary Records of Colonel Sampson Mathews, son of Captain John and Ann Archer Mathews, who settled near Lexington, Va., in 1742. Colonel Mathews was a member of Committee of Safety, appointed by the Counties of Augusta, Buckingham, Amherst and Albemarle, Va. The Commissioners convened at the house of James Woods in Amherst County, September 8, 1775. See page 245, Waddell's Annals of Augusta County, Va. Page 34, Historical Papers Washington & Lee University, Address Colonel B. Christian. He was a member of the first Patriotic Convention which met in Staunton, Augusta County, Va., February 22, 1775, to elect delegates to the first Colony Convention to convene at Richmond, Va., March 20, 1775. See page 235, Waddell's Annals of Augusta County, Va. He was a member of the first Court held in Augusta County, Va., under the authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia, called to convene at Staunton, Va., July 16, 1776. See page 242, Waddell's Annals. November 19, 1776, Sampson Mathews was commissioned a Justice of Court of Augusta County, Va. (see page 128, Order Book No. 16, Augusta County Court Records). Also served as Justice in 1777, see page 206, Order Book No. 16 as above. Was recommended and qualified as Lieutenant Colonel of the County of Augusta, May 19, 1778. See pages 264 and 287, Order Book No. 16, Augusta County Court Records, also page 197, Chalkley's Abstracts from Records of Augusta County, Va.,

vol. 1, and served until 1783 when he removed to Richmond, Va., where he practiced law for some time. While in Richmond his daughter Ann met and married Alexander Nelson, a young merchant and importer of Richmond, January 29, 1784. Alexander Nelson purchased an estate called "Poplar Grove" near Staunton, Va., in November, 1785, containing 726 acres, and lived there the remainder of his life. His daughter, Elizabeth Nelson, was born at "Poplar Grove," September 1, 1796, and married John Montgomery, Jr., of Deerfield, Augusta County, Va., November 11, 1813. After their marriage they lived on a plantation owned by John Montgomery near Goshen, Rockbridge County, Va., until his death, August 6, 1829. He was buried in a private cemetery owned by his brother-in-law, Joseph Bell, at Goshen, Va., and a marble stone in good state of preservation marks his grave at the present time (1914). After the death of her husband, Elizabeth Nelson Montgomery removed with her children to her father's home, "Poplar Grove," Augusta County, Va., and there spent the rest of her life, dying January 9, 1853, and was buried in the old cemetery adjoining Augusta Presbyterian Church, a few miles from "Poplar Grove" beside the graves of her father, mother and brother, all their graves being marked by stones in good state of preservation at this date (1914). The wills of Colonel Sampson Mathews, Alexander Nelson and Elizabeth Nelson (my grandmother) are on record, all mentioning the names of their children. Will of Colonel Sampson Mathews is recorded in Will Book 10, page 121, at Staunton, Augusta County, Va., and was probated March 24, 1807. The will of Alexander Nelson is recorded in Will Book No. 19, page 339, at Staunton, Augusta County, Va., and was probated January Term, 1834. The will of Elizabeth Nelson Montgomery is on record at Staunton, Augusta County, Va., dated January 8, 1853. The records of the Montgomery family may be found on page 103 of "The Houston Family," by Rev. S. R. Houston, D.D., published in 1882, and in "The History of the Montgomerys and Their Descendants," page 322, by D B. Montgomery, published at Owensville, Ind., in 1903. Any of the above mentioned books can be found in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., or any of the Public Libraries in the larger cities. Colonel Sampson Mathews soon returned to Augusta County from Richmond, Va., and settled on his estate called "The Wilderness," formerly owned by General Blackburn, in the western part of the county, and when Bath County was formed in 1791, he living in that part of Augusta County which

was cut off into Bath County, was appointed one of the first justices of the County and elected the first High Sheriff of Bath County, Va. Colonel Sampson Mathews married September, 1759, first Mary Lockhart, who died 1781, daughter of Captain James Lockhart, a man very prominent in the Colonial affairs of Augusta County, Va. Their children were John W. Mathews, Sampson Mathews, Jr., Ann Mathews (who married Alexander Nelson of "Poplar Grove") and Jane Mathews, who married Samuel Clarke of Staunton, Va. Colonel Sampson Mathews married second, Catherine Parke, of Richmond, Va., in June, 1783, but they had no children. Colonel Sampson Mathews was in Staunton, Va., with the Virginia Legislature when it retired from Richmond to Charlottesville, and from Charlottesville to Staunton, 1781, on account of the advance of Lord Cornwallis and his army into Virginia and Colonel Tarleton having been sent in pursuit in the hope of capturing the members of the Assembly, and in Calendar of Virginia State Papers, vol. 2, page 173, June 19, 1781, is the following record: "I, Sampson Mathews, a magistrate for the County of Augusta, do hereby certify that I have administered the oaths prescribed by law to be taken by a governor unto Thomas Nelson, Jr., Esq. When Virginia was invaded by Benedict Arnold and Lord Cornwallis in 1781, the Augusta troops were called into service and the first division was commanded by Colonel Sampson Mathews and the second division by Colonel Thomas Hughart, and they served until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. See vol. 1, Calendar of Virginia State Papers, also pages 278, 279, 300 and 302, Waddell's Annals. Also Order Book No. 16, pages 264 and 287, and Order Book No. 17, pages 231 and 301, Augusta County, Va., Records. Also vol. 1, pages 461 and 462, Virginia Historical Magazine. In 1778, Colonel Sampson Mathews was elected to the Senate of Virginia by the Augusta District (see page 88, Historical Papers No. 2, Washington & Lee University) and served until 1781 when he requested that he be allowed to resign to accept an office at home. See page 302, Order Book No. 16, Augusta County, Va., Court Records, also Journal of Virginia State Senate 1778, page 4, and 1779, pages 8 and 26. Colonel Mathews died in 1807 and was buried in Staunton, Va. He must have been a man of strong character and much influence for he was kept in office almost continually for over fifty years, serving as Justice, High Sheriff, and State Senator, and as Ensign, Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the county, the highest military office in the county, being in the Colonial Indian Wars with Washington,

under General Braddock in 1755, in the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, and closing his military life with the closing battle of the Revolution in 1781 at Yorktown.

Colonel Sampson and Mary Lockhart Mathews (married September, 1759). Children:

	Born	Married	Died
1. John Mathews			
2. Ann Mathews	July 17, 1763	Alexander Nelson	January 19, 1829
3. Jane Mathews		Samuel Clarke	
4. Sampson Mathews, Jr.	1775		April 11, 1847, aged 72

No. 2 above, Ann Mathews, married Alexander Nelson of Richmond, Va., January 29, 1784. Alexander Nelson was born January 14, 1749, died January 2, 1834. Children:

	Born	Died	Married
1. Mary Ann Nelson	April 14, 1785	April 25, 1841	Joseph Bell
2. Dr. Thomas Nelson	November 11, 1787	August 6, 1861	Julia Riddle
3. John Mathews Nelson	October 14, 1790	September 5, 1853	(1) Mary Trimble (2) Miss Cooke (3) Julia Watson
4. James Nelson	August 3, 1793	March 11, 1854	Never married
5. Elizabeth Nelson	September 1, 1796	January 9, 1853	John Montgomery, Jr. (1) Eliza Jane Guy
6. Alexander Franklin Nelson	October 20, 1798	October 23, 1850	(2) Mildred Rodes
7. Lockhart Nelson	February 26, 1806	September 9, 1827	Never married

He died in Paris, France, while there studying medicine, and his tombstone, erected by his brother, Dr. Thomas Nelson, was standing in 1906 at Pere La Chaise, Paris.

Elizabeth Nelson (No. 5 above) married John Montgomery, Jr., November 11, 1813. Children:

	Born	Died	Married
1. Alexander N.	August 18, 1814	May 19, 1859	Never married
2. John J.	December 19, 1816	June 13, 1892	Margaret Creigh
3. James Nelson	November 15, 1818	June 7, 1886	Ann S. Jacob
4. William Hughart	May 6, 1821	Ruth Jacob
5. Franklin T.	March 13, 1826	1872	Elizabeth Kearns
6. Mary A. A.	June 10, 1826	August 25, 1832	
7. Nannie E. L.	January 2, 1829	Living in 1912	Littleton Waddell

James Nelson Montgomery (No. 3 above) married Ann S. Jacob, of Wheeling, Va., November 16, 1847. Children:

	Born	Died	Married
1. Nannie J.	July 24, 1849	September 2, 1861	(1) Fannie Bright, November 16, 1880
2. John Alexander	August 31, 1851		(2) Carrie Lewis, December 27, 1888
3. Sallie Estelle	March 24, 1854		(1) Wm. A. Frantz, August 23, 1882
4. Mary E. Nelson	February 2, 1857		(2) John W. Montgomery August 31, 1905
5. William G.	June 3, 1861		Frank C. Brown, October 17, 1877
			Sophia Perkins, October 5, 1886

Children of Wm. G. and Sophia P. Montgomery: 1. James Nelson Montgomery, born July 29, 1887; 2. Hattie Earle Montgomery, born June 28, 1889; 3. William G. Montgomery, Jr., born August 13, 1899. *Wm. G. Montgomery*, 827 South 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

5150. Woods. The Woods family. In the English army, which invaded Ireland in 1649, there was a Captain Woods, and English trooper who was so pleased with the country that he bought a home in the County Meath. His son, John Woods, married Elizabeth Warr-sop (or Warksop), a lineal descendant on her mother's side of the famous Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin. Adam Loftus was born in York, England, in 1534. His Alma Mater was Trinity College, Cambridge. He was consecrated, in 1561, Archbishop of Armagh, and was afterwards transferred to the See of Dublin. He died April 5, 1605, in the office of Chancellor of Ireland. John Woods and Elizabeth, his wife, had six children: Adam (named for Adam Loftus), Michael, James, William, Andrew and Elizabeth. To the present day the names Adam, Michael and Andrew have been handed down in the family. About 1726, possibly, all of John Woods' children came to America, settled first in Paxtang District, Lancaster County, Pa., where they remained about eight years, then some of them moved to Virginia, and from thence others pushed farther into North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and the West. (1) Adam Woods, being the oldest child, possibly remained in Ireland. We know nothing of him. (II) Michael Woods, Sr., was born in the north of Ireland in 1684, died in Albemarle County, Va., in 1762. He married Mary Campbell, of Argyllshire, Scotland, of the clan Campbell, and came to America about 1726, and settled in Lancaster County, Pa. About 1734 they moved south, going up the Valley of Virginia to Woods Gap (now called Jarmans Gap), in the Blue Ridge Mountains, crossed over the mountains into Albemarle County, and acquired and improved a large estate, which they named "Blair Park," and was afterwards widely known as the "Barony," and included lands extending from Woods Gap to Ivy Creek, about 3300 acres. Michael Woods, Sr., and wife, Mary Campbell Woods, had ten or twelve children, possibly more, who lived to maturity as follows: (a) William, born in 1706, married Susannah Wallace. They lived in Albemarle County, Va., and were the ancestors of part of the Estill family. (b) Sarah, who married Joseph Lapsley of Augusta, now Rockbridge County, Va. (c) Hannah, married William Wallace. (d) Margaret, who married Andrew Wallace. (e) Michael, Jr., (wife, Ann) moved to Botetourt County, Va., a few miles below Buchanan, and died there in 1777. (f) Andrew was born about 1720, and came with his parents from Pennsylvania. He received a liberal education, and designed to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but was

compelled to relinquish this purpose on account of ill health. He married, about 1750, Martha Poage, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Poage of Augusta County, Va., and owned about nine hundred acres at the foot of Artnor's Mountain, and five hundred acres on a branch of Stocton Creek, near Greenwood Depot, Albemarle County, his house being situated a short distance south of the brick mansion along the home of Michael Wallace's family. Part of these lands were given him by his father, and part he patented from the government. He sold his property in Albemarle County in 1765; after his father's death, moved to Botetourt County, purchasing lands nine miles south of Buchanan near Mill Creek Church. He took an active part in public affairs, was appointed by the Governor of Virginia one of the first Magistrates, and was commissioned High Sheriff of Botetourt County in 1777. With General Andrew Lewis and Colonel William Preston, in 1772, he was appointed on a commission to locate a road from Crow's Ferry on Jones River to the County of Bedford. He died in 1781, and was doubtless buried near his home in what was known as the "Irish Graveyard." Their family was large, and a number of their children died in early childhood, but four sons, James, Robert, Andrew and Archibald, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary and Martha lived to maturity and had families of their own. 1. James located in Montgomery County, on the north fork of Roanoke River, on a farm which his father had bought from the executors of James Patton. He married Nancy Rayburn in 1776, and died January 27, 1817. He had a large family, most of whom removed to Nashville, Tenn., and vicinity. 2. Robert Woods, the second son, married Miss Caldwell and removed to Ohio County, Va. 3. Andrew, the third son, went with his brother Robert to Ohio County, and there married Mary, the daughter of Captain John Mitchell and widow of Major Samuel McCulloch, who had been killed by the Indians in 1782. He died in 1831, leaving seven children. 4. Archibald, the fourth son, married Ann Poage, and removed to Ohio County. He became quite prominent in that district, and lived until October 26, 1846, being eighty-two years old, and left a large family. 5. Elizabeth, probably the oldest daughter of Andrew and Martha Poage Woods, married David Cloyd, and lived on Buffalo Creek, Rockbridge County, Va. They are the ancestors of Rev. Wm. W. and Rev. Mathew Hale Houston. 6. Rebecca, the second daughter of Andrew and Martha Woods, married Isaac Kelly of Bedford County, Va., and first lived on a farm in Botetourt County ad-

joining that of her father. They afterwards moved to Ohio County, Va., purchasing lands on Short Creek, and there reared a large family of five sons and four daughters. The second daughter, Martha Kelly, married Alexander Mitchell, son of Captain John Mitchell of Ohio County, and their daughter Elizabeth Mitchel married John J. Jacob of that county, and they were my grandparents. (*W. G. M.*) For further information see the book "One Branch of the Woods Family," by Rev. Edgar Woods of Charlottesville, Va. (*g*) Magdalene Woods, the fourth daughter of Michael and Mary Campbell Woods, was married three times, first to John McDowell of Rockbridge County, and had three children, Samuel, James and Sarah McDowell, the latter the wife of George Moffett. She married second, Benjamin Borden, Jr., and had one daughter Martha Borden, who married Benjamin Hawkins. She married third, Colonel John Bowyer of Augusta County. She is said to have lived to be 104 years old. (*h*) Martha Woods, fifth daughter of Michael and Mary Woods, married Peter Wallace. We know nothing of their family. (*i*) John, fourth son of Micheal and Mary Woods, lived on Mechum River, was born February 19, 1712, died October 14, 1791. He married Margaret Anderson daughter of Rev. James Anderson of Pennsylvania, and left two sons and four daughters. (*j*) Archibald, fifth son of Micheal and Mary Woods, lived on Catawba Creek in Botetourt County, his wife's name was Isabella. His children were James, who moved to Fayette County, Ky., John, Archibald, Andrew and Joseph, who remained in Botetourt, and his descendants live in Roanoke, Va. From vol. 1, page 470, of Chalkley's Abstracts of Records of Augusta County, Va., we find that in a court record of August, 1750, Richard Woods is mentioned as a son of Micheal Woods, Sr., also Magdaline McDowell and Samuel Woods are mentioned in the same connection. Mag-

dalin we know was a daughter of Michael Woods Sr., and no doubt Richard and Samuel complete the twelve children of Micheal and Mary Woods. This record mentioned above seems to be the account of Samuel Smith, a merchant of Lancaster County, Pa., in 1738-39, against various parties who had formerly resided in Lancaster County, but had moved south. Micheal Woods seems to have owed for one dozen catechisms bought October 7, 1739, and is credited on his account with six fox, one beaver and seven raccoon hides. The Woods were mostly staunch Presbyterians, and with the Wallaces were leading members and supporters of the Mountain Plains Presbyterian Church. Micheal Woods, Sr., patented 1300 acres on Lickinghole Creek and Merchum River in Albemarle County, Va., and in 1737 purchased from Charles Hudson 2000 acres more, this giving him a large estate, which he divided among his children as they married. Most of them lived near him until his death in 1762, when many of them moved to other counties to the south and west. Micheal Woods, Sr.'s, will is on record, but mentions only his oldest son, William, who, according to the English custom succeeded his father at the home place, then he mentions his two sons, John and Archibald, who were his executors, and three daughters, Sarah, Hannah and Margaret. The other children seem to have been provided for before his death. Of the remaining children of John Woods and Elizabeth Warsop Woods we know very little. (*III*) James Woods settled in Amherst County, Va. (*IV*) William Woods moved from Pennsylvania to the Forks of James River. We find him there in 1746. (*V*) Andrew Woods probably remained in Lancaster County, Pa. (*VI*) Elizabeth Woods married Peter Wallace, and moved to Augusta County, Va., and first lived in Lancaster County, Pa., before 1738. *Wm. G. Montgomery*, 827 South 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN BURCH'S PETITION

To the Worshipfull the Justices of Charles County now in Court—the petition of John Burch humbly sheweth that your petitioner has been at the Expence of Raising Twelve Children which the most part of them Girls and them that is with me small having two Sons Voluntarily Inlisted in the war one of the age of sixteen and having heavy rent to pay renders me unable to get me & my family the necessities of life for the want of them he therefore prays your Worships allowance for the

same and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.—August 1778.

JOHN BURCH

Which petition was read to the Court and after considering the same he is allowed the sum of thirty pounds currency to be drawn on the Treasurer of the Western Shore (order drawn), Maryland.

Court Record Chas. Co., Y. No. 3, 1778-1780, fol. 22.

HOME COMMISSARY IN WAR-TIME

HOUSEWIVES: Make economy fashionable lest it become obligatory.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has perfected a series of practical lessons in home gardening, planting, canning, and preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats. These lessons are given in this Magazine for the benefit of housewives desiring to learn the latest and most practical methods of growing and preserving food. The Department's canning system applies to all varieties of vegetables and fruits, and does not require either particular recipes or expensive cooking utensils. *Can the food you have, with what you have.*

Readers desiring further information on any particular lesson can apply to the Editor.

The directions for the successful canning of field corn for both home use and sale on the market are as follows:

1. Select well-developed ears of corn just ready to come out of the milk state. In other words, the corn should be of the same degree of maturity as would be selected for ears of sweet corn for table use.

2. Get a five- or ten-cent grater and grate all the corn off the cob into a large pan. Add a little salt for seasoning, and a little sugar to sweeten the product—not too much of either.

3. Put the grated corn upon the stove and cook until thick, stirring to keep from burning.

4. Pour the thickened product into glass jars or tin cans until they are a quarter of an inch from being full. If you use glass jars be sure that the tops of the jars are as large as the body and bottom; otherwise it will be difficult to remove the solid mass later on.

5. Seal the glass jars by placing rubber and cap in position, and seal the tin cans completely. Then place jars and cans into your wash boiler, under boiling hot water, and sterilize for from two to three hours, according to the size of the jars—three hours if a large size jar is used. If a steam-pressure outfit is used, sterilize for from 50 to 60 minutes, at a temperature of 240° or 10 lbs. of steam pressure.

After this product has been sterilized, stored away, and cooled, it will form a solid mass, which when removed whole from the jar or pack will look like a cake of white butter, if you use white corn, or yellow butter, if you use yellow corn, or will make a cake mottled in appearance if the Bloody Butcher corn is used. A little butter added to the product before packing will sometimes help its flavor and quality.

HOW TO USE CANNED FIELD CORN AS A BREAKFAST FOOD

1. Remove from the jar or can and slice into uniform, attractive slices; put slices on a toaster, butter, and place in the oven. Serve hot.

2. Fry the slices in the "skillet" or frying pan, in butter. This will make a delicious breakfast dish.

3. Bake the slices in the oven, slightly buttered with gravy, sauce, or syrup added when served.

4. Slice, bake, and serve very much the same as hot corn mush; add milk and sugar.

The product is a wholesome food, very palatable, and will help reduce the grocery bill of the family.

Try this recipe on a few packs until you have learned how to do the work well, then put up a good supply for home use and some for the market. As people are unacquainted with this product, you will have to educate them to its food and market value. A few samples, properly placed, will do this effectively.

No. 2 tin cans and pint jars are well adapted for attractive packs of this product.

O. H. BENSON,
Of the Department of Agriculture.

POTATO STARCH AND ITS USE IN THE HOME

The object of this recipe is to make possible the use of the culls and bruised and otherwise unmarketable potatoes and transform them into a desirable and practical product for home use.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Two clean pans, vats or galvanized tubs, one large pan, one cylindrical grater, plenty of clean water, and wiping cloths. Instead of the grater a sausage grinder can be used to advantage for the grating of the potatoes. When using the sausage grinder it will be necessary to cut the potatoes into small pieces before feeding into the grinder.

RECIPE FOR MAKING HOME-MADE POTATO STARCH

Wash potatoes thoroughly, using plenty of water and a vegetable scrubbing brush. Seat yourself in a convenient position, with a vessel containing potatoes at one side and an empty

vessel for the gratings on the other. Place dish pan with grater on low small table or upon your lap. Without removing the skins, grate your potatoes by hand or run them through the sausage grinder. Empty gratings into the second tub or vessel. Continue this operation until your vessel is one-half or two-thirds full of pulp, or until your potatoes have been used.

Pour clean water over the gratings. Stir well, so as to saturate every particle with water. Allow to stand for a little time and then remove the peelings and other floating material from the top of the water. Stir again, add a little more clean water and allow the same to stand for several hours or over night. The starch granules will settle to the bottom and all pulp and potato skins will rise to the top of the water or settle on top of the starch granules. Remove the water carefully, also the pulp and skins. Scrape the dark coat off the top of the starch formation, being careful not to remove any of the starch.

A second time pour fresh, clean water over the starch. Stir thoroughly. Allow to stand for several hours or over night. Remove water and pulp as before and add another application of water. Continue this as often as is necessary to render your starch perfectly white and free, not only from pulp but from all sand or sediment of any kind which is not pure starch.

This operation can be abbreviated somewhat by rinsing the first time and then straining the pulp, starch, and water through cheesecloth or cloth of finer mesh.

Potato starch is a healthful food and can be used in many ways for food purposes, in the making of puddings, salads, milk dishes, etc.

POTATO STARCH RECIPES

WHITE SAUCE

2 tablespoons potato starch.

2 tablespoons butter.

1 cup milk.

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.

Few grains of pepper.

Rub together butter and starch in saucepan; add seasoning. Pour on the scalded milk gradually, stirring constantly until well mixed, then beat until smooth and glossy.

By heating the butter and flour together in a saucepan and adding the cold milk one can save the use of a second vessel. Time can also be saved in making white sauce in this way, because of the higher temperature obtained when heating butter.

BOILED CUSTARD

4 tablespoons potato starch.

8 tablespoons sugar.

1 quart milk.

4 eggs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.

1 teaspoon vanilla.

Beat eggs slightly; add sugar and salt. Mix potato starch with a little milk, add the remainder of the milk, and cook in double boiler for five minutes, or until it thickens. Pour gradually over the eggs, stirring constantly. Cook in double boiler for a few minutes longer. Watch the boiling custard carefully, for if cooked too long it will curdle. Add vanilla just before removing from fire. If a thicker custard is desired, use a little more starch.

This custard may be adapted to a number of uses. It may be used as a sauce for sponge cake, or, when chilled thoroughly, it is delicious poured over various kinds of stewed fruit.

It is not necessary to use the whites of the eggs in the custard. They may be beaten to a stiff froth, sweetened to taste, and poured over the custard, making a nourishing dessert known as "floating island."

The whites of the eggs may also be used in making snow pudding, over which is poured the boiled custard.

FROZEN CUSTARD

Custard made rather thin, and with or without fresh or canned fruit added may be frozen. Such frozen custard with lady fingers is a nutritious as well as palatable dessert.

LEMON PUDDING

8 tablespoons potato starch.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar.

2 tablespoons butter.

4 eggs.

1 quart milk.

Juice and grated rind of 2 lemons.

Beat yolks of eggs slightly, add sugar, butter, and juice and grated rind of lemons. Mix starch in a little cold water and add scalded milk gradually. Then add the previously mixed ingredients and cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture is quite thick. Add whites of eggs beaten stiff. Pour into a mold, chill, and serve with cream and sugar.

FRUIT BLANC MANGE

$3\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons potato starch.

1 pint fruit juice.

Sugar to sweeten.

Put juice in saucepan, sweeten to taste, and place over fire until it boils. Add starch which has been previously mixed with cold water. Pour into a mold and set away to cool. Serve with boiled custard or with whipped cream and sugar.

BATTER PUDDING WITH FRUIT

4 tablespoons potato starch.

6 tablespoons sugar.

Yolks of 5 eggs.

1 pint milk.

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.

Beat egg yolks until lemon colored, add sugar, and beat again until light. Add starch mixed in cold milk. Add above mixture to 1 quart of milk at boiling point. Stir until thickened. Pour into baking dish, and set in oven and bake. Place over top a layer of canned peaches or any other available fruit. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of eggs, allowing 1 tablespoon sugar to each egg. Put in oven until the meringue is light brown.

POTATO STARCH LEMON PIE

4 tablespoons potato starch.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup boiling water.

2 egg yolks.

3 tablespoons lemon juice.

Grated rind of 1 lemon.

1 teaspoon butter.

Mix potato starch and sugar; add boiling water, stirring constantly. Cook 5 minutes; add butter, egg yolks, and rind and juice of lemon. Pour mixture into crust which has been previously cooked. Cover with meringue made of the whites of the eggs. Return to oven to brown meringue.

POTATO STARCH SPONGE CAKE

6 eggs.

1 cup sugar.

1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Grated rind $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup potato starch.

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.

Beat yolks until thick and lemon colored, add sugar gradually, and continue beating. Add lemon juice, rind, and whites of eggs beaten until stiff and dry. When whites are practically mixed with yolks, carefully cut and fold in potato starch mixed with salt. Bake

one hour in a slow oven, in an angel-cake pan or deep narrow pan.

LADY FINGERS

Whites of 3 eggs.

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup powdered sugar.

Yolks of 2 eggs.

4 tablespoons potato starch.

$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt.

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla.

Beat whites until stiff and dry; add sugar gradually, and continue beating. Then add yolks of eggs, beaten until thick and lemon colored, then add flavoring. Cut and fold in potato starch mixed with salt. Using a pastry bag and tube, or a cornucopia made of paper and having a small opening at the pointed end, force the batter into the desired shape. Shape $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch wide, on a tin sheet covered with unbuttered paper. Sprinkle powdered sugar over them, and bake 8 or 10 minutes in a moderate oven. Remove from paper with knife.

Lady fingers are often served with frozen desserts. They may be put together in pairs, with a thin coating of whipped cream between. Very commonly they are used for lining molds that are to be filled with whipped-cream mixtures.

POTATO STARCH ANGEL CAKE

Whites 8 eggs.

1 teaspoon cream of tartar.

1 cup fine granulated sugar.

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup potato starch.

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla.

Beat whites of eggs until frothy, add cream of tartar, and continue beating until eggs are stiff and flaky; then add sugar gradually. Cut and fold in potato starch mixed with salt and sifted several times, and add vanilla. Bake 45 to 50 minutes in a moderate oven, in an unbuttered angel-cake pan. After cake has risen and begins to brown it may be covered with a buttered paper. When done, loosen the cake around the edge and turn out at once.

WATCH FOR THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINE

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is published the first of every month.

There are plenty of good things in store for the reader!

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

The Natchez Chapter (Natchez, Miss.) celebrated its coming of age, its twenty-first birthday, on May 5, 1917, having been organized in 1896 with twelve charter members. We now have an active membership of fifty-three with several more in prospect. We meet on the third Tuesday in each month, and this year tied with the Columbus Chapter for the prize offered by our State Historian for the best historical work done by the chapters throughout the state.

In the past year we have placed markers on the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers buried here, have sent medals to the graduating classes of the Natchez High School and Jefferson College for the best essay on an historical subject; contributed to the Natchez Trace Fund for markers, and to the Red Cross work in France.

The accompanying picture shows the boulder placed on the bluffs at Natchez, Miss., in 1909, to mark the Natchez Trace. This was the first one of eight boulders which have been

placed throughout the state by the Mississippi Daughters.

Several members of our chapter are on the committee now trying to locate the exact spot in Natchez on which to place a flag-staff and flag to mark the spot where the "Stars and Stripes" were first unfurled in Mississippi.

Captain Guion, who raised the first flag, is buried in our city cemetery, and in April last our Chapter placed a marker on his grave.

(MRS. ALBERT J.) ISABEL R. N. GEISENBERGER,
Historian.

Jane McCrea Chapter (Glen Falls, Hudson Falls, Fort Edward, N. Y.). We had for the general topic of our program, 1916-17, present-day patriotism. Flag Day we had an excellent report of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress, and in response to the roll call, each related something of interest about her ancestor. July 27, Jane McCrea Day, a delightful outing was held at Cleverdale, Lake George, at the cottage of Mrs. Geo. A. Ferris. Saratoga Day we had an address on "Our Mountain People," by Miss Palmer, of Glens Falls. At the October meeting Mrs. B. G. Highley gave an address on "Prison Reform." The Rev. C. O. Judkins gave his instructive lecture on "Americanism and Its Descent" at our November meeting. In January Mrs. John B. McElroy, of Albany, spoke on the "Americanization of the Immigrant Woman," giving us practical ideas for work. Washington's Birthday was fittingly observed, and on that day Mrs. E. C. Whitmeyer of Schenectady gave a talk on "Conservation." At the April meeting Miss Nye told us of her work, her subject being, "Dependent Children." May 10, at the annual meeting, Mrs. J. E. King, who founded the Chapter and was its Regent for ten years, gave an entertaining report of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress. In response to the roll call, we used the subject, "The American Indian." At each of these meetings we had music and all agreed that the year's program had proved not only interesting but helpful. During the year the Chapter placed a curio cabinet in the Hudson Falls Library in which our relics are kept. We have many of interest. Among them is the key to old Fort Ticonderoga. Hudson Falls being



BOULDER ERECTED IN 1909 TO MARK THE NATCHEZ TRUCE AT NATCHEZ, MISS.

situated between Glens Falls and Fort Edward, it is a convenient place for our Cabinet.

We filled and sent a box to our Company K boys while they were at the Mexican border last summer. The Chapter has made contributions to Red Cross work and to other worthy objects.

We are steadily increasing our membership and now number nearly a hundred.

Many of our members are doing Red Cross work, and our Regent, Mrs. Preston Paris is untiring in her efforts along the lines of preparedness and is president of this branch of "The National League for Woman's Service," and we, as a Chapter, are in coöperation with this League.

(MRS. W. G.) ELLA BAXER DEVINE,
Historian.

Benjamin Mills Chapter (Greenville, Ill.). The past year has been one of interest and profit. Our study has been "Recent Movements for Good Citizenship in the United States, Including the Movements for Health, Uplift, Preparedness, Conservation, Peace, Equal Suffrage, and Education." We erected a monument—a boulder of Bond County granite—at the site of Hill's Fort, the first settlement in the county. On the face of the boulder is a bronze tablet bearing this inscription: "To mark the site of Hills Fort, built in

1811. Indian massacre, August, 1814. Erected by Benjamin Mills Chapter; Daughters of the American Revolution, October, 1916."

We held a Flag Day picnic on the site of one of the Lincoln and Douglas debates which took place in Greenville in 1858.

Our Guest Day entertainment consisted of a patriotic lecture delivered by Rev. J. G. Wright, and we all enrolled to work with our local Red Cross unit and are also knitting for the Navy League.

EVELYN HUBBARD WATSON,
Regent.

Jonathan Cass Chapter has held seven meetings at the homes of members. The average attendance at these meetings was eleven.

The Chapter has lost one member by transfer and has one new member. The present membership is twenty-one; one a "Real" Daughter.

One dollar has been paid to the fund for Philippine education.

ESTHER C. SHELDON,
Secretary.

Moses Van Campen Chapter (Berwick, Pa.). The report for the year just ending shows the identification and marking of the graves of seven Revolutionary soldiers. One grave thus identified is an achievement—we may feel justly proud that so large a number have been marked by this Chapter for future generations.

On October 14, 1916, the Annual Pilgrimage was enjoyed. The interest attached to the trip was added to immeasurably by the two guests of the Chapter, Mr. Christopher Wren of Plymouth, as guide, and Mr. Oscar J. Harvey of Wilkesbarre, whose knowledge of Wyoming Valley history from pre-Revolutionary days to the present has been gained by years of study and research.

The start was made at eight-o'clock from Riverview with the car of the Regent as pilot car.

The first point visited was Campbell's Ledge or Dial Rock, the high cliff at West Pittston. The name "Dial Rock" comes from the fact that with the sun at noon shining directly down upon the cliff, persons who have a view of the rock from a wide area can judge the time of day by the cliff. One of the legends connected with the rock is that when chased by the Indians an early settler and his horse plunged over the cliff to death rather than risk capture.

At Pittston, Fort Jenkins was viewed; a marker denotes the site near the river bridge.



HILLS FORT MARKER
ERECTED BY BENJAMIN MILLS CHAPTER

From Pittston a visit was paid to the battlefield of Wyoming where the Indians and British defeated and massacred the greater number of the Colonial troops. The Wyoming Monument was inspected—some of the members finding names of relatives marked thereon. The interior of the monument contains the bones of the Colonial troops who lost their lives in the massacre.

Queen Esther's rock was a point of especial interest. Sixteen men were captured by the Indians in the battle, and that night Queen Esther of the Indians, as fourteen of the men knelt before her, stood on the rock and killed them. Two of the prisoners escaped. The rock was so chipped by curio seekers who visited the spot that its size diminished rapidly and it is now protected by an iron fence.

Forty Fort Cemetery was the next stop and the grave of Luke Swetland, a Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. W. C. Sponsler of Berwick was marked. The D. A. R. ritual was used in the ceremony. It was from Forty Fort that the Colonial troops marched out to meet the Indians and Tories, meeting them on the battleground at Wyoming.

A visit was paid to the quaint old church at Forty Fort, built in 1806, and which remains the same as when first built, with its high pulpit and sounding board and the family pews enclosed.

The site of the fort at Forty Fort was visited. This is located on the point of land at a bend of the river where a view for a great distance up the stream can be obtained. From here we went to Wilkesbarre, viewing the sites of Fort Wyoming and Fort Durkee and the place from which Frances Slocum, the "lost sister of Wyoming," was stolen.

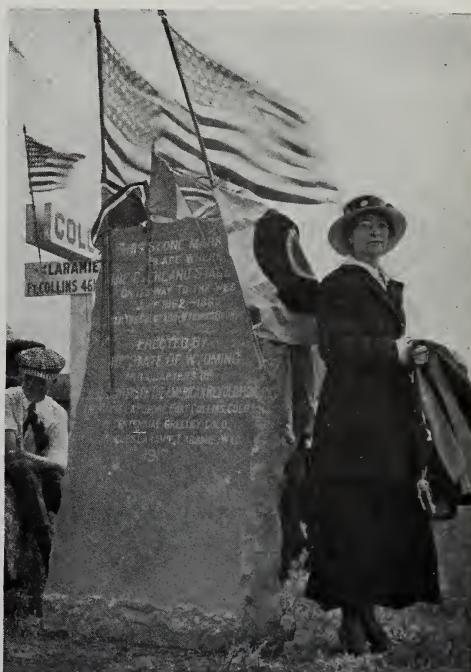
In the afternoon a short drive took us to the Wyoming Historic Society and Geological Museum. Through the courtesy of Mr. Haden and Mr. Wrenn the stories of many curios were told and the interesting collection examined. Two floors are given over to the relics and curios of the valley, and the visit was one of the most interesting events of the trip. That the trip was thoroughly enjoyed and every moment filled with interest everyone of the party agreed, when, late in the afternoon, the return trip to Berwick was taken.

EDNA K. JACKSON,
Historian.

Cache La Poudre Chapter (Fort Collins, Colo.). Again have the patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution defeated Father Time in his ruthless attempts to obliterate and destroy famous landmarks, which but for the efforts of the Daughters, would fade away from the memory of man, by establishing, un-

veiling and dedicating to posterity a monument of imperishable granite on the old Overland stage route where it crosses from Colorado into Wyoming. The exercises attending the unveiling and dedication of this monument were universally interesting and impressive and were witnessed by a large number of people from Wyoming and Colorado. The excellent program arranged by the State Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wyoming and Colorado, assisted by the Regents of Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie, Cache la Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins, and Centennial Chapter of Greeley, was as follows:

Singing—"America." Unveiling of the Monument—Mrs. James Mathison, Regent Jacques Laramie Chapter, Laramie, Wyo. The Overland Trail Through Larimer County—Mrs. P. J. McHugh, Regent Cache la Poudre Chapter, Fort Collins, Colorado. The Stage Station of Virginia Dale in 1867-68—Hon. W. H. Holliday, Laramie, Wyo. First Things in Colorado—Prof. S. Arthur Johnson, dean Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado. Wyoming Fifty Years Ago, Mrs. R. E. Fitch, Laramie, Wyo. Singing—"Star Spangled Banner."



GRANITE MARKER

Unveiled on Colorado-Wyoming line of Overland stage road on July 4, 1917. Mrs. James Mathison, Regent, Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie, Wyoming.

The monument, a solid slab of Colorado granite, 6½ feet in height by 4½ feet in width, bears the following inscription:

This Stone Marks the
Place Where
THE OVERLAND STAGE LINE,
On Its Way to the West,
June, 1862-1868
Crossed the Colorado-Wyoming
Boundary Line,
Erected by
THE STATE OF WYOMING,
and Chapters of
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Cache la Poudre, Fort Collins, Colo.
The Centennial, Greeley, Colo.
The Jacques Laramie, Laramie, Wyo.
1917

It stands beside the road in plain view of passers-by and will be an object of supreme interest to the thousands who annually go and come by that famous old trail. It was established and dedicated by the State of Wyoming, through the Wyoming-Oregon Trail Commission and the Daughters of the American Revolution, Cache la Poudre Chapter of Fort Collins, Jacques Laramie Chapter of Wyoming, and Centennial Chapter of Greeley.

(Mrs. P. J.) SARAH G. McHUGH,
Regent.

Oshkosh Chapter (Oshkosh, Wis.) held a social meeting, June 15, 1917, at Oakwood, the summer home of the Regent, Mrs. Lottie Loomis Holister.

After luncheon a business meeting was held and a letter from the former Regent, Mrs.



MARKER PLACED BY OSHKOSH CHAPTER
ON PREHISTORIC MOUND

James H. Davidson, was read, which contained a delightful surprise for the members present.

Oakwood is situated on the shore of Lake Butte des Morts, where exists a chain of pre-

historic mounds. Mrs. Davidson has had a marker placed on one of these mounds and inscribed with the name of the Oshkosh Chapter D. A. R. It is of highly polished red granite, the figures in the border representing the original mounds: a flight of birds, a single circle, a double circle and three lizards.

The mounds are fast becoming obliterated, the one on which the marker rests being the best preserved, and it is a great satisfaction, not only to the Chapter but also to the Wisconsin Historical Society, to have this place permanently marked for future generations.

Many expressions of appreciation for this gracious gift were heard, and a vote of thanks was given the donor for her generosity.

ELIZABETH WATERS,
Corresponding Secretary.

"Spirit of '76" Chapter (New Orleans, La.). Too often we think of the work of the Chapter as being confined to its regular meetings held monthly from October to June, but from the standpoint of making history, the activities of "Spirit of '76" Chapter show that it is living up to its purpose by "the promotion and celebration of all patriotic anniversaries and the fostering of true patriotism and love of country and by aiding in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

On June 3 "Spirit of '76" took a prominent part in the Preparedness Parade, marching with nearly forty thousand persons. Perhaps no one attracted more attention and admiration than our dear member, Mrs. Julia B. Montgomery. Thousands marked her in the parade, this erect, proud, aristocratic woman of 86, playing her part in the stirring drama of another event that made history. Her white hair formed a more inspiring standard than the star-spangled flag waving ahead, her low voice a better hymn of "America First" than the blaring of the passing bands.

On June 20 the Chapter met for the purpose of making supplies for the Red Cross, continuing the work on through the summer, and on February 12 when the Red Cross had their great Membership Drive, our Regent, Mrs. Pendleton S. Morris and a number of our members were Captains of Squads, helping in the work.

And we have proven we can honor the memory of our beloved Washington in other ways than a patriotic reception or luncheon, for this year we gave up our party at the Country Club to join in the Gymkhana, to celebrate the return of the Washington Artillery. Our Regent, Mrs. Morris was appointed to present a guidon to one of the companies of the Artillery.

Historically the finding of Records of a Battle of Baton Rouge in 1776 and establishing our share in the actual fighting in the Revolutionary War, brought before State Conference in session at Hotel Grunewald in April, is of greatest interest to us as an organization. Mrs. W. E. Conner of Shreveport, on behalf of the Caddo Chapter, produced the documents and told the story.

We organized a school to teach the immigrant woman to read and write English, the woman often being left behind in the march toward American citizenship. These strangers within our midst present a great problem. Our helping hand to these discouraged sisters ranging in years from the young wife of sixteen to the grandmother of sixty has been accepted, as has been shown by the sacrifices they make, to take advantage of the privileges we offer. The Y. M. C. A. has allowed us to coöperate with them in a series of "Foreign Nights." After a delightful program we have had a social hour and refreshments, giving a personal touch to the work.

The work of copying the index of wills from the old records in our Probate Court and of the inscriptions on tombstones, bearing dates prior to 1830 and the gathering together of data from individual members of Historic Value for the files in Washington, is being carried on.

Our ninety-two members are deeply interested in promoting and extending all patriotic work instituted by the National Society.

(MRS. LEVERING) MARGARET EDGERTON MOORE,
Historian.

Uvedale Chapter (Hutchinson, Kansas) has just completed its eighth year. At the close of the sixth year its membership numbered thirty-five, now it numbers sixty. One of the new members is a daughter of a real daughter. She has her mother's real daughter's certificate and gold spoon. We have twelve non-resident members and one member at large. The Chapter was represented by one of its members at the election for President General and instructed to vote for Mrs. Guernsey "first, last and all the time."

On Loyalty Day Parade, April 8, we headed our delegation with a float decorated in the national colors, and Miss Margaret Willms as Betsy Ross sewing on the first flag, sitting in the centre of the float.

Instead of our annual banquet at Hotel Chalmers we gave the \$17.00 we would have spent on our menu to the Belgian Relief Fund. The Chapter gave \$60.00 to the popular subscription fund for the Red Cross work and voted to work with that organization. The Chapter also gave \$5.00 to the Harrison House



MISS MARGARET WILLMS AS BETSY ROSS IN THE LOYALTY PARADE, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Fund. Our present Regent, formerly owned the William Henry Harrison House in Vincennes, Ind. Mrs. Shepherd was a member of the Francis Vigo Chapter of that city. We hope to do more work next year as we are now getting on our feet in this Chapter.

MRS. L. P. SENTNEY,
Registrar.

Captain Robert Nichols Chapter (New York, N. Y.)—Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Regent, has a membership of twenty; thirteen of the number, Charter Members, and the Regent are descendants of Captain Robert Nichols, all others have become members by invitation. The chapter work until 1914 was exclusively patriotic education, renting lectures and distributing a pledge to the American flag.

In November, 1914, a sewing class was organized to make clothing and surgical supplies for the destitute and sorely afflicted Bel-

gians, especially the babies. Madame Maurice Hannsens, a Belgian, was introduced to the chapter and assisted with the work. Through the summer months of 1915 each member carried on the work in some degree, and in the fall a box was sent to Madame Hannsen, who had returned to Belgium and with her husband devoted her time to the "Hospitale Croix Rouge, La Panne Belgique."

During 1915 and 1916 the class enlarged its membership, also its scope of work. Boxes containing four thousand articles and costing \$400 were sent to Madame Pinto in France, to Con Carneau and an emergency hospital in Nice, also to Belgium, through the American Girls' Aid.

In the summer of 1916 boxes were sent, through the American Red Cross, to Brownsville and Fort McAllen, Texas.

A little later the Regent of the Chapter was requested to form a sub-committee to assist in equipping Base Unit No. 8, American Red Cross, Post Graduate Hospital, New York City. The work was immediately started and in November the membership was much increased, and about \$300 raised and work commenced on a large scale. The Plaza Hotel gave the use of a room, and a store directly opposite was given by the owner for a packing and shipping department. Surgical dressings and hospital supplies of all kinds were made under the direction of the Regent who had qualified as a surgical dressing instructor, American Red Cross.

Early in April the Chapter, with its friends, organized Auxiliary No. 18, New York County Chapter, American Red Cross. Over six thousand articles have been made and hundreds of articles received.

In April, 1917, the Chapter was represented in Congress and had the gratification of casting its vote for Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey for President General, thus carrying out its hearty endorsement of the fine qualities that fit Mrs. Guernsey for the office. On May 30th the Regent of the Chapter presented two flags to Base Unit No. 8, the Red Cross Flag from Auxiliary No. 18, inscribed: "Presented by Auxiliary No. 18 of the New York County Chapter to Post Graduate Hospital Base Unit No. 8, Dr. Samuel Lloyd, Chief"—and the American flag from Captain Robert Nichols Chapter inscribed, "Presented by Captain Robert Nichols Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., to Post Graduate Hospital Base Unit No. 8, Dr. Samuel Lloyd, Chief." The flags were accepted by Dr. Lloyd.

The Chapter is now making supplies to ship when needed to Base Unit No. 8, and knitting sets for the men on two submarine chasers and the battleship Kentucky.

Two French orphans are being cared for—one by the Chapter and one by a member. It is hoped the Chapter in other ways may assist in the Society's program of usefulness.

HELEN ISABEL NICHOLS,
Historian.

Tioga Point Chapter (Athens, Pa.)—Since the annual meeting held in May, 1916, nine new members have been welcomed, one a transfer from the Honesdale, Pa., Chapter. Three valued members have died, and one has been transferred to the Chapter at Buffalo. The Chapter at this date has one hundred and fifty-five active members, twenty-nine of whom are non-resident.

The members of the various committees, both state and local, have done faithful and efficient work during the year.

The Museum Committee has been particularly active, and as a result the contents of the Museum have been rearranged, several new loan exhibits have been added to the already remarkable collection, and the books in the library have all been listed and catalogued. The Chapter expends \$52 a year for the use of the Museum Committee, and a former resident of Athens gave \$100 last year and \$200 this year for the same purpose. In June when the Moorehead Archological Expedition journeyed down the Susquehanna looking for old Indian village sites, they spent several days in this vicinity, and not only gave several talks to the members and friends of the Chapter, but also gave a public lecture for the benefit of the Museum fund. In November and December public loan exhibits were given at the Museum, with Thursday reserved for the reception of Chapter members when tea was served. The exhibit in November was of old needlework, china and pewter, and in December of firearms, coins, medals, Masonic emblems and medical and surgical cases and instruments. Both exhibits were remarkable and brought large numbers of visitors. A talk on "Colonial China" was given on one of the Chapter days by Dr. E. M. Cowell of Athens.

The committee to do Red Cross work, appointed before a local Red Cross Chapter had been organized, purchased, prepared and packed a box of surgical supplies which was forwarded promptly to Washington.

Of the money expended during the year besides the sums for the Museum and the box for the Red Cross, and not listing the regular expenses of the Chapter, the following should be mentioned: \$50 for the Berry School, \$25 to Memorial Continental Hall Fund, \$25.50 for traveling expenses of Miss Stille, State Historian who came to us for the luncheon in Sep-

tember and for tickets of guests, \$5 for a Regent's bar pin, and \$5 to the local visiting nurse fund.

The Chapter has held nine regular meetings with an average attendance of sixty. These meetings have been combined literary and social gatherings held at the homes of the members.

In July this Chapter with the other Chapters in Bradford County were guests of Bradford Chapter of Canton at a picnic held on the spacious lawn, Mooreland Park, of the Regent, Mrs. L. T. McFadden. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey was the guest of honor and a most enjoyable time was spent by all. The tables were spread under the trees and the weather was forgotten in the enjoyment of the picnic dinner and the toasts given afterward.

The social activities of the Chapter during the year have been many and varied. In September the annual luncheon was held in the Parish House in Sayre; covers were laid for 100. The State Historian, Miss Mary I. Stille, was the guest of honor and other guests included the regents of all Bradford County Chapters, the Regent and three members of Chemung Chapter in Elmira and members from Chapters in Tunkhannock, Hornets Ferry, Wysox, Honesdale, Pa., and Winter Haven, Fla.

The Chapter was represented at the State Convention held in October in Philadelphia by nine delegates and at the Continental Congress held in Washington in April by two delegates, the Regent and First Vice-Regent attending both.

The June meeting was held in the evening and the members and their guests listened to some very interesting talks given by the members of the Moorehead Expedition.

At the January meeting our Regent was the recipient of a Regent's bar purchased by the Chapter and presented in a most graceful manner by the Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Hayden.

LA VANTIA HALSEY SIMMONS,
Recording Secretary.

Lansing Chapter (Lansing, Mich.). This Chapter has passed the twentieth mile-stone in its existence, but at no time has it shown such activity as during the last year. It was decided to take up Red Cross work in connection with the work of the patriotic committee, and the result has been a surprise to the entire Chapter. As a nucleus for a fund to be used in organizing a Red Cross Chapter in Lansing, the Daughters of the American Revolution raised \$100 and turned it over to the central committee. Many boxes of hos-

pital and surgical supplies have been made and sent to headquarters, much yarn bought and knitted into garments, besides making housewives' and comfort bags for the Lansing Battalion of Field Artillery. On Flag Day a card party was given which netted nearly \$100, and this was used in buying materials to be made into needed articles.

Two regulation bunting flags were purchased and presented to Batteries A and B when they returned from their seven months' stay on the border. It was voted to present each newly-made American citizen with a silk flag when he took the oath of allegiance, and at the last naturalization court nine of these were presented, together with a typewritten copy of the universal flag salute.

This Chapter also had flags placed over every voting booth in the city upon a request made to the Mayor and aldermen.

The line of the old Mackinaw Indian trail through the state from north to south has been located in the northern part of the county, and an effort is being made by the Chapter to have the school children in that vicinity gather small boulders, to be made into a monument where it crosses one of the main roads of that section. Another spot which marks an event in Ingham County Indian history is the site of the camp made by the Pottowottomies near the Grand River in Onondaga township, as they were being taken west of the Mississippi River in 1840. Near by were two well-known trails whose route can easily be traced, making several notable spots which belong to the territory adjacent to Lansing.

The membership of the Chapter is growing, and the interest in the work increasing. Many patriotic papers and talks on current topics have been given by members and noted speakers from outside. The State Regent, Mrs. Wm. Henry Wait, of Ann Arbor, has visited the Chapter twice during the year, and her presence and words of praise and encouragement were most gratifying.

(MRS.) FRANC L. ADAMS,
Historian.

Wheeling Chapter (Wheeling, W. Va.) was organized only seventeen months ago. It is trying to make up in zeal and patriotism what it lacks in age and experience. Mrs. C. H. Patterson, as organizing Regent, formed the Chapter in February, 1916. On May 14, 1916, the charter was granted with twenty-six members. There is now a membership of thirty-five and seventeen have made application. Last January Mrs. John B. Garden was elected Regent and under her efficient leadership the meetings have proved most inspiring. They

are held monthly in the Y. W. C. A. building with a patriotic program followed by a social hour, three members acting as hostesses. The Chapter sent \$57 to the Belgian Relief Committee soon after its formation and also contributed \$15 toward the memorial tablet on the dreadnaught West Virginia. It has undertaken, however, for its specific work the marking of the Old Trails Road where it crosses West Virginia. This road enters our state near West Alexander, Pa., leaving it at Bridgeport, Ohio. The Chapter has planned to place markers similar to those used by the Society in other parts of the country. The Wheeling Chapter has charge of the Red Cross rooms each Thursday and its members sew all day for our soldiers. They are also knitting for the sailors on the battleship Huntington (formerly the West Virginia).

Two elaborate luncheons were held last winter, one in honor of Mrs. George De Bolt, of Fairmount, our honorary State Regent, and the other on George Washington's Birthday. An account of the name Wheeling taken from the "History of the Panhandle," may be of interest and is herewith given:

"Mr. John Brittle, originally of Pennsylvania, was taken prisoner by the Delaware Indians in 1791. He lived with them for five years, subsequently obtained his liberty and states that he was informed by Chief Hahinguy-pooshies, or Big Cat, that in the earliest period of the settlement of Pennsylvania some white settlers descended the Ohio River and were killed by the Delawares near the mouth of Wheeling Creek. The savages cut off the head of one of the victims and placing it on a pole with the face towards the river called the spot 'Weeling.' The Indians further informed Mr. Brittle that the head was placed there to guard the river, presumably to guard the camp from the incursions from the whites. If an Indian were asked after shooting a deer or bear where he had hit the animal his answer (if in the head) would be 'weeling.' Why the 'h' was inserted we do not know except it may be supposed that later generations, fancying it to be named after its wheeling creek, or the wheeling character of that stream, sought to improve the original orthography, and hence established the Wheeling of to-day. The oldest record, however, of the name Wheeling Creek is on Lewis Evans' map, published in London in 1755. This map has gained celebrity and is prized by historical societies of the country as the oldest published English map of the interior portions of the United States. On it are inscribed the names of (Weeling) Creek and 'Weeling' Island.

(MRS. S. P.) CORNELIA LOMAX CHRISTIAN,
Historian.

Wichita Chapter (Wichita, Kansas) was organized December, 1916. A year ago eight Daughters, members of another Chapter in Wichita, felt a desire for a small study chapter, one small enough to be easily entertained, so that each member could take some part in each program. So the Wichita Chapter was formed with a limited membership of twenty-five, and the study of the history of the United States from a political and economical viewpoint was decided upon.



MRS. MARY A. ROE
Wearing the dress of Cheyenne Indian of high rank.

We have well attended and exceedingly interesting meetings. Our special interest is the Roe Indian Institute to which we are paying a yearly scholarship.

We have the honor of having among our members Mrs. Mary A. Roe, whose photograph we are sending with this story. She is shown here dressed as a Cheyenne woman of high rank. The dress was a gift of love to her from the women of that tribe because of the good she has done them in her labors among the Indians. This photograph will be familiar to all Daughters who attended the

1917 Congress last April in Washington. Mrs. Roe spoke to the Congress about this school, the Roe Indian Institute, founded by her husband, the late Walter E. Roe. She told of the American Indian with whom our country has made 300 treaties and broken all but one. She said in part: "Uncle Sam has almost forgotten the Red Man and left him a ward and in some cases to starve while in our treasury are millions of dollars of tribal money actually belonging to these people."

The school was founded to train young Indians from the different tribes and fit them to go back to their people and become native leaders. Mr. Henry Roe-Cloud, a full blooded Winnebago and the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Roe, is president of the school. He is highly educated and a Presbyterian minister.

Of course the Chapter is doing its share in Red Cross work, meeting once a week all summer, making surgical supplies and some

knitting. We raised \$150 for materials for our outfits.

If the need continues the Wichita Chapter will always be found ready for the call of the Red Cross, even sacrificing our programs if thought best. But when the crises is over we will follow out our plan of being of assistance in every way possible to the Roe Indian Institute.

The encouragement given it by Chapters from all over the country shows us it is timely for the Indian problem to be handled along the lines of the ideals of this school.

The officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. David Walker, Regent; Mrs. W. T. Whitney, Vice-Regent; Mrs. R. D. W. Clapp, Secretary; Mrs. W. E. Jett, Treasurer; Mrs. C. C. Stanley, Chaplain; Mrs. F. E. Evans, Historian; Mrs. F. H. Robertson, Registrar.

MRS. F. E. EVANS,
Historian.

TRENCH CANDLES OR RATION HEATERS

Made From Old Newspapers and Candle Ends

The women and children of France and Italy have shown us how to convert old newspapers and candle ends into Trench Candles or Ration Heaters, for they are making them by the million. In American homes, there are thousands of paraffine candle ends and newspapers that can thus be utilized.

Trench Candles are easily made—"Cut eight strips of newspaper, the length of the paper and two and a half inches wide (width of newspaper column). Roll two strips together very tightly and when you have rolled them nearly to the end, insert the end of a third strip, rolling it in with the other two. Continue this method until you have used all the strips." Tie a string tightly around the roll; melt enough paraffine candle ends in a kettle to cover the rolls, and boil them for four minutes; then take out and cool when they are ready to be packed into paper bags and sent to the front.

The candles burn without smoke. One will furnish light for twenty minutes or half an hour, and three will boil a pint of soup in about ten minutes.

For further information on the subject, see *The National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1917.

The candles can be sent to the General Secretary, Women's Section, Navy League, Miss Elisabeth E. Poe, 1606 20th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., to be put into Comfort Kit Bags.

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT,
Publicity Director, War Relief Service
Committee, N. S. D. A. R.,
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Aug. 29, 1917.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI

NO. 5

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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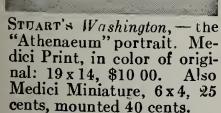
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G. Mason

GEORGE MASON, AUTHOR OF THE VIRGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI, NO. 5

NOVEMBER, 1917

WHOLE NO. 304

GEORGE MASON OF GUNSTON HALL

By Susan Hunter Walker

A few months ago two men of two nationalities, each pre-eminent in the affairs of his country, made a quiet pilgrimage to one of the less known but one of the most interesting of the historic places of Virginia. The men were the Honorable Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, and the Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, member of the war committee of the British Cabinet.

The object of their pilgrimage was Gunston Hall, the stately old Potomac River home of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, upon which was based the Declaration of Independence. Mason's was the master mind of his place and day, and at Gunston Hall he gathered about him the leaders of his time. Here, under the shade of trees planted perhaps by the sage of Gunston, the American Premier walked and talked with the great British statesman, discussing the crucial events of the day with much the same concern as was felt by the solons of old as they took counsel here with one another regarding the critical issues of a century and a half ago.

Although Mason did more to promulgate and crystallize the democracy and independence for which we are fighting

to-day as surely as we fought in 1776, America knows little of the man who was foremost in his efforts for those most valued traditions of his country. It is no fault of any particular person that George Mason, of Gunston Hall, has not been brought forward to receive his just meed of praise. It is the result of circumstances. George Mason was so ardently a patriot, was so intensely in earnest in his zeal for the public good, that he forgot himself. He did much to further the independence of the United States; he consciously did nothing to make his personality prominent in his work.

George Mason compiled no autobiography, as did some of his confrères; he kept no diary, as was the custom of others; his letters were scattered, and no member of his family nor contemporary friend went to the trouble of collecting them. He declined election to the United States Senate, where his speeches would have been faithfully reported, and his most weighty public utterances were made chiefly in the Virginia Assembly, where no account of them was kept, and in the conventions of Virginia and of the United States, in Phila-

(Copy of the first Draft by G. M.)

A Declaration of Rights made by the
Representatives of the good People of Virginia, —
assembled in full and free convention; which
Rights do pertain to them and their posterity,
as the Basis and Foundation of Government,

1. That all Men are created equally free & independent & have
certain inherent natural Rights, of which they can not, by
any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; among which
are the Injunction of Life & Liberty, with the Means of acquiring &
protecting Property, & pursuing & obtaining Happiness & Safety.
2. That all Power is by God & Nature vested in, & consequently
derived from the People; that Magistrates are their Trustees &
Servants, and at all Times amenable to them.
3. That Government is, or ought to be, instituted for the
common Benefit, Protection & Security of the People, Nation,
or Community. Of all the various Modes & Forms of Govern-
ment that is best, which is capable of producing the greatest
Degree of Happiness & Safety, & is most effectually secured against
the Danger of Mal Administration; and that whenever any Gov-
ernment shall be found inadequate or contrary to these pur-
-poses, a Majority of the Community hath an indubitable, univer-
-sal & inderivable Right, to reform alter or abolish it, in
such

delphia, of which the records are very imperfect. His greatest recorded memorials are the Fairfax County Resolves, the Virginia Bill of Rights, the first draft of the first Constitution of Virginia, and the summary of his objections to the Constitution of the United States.

Although he was less widely known than many of his intellectual inferiors, George Mason still held a place in the forefront of that group of great Virginians who were most prominent in this country's efforts for independence. The Fairfax County Resolves were adopted on July 18, 1774, at Alexandria, then the county-seat of Fairfax. George Washington was chairman of the meeting. These resolutions were twenty-four in number, and, as written by Mason, were unanimously adopted. This was absolutely the first clear and emphatic statement of the rights of the Colonies.

The Virginia Bill of Rights was drawn up and adopted in the last Colonial Assembly in Virginia prior to the Revolution. In the Assembly Mason represented Fairfax County, and the historian, Bancroft, declares that he held the strongest sway of any man present over the minds of the convention. The Bill of Rights is, in effect, a part of every constitution in the land to-day, and part of it is embraced in the ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It is beyond doubt that this famous document was the foundation upon which Thomas Jefferson based the Declaration of Independence.

Mason was zealous in his effort to found a true republic on this continent, more anxious than one of whom history tells to make its principles democratic in the best sense of the word, and his signature was withheld from the Constitution of the United States because in

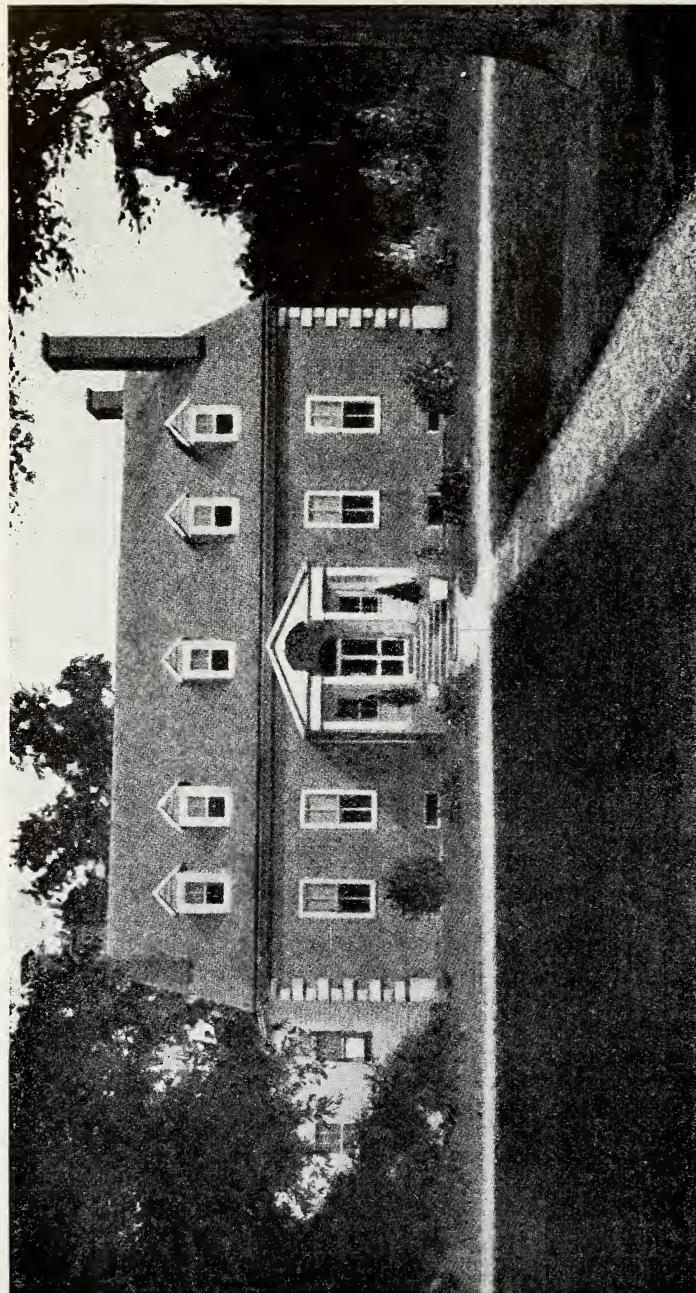
his opinion that instrument did not completely guard the safety of the States.

George Mason was older by seven years than Washington, whose acquaintance he made early in life. He was his nearest neighbor of equal rank and they were close and warm friends for the greater part of their lives. The busy farmer at Mount Vernon often deferred to his wise counsellor at Gunston, and many a state paper bearing the signature of George Washington was prepared by the unobtrusive master of the adjoining estate. Jefferson was a full eighteen years the junior of George Mason, but history reveals the fact that the versatile builder of Monticello drank deep of the fountain of knowledge which was at his command when he visited the home on the Potomac.

The master of Gunston Hall was fourth of that name in direct descent from the original colonist in America. The first George Mason, it is believed, fled from England in 1651, in company with many a Cavalier adherent of Charles II. The English home of the founder of the American family bore the name of Gunston Hall, and is to-day represented by Gunston Farm, near Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire. He settled in Virginia after the Restoration, and the family received large grants of land and grew in wealth, and worthy prominence.

The author of the Bill of Rights was born in 1725, in what was at that time Stafford County, and is now Fairfax County, Virginia. Upon his father's death this eldest son fell heir to the entire estate, comprising some seven thousand acres on the Potomac River, and adjoining the extensive Mount Vernon lands of the Washingtons.

Soon after attaining his majority young Mason built for himself a home, whose simple dignity of exterior and richness



NORTH FRONT OF GUNSTON HALL ON THE POTOMAC RIVER, NAMED FOR THE ANCESTRAL HOME IN STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

and beauty of interior in some measure fulfil the service of a tangible memorial to one of the greatest Americans of his day. Gunston Hall, which after Mount Vernon and Monticello is probably the most interesting mansion in Virginia, has been more fortunate as to owners than the majority of historic homes in this country. Since it left the hands of the descendants of George Mason a quarter of a century ago it has had four owners,

and Paul Kester. In these storied surroundings the former wrote among other works his novel, "The Prodigal Judge," and here Paul Kester found inspiration for several of his plays. Vaughan Kester died at Gunston Hall in 1911.

The old mansion is constructed of bricks which were laboriously imported from Scotland, and its walls have the support of three thicknesses of these solid blocks. The long, sweeping Elizabethan



Photo by S. H. Walker, Vienna, Va.

SOUTH FRONT OF GUNSTON HALL, THE HOME OF GEORGE MASON
Rendezvous of noted Revolutionary leaders.

all of whom have preserved the house and its surroundings in their original integrity as nearly as possible.

The present possessor of Gunston Hall is Mr. Louis Hertle, formerly of Chicago, who values the traditions of his historic treasure at their full worth, and has been painstakingly faithful in his restorations of house and grounds to their pristine beauty. Gunston's owners prior to Mr. Hertle were the author brothers, Vaughan

roof gives that slope to the walls of the second story chambers characteristic of the period and provides an excuse for the quaint dormer windows which lend their own charm. The four massive brick chimneys find their bases in the expansive cellar and heroically defy the winds and the waves of time.

The most distinctive features of Gunston's exterior are its two main entrances, which fortunately have been preserved

intact since the day of their creation. The formal entrance is on the north, the beautiful luneted door approached

through a solidly built porch of brick and stone, its Doric pillars bestowing grace and pleasing proportion. The



Photo by S. H. Walker, Vienna, Va.

THE STAIRWAY IN GUNSTON HALL

southern portico is a graceful pentagonal structure, which affords a charming glimpse of the river. The original flights of sandstone steps, worn hollow in the centre by the feet of men and women since Washington and Lafayette trod them, still give access to the spacious hall which leads through the house, Colonial fashion, its broad sweep broken on the east by a wide and handsome staircase.

A description of Gunston Hall and its grounds as found among the papers of

General John Mason, the fourth son of its builder, and printed in "The Life of George Mason" by Kate Mason Rowland, is as follows:

Gunston Hall is situated on a height on the right bank of the Potomac River within a short walk of the shores, and commanding a full view of it, about five miles above the mouth of that branch of it on the same side called the Occoquan. When I can first remember it, it was in a state of high improvement and carefully kept. The south front looked to the river; from an elevated little portico on this front you descended directly into an extensive garden, touching the house on one side and reduced from the natural irregularity of the hilltop to a perfectly level platform, the southern extremity of which was bounded by a spacious walk running eastwardly and westwardly, from which there was by a natural and sudden declivity of the hill a rapid descent to the plain considerably below it. On this plain, adjoining the margin of the hill, opposite to, and in full view of the garden, was a deer park, studded with trees, kept well fenced and stocked with native deer domesticated.

On the north front, by which was the principal approach, was an extensive lawn kept closely pastured, through the midst of which led a spacious avenue, girded by long double ranges of that hardy and stately cherry tree, the common black heart, raised from the stone, and so the more fair and uniform in their growth, commencing at about two hundred feet from the house and extending thence for about twelve hundred feet; the carriage way being in the centre and the footways on the side, between the two rows, forming each double range of trees, and under their shade.

To-day the restoration to this alluring picture is as nearly complete as circumstances will permit, and time has added richly to the splendid growth of such landscape features as the long, squared box hedges, on the south side, which now lead through pergola and sunken garden to the river below.

George Mason brought trained artisans from Europe to fashion the artistic fittings of his handsome home, and they were three years at their task. The wood-

work in Gunston Hall forms one of the best examples of beautiful household decoration to be seen in America. The spacious white drawing-room with its superb panelling and moulding, its richly carved doorways, window frames, mantel and semi-circular recesses expresses the climax in decorative woodwork which prevails throughout the house. Many years ago a Boston architect offered the tenant several thousand dollars for the woodwork of this room, but the sanctity of Gunston Hall was upheld and the desecration by removal of any of its parts was not perpetrated.

Communicating with this room is the smaller family drawing-room, and the tradition which has descended with the house is that in this room Jefferson prepared the framework of the Declaration of Independence. Those who visited Gunston Hall in the days of its builder include the names of America's most distinguished early men. Washington was a constant visitor; Jefferson added his brilliancy to the social board; Adams and Madison were occasional guests and Monroe, who was an ardent pupil of Mason, came often to sit at the feet of his master. Patrick Henry gave vent to his vehement patriotism in Gunston's groves and halls and Randolph contributed his shrewish wit. Lafayette was an honored guest, and an upstairs chamber yet bears the title of "Lafayette Room," in memory of the time when the great Frenchman slept beneath its broad roof.

The rough little burying ground out in the fields in the rear of Gunston Hall alone betrays a lack of respect to the greatness of its builder, although it is hardly to be doubted but that a man so unobtrusive in life as was George Mason would have given preference to this very

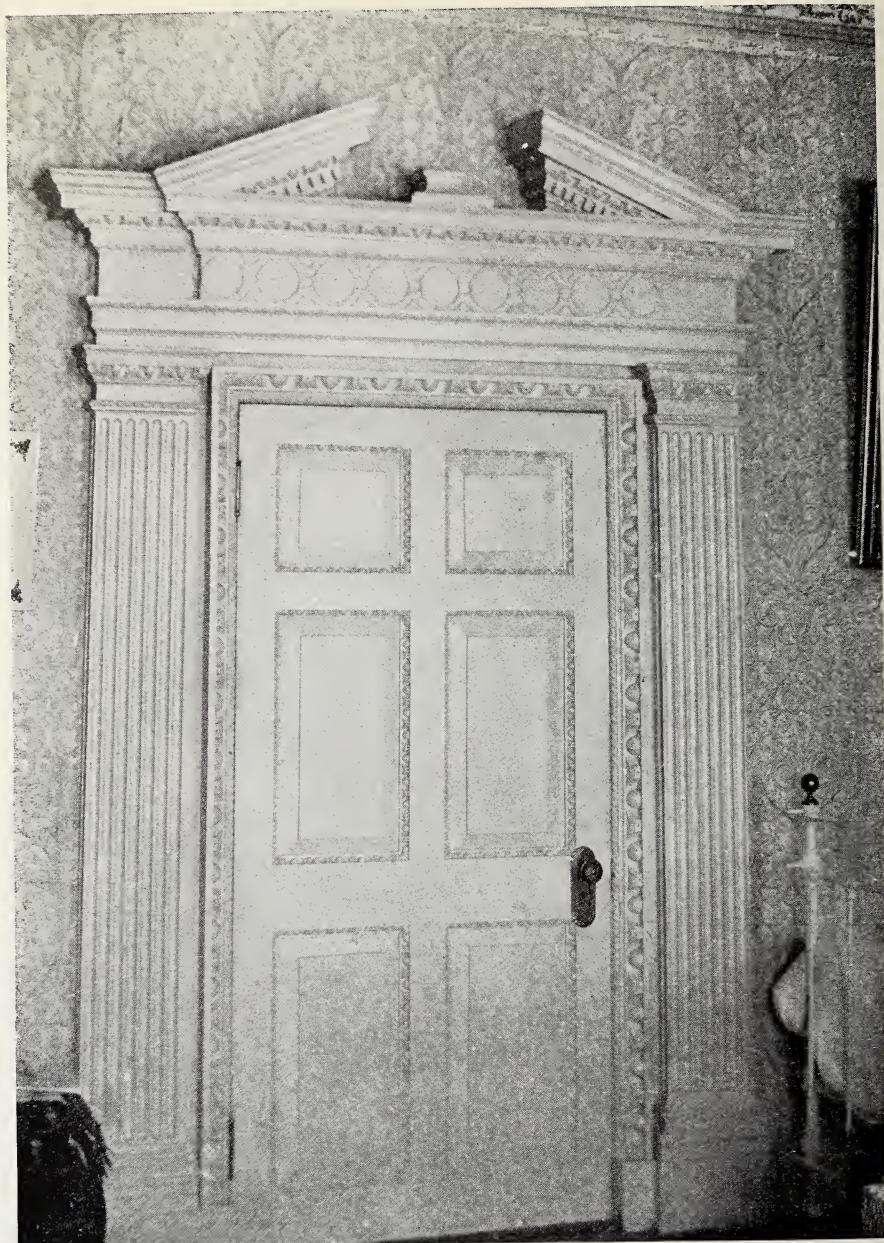


Photo by S. H. Walker, Vienna, Va.

A DOORWAY IN THE WHITE DRAWING-ROOM AT GUNSTON HALL

obscurity in his death. In the unenclosed little God's acre his mortal remains lie under a rough-hewn conical shaft, erected a score of years ago by a faithful descendant. It is inscribed as follows:

George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights, and the first Constitution of Virginia. 1725-1792.

At the foot of the grave the iron marker of the Sons of the American

Revolution identifies it as the object of occasional veneration.

There is a movement on foot to restore this graveyard of the American who first gave clear and forceful voice to the principles for which America is to-day fighting the greatest battle of the world. The movement comprehends the agency of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

chant. Departed this life on the ninth day of March, 1773, in the thirty-ninth year of her age.

Once she was all that charms and sweetens life,
The tender mother, daughter, friend and wife;

Once she was all that makes mankind adore,
Now view this marble and be vain no more.

There is a wealth of feeling embodied in the graven words, for Mason adored his beautiful wife, who is also given the



Photo by Walker, Vienna, Va.

GRAVE OF GEORGE MASON AT GUNSTON HALL

in not only this work of restoration but also in the rearing of an adequate tangible memorial, to be erected at some appropriate site, to the author of the Bill of Rights.

Standing near her husband's stone is the altar-shaped tomb erected by George Mason in memory of his wife, who lies beneath. The inscription on its surface is:

Anne Mason, daughter of William Eilbeck, of Charles County, in Maryland, Mer-

credit of being the "youthful lowland beauty" for whom Washington languished in his callow days. Mason has left his own description of his wife, the mother of his nine children, whose place he tried so painstakingly to fill, as witness the several instances when he declined to perform public service on account of his domestic duties for his motherless children. Of his wife he writes:

In the beauty of her person and the sweetness of her disposition she was equalled by few, and excelled by none of her sex. She was something taller than the middle size and elegantly shaped. Her eyes were black, tender and lively; her features regular and delicate; her complexion remarkably fair and fresh. Lilies and roses (almost without a metaphor) were blended there, and a certain inexpressible air of cheerfulness and health. Innocence and sensibility diffused over her countenance formed a face the very reverse of what is generally called



Pohick church, of which George Mason was an attendant or vestryman.

masculine. This is not an ideal but a real picture drawn from the life, nor was this beautiful outward form disgraced by an unworthy inhabitant. She was—

Free from her sex's smallest faults,
And fair as womankind can be.

George Mason was a staunch Episcopalian, a fellow member and vestryman with Washington of the old Pohick

Church, which has been so well restored of late. Its rector of that day, Rev. Lee Massey, and George Washington were both executors of his will, which is one of the testamentary documents of extraordinary interest reposing among the archives in Fairfax Court House, Virginia. This will contains many characteristic expressions of the sentiment of the man who gave as much as any other for the high traditions of his country. The following paragraph voices as well as any other that sentiment:

I recommend to my sons, from my own experience in private life, to prefer the happiness of independence and the private station, to the troubles and vexations of public business, but if either their own inclinations or the necessity of the times should engage them in public affairs, I charge them, on a father's blessing, never to let the motives of private interest or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or the fear of danger or death, deter them from asserting the liberty of their country, and endeavoring to transmit to their posterity those sacred rights to which they themselves were born.

Could more clear or forceful setting forth of young America's duty to home and country be given by parent to sons to-day than was this last bequeathment to his five sons by George Mason of Gunston Hall?



COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



Last month I spoke to you of the splendid work on War Relief that the Society is doing and I have continued to hear fine reports of this work from all parts of the country.

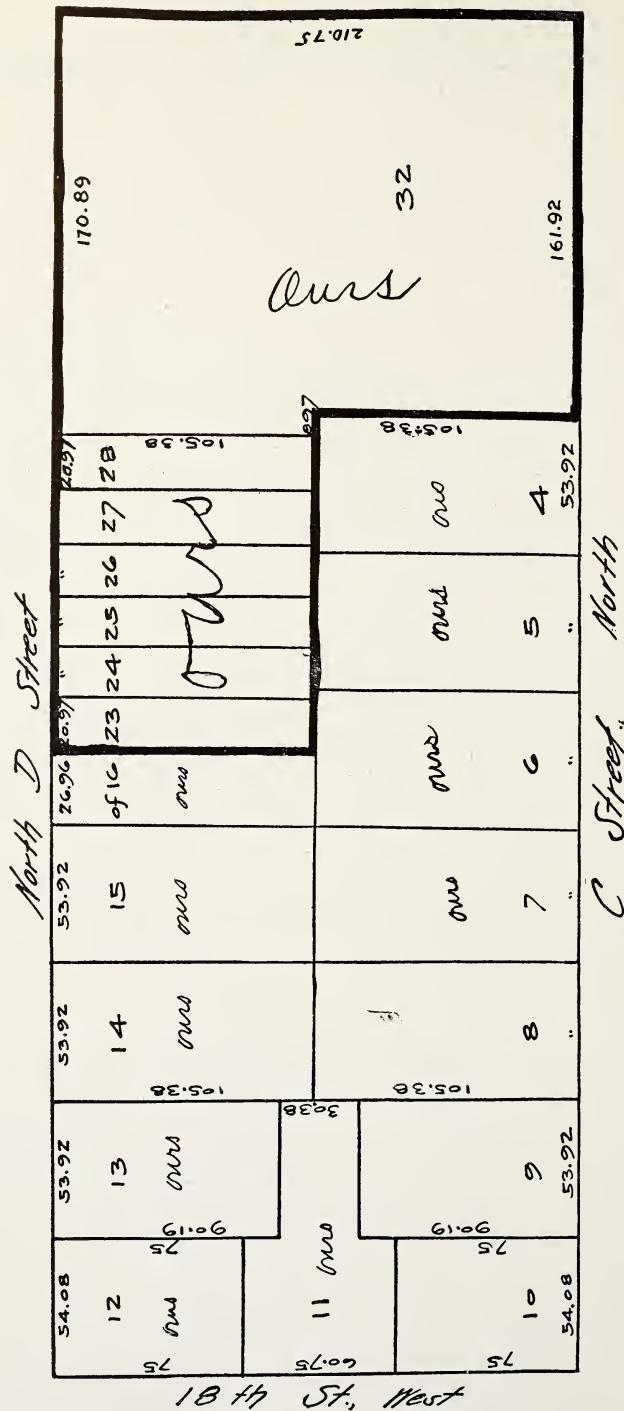
It is with pleasure that I tell you that the Society has acquired more land in addition to that bought last year and our holdings back of Memorial Continental Hall have been increased by the purchase of lots 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, which includes the property owned by Leo Simmons in D Street. This land, consisting of 23,362 square feet, upon the advice of our Advisory Committee, was bought for \$2.00 a square foot less one and one half per cent, and as the value of the land is constantly rising, especially since so many of the new Government buildings are being erected in that vicinity, I feel that we have made a wise move.

You are all aware, perhaps, that Mr. Hoover had asked for and received permission to erect a temporary office building for the Food Commission on our land. It later developed that the space was not large enough and Mr. Hoover gave up his claim to the National Council of Defense, which has already made great headway with its temporary quarters, and in this way the Society is fulfilling its pledge to assist the Government. All the ground in the section back of the Hall on C and D and 18th Streets is in use, the Government having leased that which we did not own, from its various owners. We, of course, had given our land free and before we made our purchase from Mr. Simmons, his land in addition to that owned by others had been leased so that lease has been turned over to us by the Government.

The Committee Lists have been printed and copies have been sent to the members of the National Board, all Chapter Regents, and National Committee Chairmen. I hope that all who have received these lists, the Chapters, especially, will keep them for reference, as they contain the addresses of the Chairmen, Vice Chairmen, Division Directors and State Chairmen and will be the means of saving much time which would otherwise be wasted in writing for these addresses.

I hope that the regular work of the Society will be carried out this winter, as there is need of every bit of work the National Committees can do. We must never forget the reasons for our existence and our War Relief Service work will assume a larger interest if we keep our ideals alive in the work of our committees.

17th St., West



NEW OFFICE BUILDING IN WASHINGTON FOR COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Within the shadow of Memorial Continental Hall, a building erected by women in honor of America's patriot dead, a temporary office building has risen with Aladdin-like magic for the use of the Council of National Defense.

Permission was granted by the President General and National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution to Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, to erect, rent free, a temporary office building on the National Society's land back of the Hall. But finding the ground not large enough for his purpose, Mr. Hoover relinquished it to the Council of National Defense.

It is estimated that during the past summer Washington City has been more crowded than in the winter months. It is no exaggeration to say that since the declaration of war with Germany thousands of men and women have rushed to the National Capital. And the housing problem resulting from this increased population is a serious one.

The Council of National Defense, which comprises the ablest men of the country appointed by President Wilson to handle vast war problems, is the first to secure adequate office room by the erection of temporary quarters.

The building is of temporary character for war purposes, and Waddy B. Wood, the architect, has established a speed record in its construction; the work from start to finish is to be completed in less than sixty days. The building will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and supplied by ample toilets, with offices as well ventilated and arranged as they would have been in a modern office building.

The building will be covered on the exterior with stucco, and although temporary, it will demonstrate that it is possible to get pleasing architecture without loss of time or money. It is to be completed on or about November 1, 1917. As will be seen from the architect's drawing it will be a two-story structure and has six long wings.

The building will contain in the inside one hundred thousand square feet of space, and will hold approximately six hundred or more people.



TEMPORARY OFFICE BUILDING FOR COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
Waddy B. Wood, Architect

SOME OLD LITCHFIELD SILVER AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS

By Elizabeth C. Barney Buel

(State Regent of Connecticut)

Author of "The Tale of the Spinning Wheel", etc.

In the old historic town of Litchfield, Connecticut, there still remains much of the silver that once belonged to the original settlers, to the men and women of Colonial days and to the families of Revolutionary fame. To the uninitiated the interest attached to old silver is hard to understand, and yet every stamp on a piece of silver tells its own story of long ago, not only to the expert but also to the layman who takes the trouble to translate it by means of reliable table of marks.

From the dawn of history there have been workers in gold and silver, and every ancient nation has used these metals profusely in personal ornaments and domestic utensils, in arms and armor, and in all the arts including even sculpture and architecture. This more ancient period of the honorable art of the goldsmith is too fascinating to venture upon in the limited space at the disposal of this article, nor can the succeeding centuries be reviewed until we arrive at Goldsmith's Hall in London in the year 1300. In this year Edward I ordained "that no goldsmith, nor none otherwise within the King's dominions, make or cause to be made any manner of vessel, or any other thing of gold or silver except it be of the true alloy (alloy) . . . and none work worse silver than money; and no manner of vessel of silver depart out of the hands of the workers until it be assayed by the wardens of the craft; and further, that it be marked with the leopard's head." Here we have a statute

regulating the quality of all silverware. The standard was ordered to be "no worse than money," that is, than "coin" or "sterling silver;" the test was to be the assay or "touch" of the wardens of the craft and the sign and seal of the assay was to be the King's mark, the leopard's head stamped into the silver.

These marks, being thus controlled by the wardens of the Guilds' or Goldsmiths' Halls, were called hall-marks and were in use in all European countries, each country establishing its own system.

This marking of silver may likewise be traced to ancient times, when makers stamped their wares with their names or symbols as a kind of trade-mark. Trade-marks are as old as industry itself and were used in every trade and handicraft. When trades began to amalgamate into the guilds—the trade unions of the Fourteenth Century—the marks were regulated by law and controlled by these guilds or halls; and so, in the case of the precious metals, the hall-mark came to be the only guarantee of standard purity.

In the course of time these hall-marks were varied and their number increased. In England a lion passant was added to the leopard's head, which in early times was always crowned. Later, the maker of a piece of plate, which is the correct technical name for solid silver and is not applicable to gold or to our modern plated ware, was required to stamp it with his individual mark. In the beginning this was the first two letters of his surname,

changed afterwards to the initials of his Christian and surname combined with any emblem he chose to adopt; and a fourth mark was the "date letter" by which the year of manufacture was denoted. Thus, a period or "cycle" of twenty years was represented by twenty letters of the alphabet in their order, one letter for each year until the alphabet was used up, whereupon another alphabet of different form and type was chosen; thus there is a different letter for every year since 1508 down to the present time. As all hall-marks had to be registered at Goldsmiths' Hall, it is possible thus to fix the exact date of any piece of plate since the Fourteenth Century, if not earlier. In 1784 a fifth mark called the sovereign's head was added to prove that the duty had been paid and this mark remained until the duties were removed in 1890. Therefore every piece of silver with a hall-mark of only four stamps or impressions antedates in all probability the year 1784 and certainly does so if the sovereign's head is absent.

Between the years 1697 and 1720 the standard of silver was raised above that of sterling coin, and to denote this the leopard's head crowned and the lion passant were replaced by a lion's head erased or erect and a seated figure of Britannia bearing spear and shield. In 1720 the older marks were resumed and in 1822 the leopard's head appears uncrowned as on all modern English plate. In 1876 a letter "F" was added to denote plate of foreign manufacture.

To sum up, all English plate stamped in London at Goldsmiths' Hall has the following marks: the Leopard's Head (crowned or uncrowned); the Maker's Mark; the Date Letter; the Lion's Passant.

From 1697 to 1720 it has the "Lion's Head erased" and "Britannia" instead

of the Leopard's Head and the Lion Passant and the additional duty mark of the Sovereign's head from 1784 to 1890, making five in all, during this last period. The letter F for foreign plate appears after 1876 and the leopard's head without a crown after 1822.

In the Colonies English hall-marks were not used for the reason that American silversmiths could not send their wares to London to be marked. Consequently they resorted to the expedient of using individual marks only, such as their initials with or without some chosen emblem in a shield, circle, etc. These are the earliest American marks. After 1725 they used their surnames with or without their initials, and occasionally added an emblem, such as a star, a rose, an anchor, a lion passant, or an eagle displayed, but these emblems are not hall-marks.

After the independence of this country the makers sometimes added the letters "D" or "C" in a circle, meaning dollar or coin, and testifying to the fact that the silver was of the same standard purity as the coin of the realm. In the first half of the Nineteenth Century the word "coin" was used for this purpose, followed in 1857 by the modern term, "Sterling."

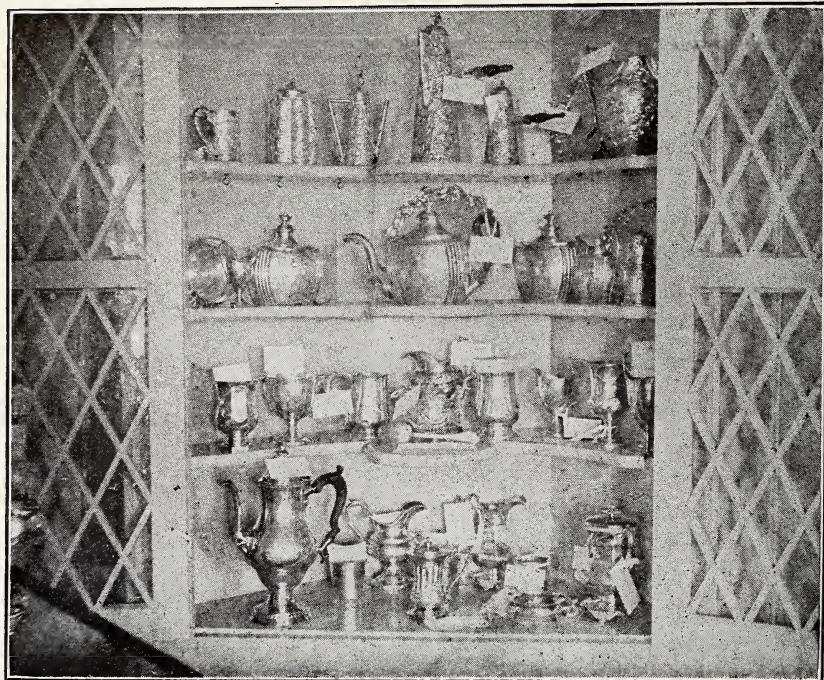
From all this it will be seen that it is incorrect to speak of an American hall-mark, since we have no Goldsmiths' Hall to pass judgment on our silver; the maker's name and reputation is the only guarantee of its purity.

Before the Revolution our ancestors brought most of their silver from England, hence there is much fine old English plate in this country, particularly ecclesiastical plate and collections accumulated by our oldest universities. Boston is particularly rich in old plate made either in England or by her own early silversmiths, who were the first to pursue

the art in this country. Trinity Church, New York, still uses its royal gifts of plate. At the time of the burning of Fairfield, Conn., the church silver was saved from the British by the quick wit of Mary Silliman, wife of the Revolutionary general and "patron saint" of the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter of Bridgeport. The plate had been brought to her house as usual on Saturday ready for Sunday's service

of the Revolution had a distinct style of its own. There is hardly a country village that has not some specimen of their handiwork, and many a small town had silver artisans who turned out spoons of solid silver as readily as a boy would whittle a toy.

Hence it is not to be wondered at that a place as historic as Litchfield in the far-away northwestern corner of Connecticut, with its families of Colonial and



OLD LITCHFIELD SILVER—PLATE I

when the alarm sounded, and Mrs. Silliman hastily flung some soiled overalls on top of it. The soldiers saw nothing but a heap of old clothes and passed on and the church enjoys its silver to this day.

To give the distinguished line of American gold and silversmiths would require much space. Their hand-wrought wares and beautiful designs knew no machinery; our Colonial homes were enriched by their work and the period

Revolutionary fame, should be rich in old and treasured silver.

In a little house, half residence, half post-office, at East Litchfield which boasts but a railroad station and a few houses is to be seen a gold and silver tankard presented by Alexander II of Russia to ex-Governor Thomas Seymour, of Connecticut, by whom it was offered as a prize to the best marksman in the Hartford Light Guards. It was won by

Charles Carter, father of its present owner and is inscribed, "Alexander II to Thomas Seymour" and "From Thomas Seymour, ex-Governor to Charles Carter." Thomas Seymour was Governor in 1850 and afterward minister to Russia, at which time the cup was given to him. (See Plate I, centre of lowest shelf.)

Wolcott and Tallmadge heirlooms are

onward shared his fame with Litchfield.

Another drinking "can" (Plate I, second shelf from bottom) was a wedding present to Mary Floyd, when Colonel Tallmadge, in the words of his diary, led her "to the hymeneal altar and commenced the life and duties of a married man." Mary Floyd Tallmadge was the daughter of General Floyd, another "Signer," and met her distinguished



OLD LITCHFIELD SILVER—PLATE II

found in abundance, in the homes of Oliver Wolcott, the "Signer," and Major Benjamin Tallmadge, of Sheldon's Light Dragoons and Washington's secret service, homes still owned and occupied by their descendants. A drinking cup or "can" without lid and a tankard with the family arms are shown in the illustrations as specimens of Wolcott silver. Here in Litchfield Oliver Wolcott built his house in 1752, and from that time

young bridegroom during the many celebrations of peace after the war, when she and her family returned to their Long Island home, which Colonel Tallmadge writes, "they found much changed for the worse." Numberless historic memories are reflected from the burnished sides of this beautiful old cup which descended to Mary Floyd Tallmadge's granddaughter and namesake, the late Mrs. Mary Floyd

Tallmadge Seymour, the beloved regent at the time of her recent death, of the D. A. R. Chapter in Litchfield, which bears her noted ancestor's name.

Miss Floyd and Colonel Tallmadge were married on March 18, 1784, after he had visited Connecticut and arranged for his permanent home and "pursuit of a mercantile life" in Litchfield by the purchase of the house still owned and occu-

troop of dragoons at the time when Lord Cornwallis spread terror throughout the Colonies by his approach to the American coast. With his men Tallmadge, then a major, went to church in the "old meeting house on the green," and was the subject of that famous prayer of the Rev. Judah Champion, who, true to his name like a priest of the hosts of Judah, first confided our dragoons to the mercy of



SHEFFIELD PLATE AND CHINA BELONGING TO BENJAMIN AND MARY FLOYD TALLMADGE

pied by his descendants. This house had been built in 1775 on the eve of the Revolution by the brother of Colonel Elisha Sheldon, of the Light Dragoons, and it is easy to suppose that these associations with his superior officers led Benjamin Tallmadge to buy the house to which he brought his young bride. Nor was Litchfield itself unknown to him, for during the war he had passed through the town, then on the highroad of travel, with his

God and then called down storm and tempest to annihilate the fleets of Cornwallis. "Peradventure should any escape thy vengeance," he prayed, "collect them again, O Lord, as in the hollow of thy hand and let thy lightnings play upon them!"

But harken now to the tale of another prayer on another Sunday morning in the old town, when the people assembled in the church on the green to listen to

their usual sermon. It was in that terrible winter of 1777-78, when Washington and his "ragged Continentals" were enduring the grim misery of Valley Forge.

with Washington at Valley Forge. It told the story of cold and starvation; of silent, unselfish endurance; of men who shivered in the relentless wind while waiting for



SILVER TANKARD AND CUPS OF GOVERNOR ROGER WOLCOTT, FATHER OF OLIVER WOLCOTT,
SHOWING FAMILY ARMS

"Father Champion rose from his seat, not with expected sermon but with an open letter in his hand. It was from his nephew, Capt. Henry Champion, who was

their turn at the coats lent to comrades on duty; of the deep love through it all for the leader who shared every suffering and privation with the added burden of

his leadership. Death-like silence reigned as the good man finished reading, and not trusting himself to look up, bowed his head in prayer, pleading with the God of battles to give victory to the right and courage to those who were in such need. Then he said: "I shall not preach to you to-day; the Lord has other work for us to do. Go home and see what you have for these brave boys, and bring it here this afternoon. To-morrow, God willing, I shall start with your gifts to Valley Forge." Hastily and tearfully they left the church and the Sabbath stillness was broken by the hum of preparation. It is the old familiar story to us who are facing the self-same ordeal in defense of that liberty for which those "brave boys" suffered and died. "Parson" Champion went to Valley Forge laden with Litchfield's gifts and followed by Litchfield's prayers.

To Parson Champion's sister Dorothy belonged the delicate little pitcher with the beautiful familiar shape of the Revolutionary period which may be seen next the Tallmadge cup on the second shelf of Plate I. Dorothy married Capt. Julius Deming, who was acting-assistant-commissary general of the Continental Army and came to Litchfield in 1781. Here Captain Deming began business as a merchant and imported his goods direct from Europe—probably the only man of his day in this State that did so. Together with Benjamin Tallmadge and Oliver Wolcott, Jr., he established the "Litchfield China Trading Company" and bought the ship "Trident" to sail as we might say between Litchfield and China. Here was Litchfield, not only a manufacturing centre at that time, but an inland commercial mart as well, with her own importers and her own ship.

To Julius Deming and his two partners, Tallmadge and Wolcott, the First Congregational Church of Litchfield owes the gift of its communion service. One day, about 1825, Colonel Tallmadge crossed the street to Mr. Deming's house and said to him in his stately, ceremonious way:

"Mr. Deming, it has occurred to me that it is not right that our tables should be served with silver while the table of the Lord is served only with pewter."

"Colonel Tallmadge, that same thought has many times occurred to me."

"Then would it not be proper to purchase two tankards?"

"Highly proper, Colonel Tallmadge," responded Captain Deming. Accordingly, two tall tankards were purchased, the work of "E. Marquand," and the church still uses this gift of nearly one hundred years ago due to the piety and public spirit of these two noted men.

The rest of the service was a later gift of J. Huntington Wolcott.

This church's baptismal bowl is older than the communion service and is also a gift due to the initiative of Colonel Tallmadge in one of whose letters recently discovered is found the history of the gift.

"WASHINGTON, JAN. 7: 1806
"JULIUS DEMING, Esq.
Dear Sir:

When I was at New York I was not unmindful of the *Christening Bowl* wanted for our church. I examined the principal Stores where plated Ware is obtained & found that bowls of inferior size to what I could have wished might be purchased for about 13 dollars. As I did not like the article I next examined the silver smith's Shops where I found several that suited me very well. These were solid silver & were from \$27 to \$29 apiece. The funds in my hands amounting to only \$16.18 I did not purchase one, but when I reached this place I mentioned these facts to Mr. Tracy, who joined me in the opinion that we had better try

to purchase one of *solid silver* in preference to a *plated one*. Accordingly I have written to Oliver Wolcott, Esq., & informed him that if he would purchase one and contribute a certain sum himself, Mr. Tracy and I would make up the residue; to which he has just replied & informed me that he would make enquiry for the Article and contribute his full proportion towards the purchase of it. I take an early oppy. to inform you what I have done, & what I trust will be effected. Be good enough to notify the Rev. Mr. Huntington of the same.

I am, Dr. Sir,
sincerely
your friend & obedt. servt.
Benjm Tallmadge."

The bowl is beaten out entirely by hand and at first contained a modest inscription without the donors' names, which was thus remedied later by the church:

"The gift chiefly of U. S. Senator Uriah Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Oliver Wolcott, Col. Benjamin Tallmadge and Julius Deming, Esq. In memory of whom this is inscribed by vote of the church, January 1, 1904."

Other interesting silver connected with the Deming name is a coffee service of four pieces made out of Mexican dollars over one hundred years ago (Plates III and IV); also a tea set of French silver made by Fourniquet (Plate II on the right of second shelf from top). It is owned by Mr. Frederick Deming of Litchfield.

A large coffee pot on the extreme left of bottom shelf, Plate I, which once belonged to Major James Sterling, a prominent soldier of the Revolution, had been filled with gold coin and buried for safe keeping during the war.

One of the rarest pieces of silver in Litchfield is the "rat-tail" spoon to be seen in Plate I leaning up against an English hall-marked bowl of the George II period. It once belonged to Margaret Herring, born in 1725, a great-great-great

aunt of ex-President Roosevelt and the great-great-grandmother of Mr. Cornelius Roosevelt Duffie, the spoon's present owner. It is much older than even the times of Margaret Herring, as it is one of the earliest forms of spoon, and is familiarly known as the "rat-tail" because of the tail-like prolongation of the stem where it joins the bowl. This form dates back to the middle of the Seventeenth Century, the earliest specimen of it, like the one illustrated, having the top of the handle divided by two clefts into three parts; later on, the outer points were omitted, leaving only the central projection.

Whole volumes could be written by the silver connoisseur about spoons. They call to mind the table manners of our ancestors from the age of fingers downwards—or more strictly speaking, upwards—in the evolution of "good form." It was once the pink of propriety to eat with our fingers, to drink tea out of our saucers, yea, even to eat with our knives, the latter being made with a disk-like protuberance curving backward for the express purpose of conveying the food to the mouth after it had been cut. Some of our little modern butter knives illustrate this form.

"As fingers were made before forks," so also were knives and spoons. Banting ridicule greeted the first appearance of the fork in polite society in the Seventeenth Century. It was regarded as the affectation of the foppish courtier, the boastful traveler or the dainty dandy. The old English custom was to hold the food with a napkin in the left hand, while with the right it was cut and conveyed to the mouth with the knife, that is, when one did not use one's fingers. The use of nature's forks was a universal custom even until the days of Louis IV and

Anne of Austria, when a French author writes:

The lovely fingers of the Queen
Full often took the pains, I ween,
To carry to her crimson beak
(With due respect I mean to speak)
Full many a savory bit of meat,
Of pastry or confection sweet.

The peoples of antiquity sat on the ground and ate everything with the fingers of the right hand. In later and

hind the chairs with basins and pitchers, hence called ewers, and another with the towels. Our finger-bowl is a survival of this custom.

Spoons were the earliest domestic table implement, appearing with the advent of soups. They were sometimes put on the table but at first with no knives, as each man had his dagger in his belt—an implement as ready to find the heart of a



OLD LITCHFIELD SILVER—PLATE III

more civilized Greece and Rome they lay on couches around the tables, leaning on the left elbow and still using the fingers of the right hand to eat with. This explains how the beloved disciple could lay his head on Christ's breast at the last supper and how it was that he who "dipped" with Him "in the dish" branded himself as His betrayer. The washing of the hands before and after meals was thus necessarily a most rigorous part of table etiquette. Special servants called ewers always stood ready be-

pasty as the heart of a man. Forks, at first, were used only for dragging the meat out of the kettles and placing it in the common trencher from which each one helped himself with his own knife or spoon.

The age of a spoon can be told not only from its marks but also from its form. The earliest have round bowls and were made of wood, horn, ivory, pewter, iron, brass and finally of silver, following the same shapes as the baser materials. Hence the earliest silver

spoons have round bowls, those of the Fifteenth Century having a hexagonal stem ending in a knob or acorn. In the Sixteenth Century the stem was changed to a baluster form and the bowl became pear-shaped with the small end toward the handle; in the middle of the Seventeenth Century comes the rat-tail spoon as before described, with its elliptical bowl to be followed in the Eighteenth Century by a form still more elongated, with a handle rounded and turned upwards at the top and having a central ridge running down its whole length. This form later became more pointed or egg-shaped, the top of the handle turned down instead of upward and the rat-tail was shortened into a "drop" at the base of the bowl where it joins the stem. This latter is the well-known plain spoon of 1760 to 1800, called the "old English pattern." In the next period, in the early Nineteenth Century, the plain stem was replaced by the "fiddle-back" pattern with its sharp angular shoulders near the top and at the bowl.

In the days of Elizabeth it was a delicate matter to get one's food into one's mouth around the great ruff. A certain lady used a spoon with "a handle two feet long when eating her soup." It has been said, "He must have a long spoon to eat with the Devil," but one would hardly think of finding this cus-

tom adopted by respectable feminine royalty.

In old times Litchfield had three silversmiths of her own, who turned out many spoons, spectacles and other things. These makers were William Ward, Isaac Thompson and Reuben



OLD LITCHFIELD SILVER—PLATE IV

Merriman, all of them living and working over a hundred years ago.

The name of Isaac Thompson is stamped on some wonderful heavy table-spoons that once belonged to Judge Tapping Reeve, founder of the Litchfield Law School in 1784, the first in this country. In 1773 Judge Reeve built his residence in Litchfield, just opposite the Wolcott homestead, and held his law lectures in a small building to the south

of it. This building, after many movements, has found a permanent resting place on the grounds and under the protection of the Litchfield Historical Society. Judge Reeve's first wife was Sally Burr, the daughter of Aaron Burr, President of Princeton, and the sister of the Aaron Burr, Jr., Vice-President of the United States and slayer of Alexander Hamilton.

Litchfield also boasts a quantity of old Sheffield plated ware usually referred to as "Sheffield plate." It is almost as valuable as solid silver and is distinguished from the latter by the ruddy glow of the copper often seen shining through the silver plating. The coffee urn of Benjamin and Mary Tallmadge marked with their combined initials "B. & M. T.," are notable specimens. (See illustration.)

William Ward became a silversmith as early as 800. His spoons are usually marked "Ward" or "W. Ward" and sometimes simply with his initials.

Reuben Merriman usually marked his silver with his whole name, "R. Merriman," and the words "pure coin," meaning that the article was literally made out of coins. It was a common custom to take the coin of the land and melt it down for plate. Many a young girl saved up her earnings and had it melted into her wedding silver.

A teaspoon full of Litchfield reminiscence once belonged to Laura Beebe, granddaughter of Captain Bezaliel Beebe and Elizabeth Marsh. Within a week of receiving his orders, Captain Beebe, during the Revolution, raised and fully equipped a regiment of soldiers in Litchfield and had them on the march to Fairfield. A story told of his wife is only another instance of those tireless devoted women whose spinning-wheels and knitting-needles helped to lay the foundations of our freedom.

Elizabeth Marsh was the granddaugh-

ter of John Marsh, one of the settlers of Litchfield. Once when Captain Beebe returned home unexpectedly one evening and had only until the second morning afterwards to stay, his wife found him in dire need of stockings and only three of the two pairs she was knitting were done. They were long trunk hose and Captain Beebe was over six feet tall, but the brave woman started on the task of knitting the last stocking before her husband left. All day she knitted without stopping except for food, and when night came she walked backwards and forwards to quiet the stinging nerves and stimulate the weary muscles to their task. All night she worked until at dawn the stocking was finished and the two pairs packed into her husband's knapsack ready for his journey.

The spirit of Elizabeth Marsh Beebe is alive again in the vast army of knitters of to-day whose knitting needles are helping to preserve that freedom for which their foremothers toiled and sacrificed. It is our sacred privilege and opportunity to be worthy of these patriot grandmothers of the Revolution in this supreme struggle that is confronting us to make the world safe for democracy and human liberty, and as a direct consequence, America safe for Americans to live in without fear of ruthlessness and the organized savagery of a people gone mad with lust of blood and conquest.

The silver of old days comes down to us with its message of devotion and sacrifice for the sacred things of human life. Did space permit we might continue digging interminably in this veritable silver mine of Litchfield's historic past. The message is the same the country over; that it falls on ears attuned to the same high key of patriotism is evidenced by the hum of women working for the nation and the tread of marching men.

GENERAL HENRY M. ROBERT TO CONDUCT A PARLIAMENTARY PAGE IN THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

All "Daughters" Can Submit Their Problems and Perplexities to the Author of "Robert's Rules of Order"

General Henry M. Robert, the celebrated authority on parliamentary procedure, whose books on that subject are known to every "Daughter," will conduct a page in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the benefit of its readers desiring to consult him through that channel. Problems which they desire solved can be put in the form of questions, sent to the Editor, Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., and forwarded by her to General Robert.

Answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE, and General Robert will answer these questions *only by publication in the magazine.*

In securing General Robert to conduct a page of "Questions and Answers," the President General, the National Board of Management, the Chairman of the MAGAZINE committee and the Editor were actuated by the desire to gain for the National Society the standard authority on parliamentary law, the man whose books are consulted by all teachers of that subject.

Just at this time when changes in the Constitution of the National Society are to be made at the next Continental Congress, General Robert can be of inestimable service to all "Daughters" in solving knotty problems through the MAGAZINE *without heavy expense to the individual.*

Submit your problems without hesitancy, putting them in the form of concise statements, signing each with your full name and address, and send to the Editor.

In publishing answers, General Robert will insert only the initials of the sender and the date, devoting the remainder of the space to solving the problem presented to him.

General Robert is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and has served his country in many responsible and distinguished positions. In 1901 he was appointed by the President of the United States, Chief of Engineers, the highest rank in his branch of the Service.

General Robert's page will commence in the December magazine.

The first questions will receive the first answers.

MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE

The Remembrance Book, July, 1917, the necrology of the National Society for six months, has been sent to the Regent of every Chapter and to members of the National Board of Management. Extra copies can be secured at 10 cents each by addressing Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION

By Elizabeth Henry Lyons

Author of "Old Richmond", "Some Portraits of Patrick Henry," etc.

In the hall of the home of the Historical Society in Richmond, surrounded by the faces of the illustrious sons whom Virginia loves to honor, hangs the picture of James, a negro soldier of the American Revolution.

The genial secretary who showed it to me called my attention to two other pictures of negroes in line with it.

"Do you think," he asked, "that any such place of honor has been given to three negroes north of Mason's and Dixon's line?"

Virginia recognizes a brave heart whether it beats in a black or white breast, and James has not been forgotten by the State he served so loyally. I tried in vain to find out if he had a surname, but he seemed to have been only known as James. In 1781 he was permitted by his master to enter the service of the gallant young Marquis de Lafayette to whom he proved so valuable an aid that two years later the grateful nobleman gave a testimonial of his worth which won him his freedom.

In the Journal of the House of Delegates "begun and holden in the city of Richmond, December 21, 1786," I find (page 115) that Mr. George Nicholas reported as approved by the committee of propositions and grievances the petition of James, a slave, the property of William Armstead of New Kent, "praying that he be emancipated and that the said William Armstead may receive from the public adequate compensation for his value."

From Hening's Statutes 1785-88 I find that "the said James shall from and after the passing of this act enjoy as full freedom as if he had been born free, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And be it further enacted that the executive shall as soon as may be, appoint a proper person, and the said William Armstead another, who shall ascertain and fix the value of said James, and to certify such valuation to the Auditor of Accounts who shall issue his warrant to the treasurer for the same to be paid out of the general fund."

Deeply interested I pursued my investigations and, in the State Library of Virginia, I was so fortunate as to find the original petition. The time-yellowed manuscript reads as follows:

The petition of James (a slave, belonging to Wil Armstead of New Kent county) humbly sheweth that your petitioner persuaded of the just right which all men have to freedom notwithstanding his own state of bondage, with an honest desire to serve this country in its defence thereof, did, during the ravages of Lord Cornwallis thro this state, by the permission of his master enter into the service of the Marquiss Lafayette: That during the time of his serving the Marquiss he often, at the peril of his life, found means to frequent the British Camp by which means he kept open a channel of the most useful communication to the army of the state: That at different times your petitioner conveyed inclosures from the Marquiss into the enemies' line of the most secret and important kind, the possession of which, if discovered on him, would have most certainly endangered the life of your petitioner: That he undertook and performed all commands with cheerfulness and fidelity in oppositon to the persuasion and example of many thousands of his unfortunate con-



This is to certify That The bearer by the Name of James
Has done Essential Service to me While I had the Honor to
command in this State. His Intelligence from the Enemy's
Camp were Industriously Collected and most faithfully Delivered
He perfectly Acquitted Himself with some important Commission
I gave him and appears to me entitled to every Reward his
Situation can admit of. Done under my Hand. Richmond

November 21st 1786
Lafayette

PORTRAIT OF JAMES, AND AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF LAFAYETTE
Hanging in the hall of the Virginia Historical Society Building, Richmond, Va.

dition. For proof of above your petitioner begs leave to refer to the certificate of the Marquiss Lafayette heretofore annexed, and, after taking his case as here stated into consideration, he humbly intreats that

he may be granted that Freedom which he flatters himself he has in some degree contributed to establish and which he hopes always to prove himself worthy of; nor does he desire even this inestimable favor



VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING FORMERLY THE HOME OF
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, 1861-65

unless his present master, from whom he has experienced all that can make tolerable the State of slavery, shall be made adequate compensation for the loss of a valuable workman; which your petitioner humbly requests may be done and your petitioner shall pray & & &. November 30. 1786."

Think of it! A man recognizing his "just right" to freedom, willing, because of his master's kindness to him, to remain "his valuable workman." What a testimony to both!

William Armstead was Major in 1772-75. He appears to have been very patriotic and to have aided greatly in getting supplies for the army.

The allusion, "in opposition to the persuasion and example of many thousand of his unfortunate condition" is explained by a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Doctor Gorden, a few years after the war (Jefferson's works, vol. ii, page 426). After telling of the loss of crops and cattle, he adds: "I suppose the State of Virginia lost under Lord Cornwallis' hand that year about thirty thousand slaves; and that, of these, twenty thousand slaves died of small-pox and camp fever, and the rest were partly sent to the West Indies and changed for rum, sugar, coffee and fruit and partly sent to New York, from which they went, at the peace, either to Nova Scotia or to England. From this last place, I believe, they have been lately sent to Africa."

Lord Dunmore had, November 7, 1775, issued a proclamation declaring "all indentured servants, negroes, or others appertaining to rebels free." (Force's Archives, 4th series, vol. iii, p. 1385), so that whenever James was in the camp of Lord Cornwallis he was "free" as was then supposed, for it was not known that negroes would be sold by that commander for "rum."

I do not find in Virginia records any

mention of James after his freedom until the second visit of Lafayette to America when *The Patriot* came back in 1824, an old man, to be greeted with enthusiasm by a nation which loved and honored him. Of his visit to Richmond, Dr. Mordicai, in his book, "Richmond



HOUDON'S BUST OF LAFAYETTE IN THE CAPITOL
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

in *By Gone Days*" (p. 283), says: "Lafayette's memory was sufficiently tenacious to enable him to recognize many of those whom he had known during the war, from brother officers to the faithful black servant, James, who was again ready to wait on him after a lapse of forty-five years."

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EPISCOPACY IN CONNECTICUT

By Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, D.D.

In the autumn of the year 1633 a small band of explorers from the Plymouth Colony established a trading post on the Connecticut River at the place now known as Windsor. Five years later the Rev. John Davenport and the families associated with him anchored their ships in Quinnipiac harbor and established the New Haven Colony. In the year 1665 these two Colonies, Connecticut and New Haven, became one. Up to this time, although the Rev. Mr. Davenport had been ordained in the Church of England, there is no evidence that favorers of Episcopacy had established a residence in the Colony. If there were any such they did not care to present its claims, or if they did their position in the community was rendered so uncomfortable that as a matter of safety they held their peace.

The first recorded move in this direction was that of one William Pitkin and six other men, who in the year 1664 signed an address to the "General Assembly," declaring their grievances and "petitioning for redress of the same." Their complaint was "that they were as sheep without any shepherd," they were not recognized as members of the church, their children were refused baptism, yet they were forced to make their contribution to the support of the ministers who refused to grant to them these kind offices. This petition evidently gained for them some consideration, for the General Assembly recommended to the ministers of the Colony "to consider whether it be not their duty to entertain all such persons who were of an honest

and good conversation having a competency of knowledge in the principles of religion." In this recommendation the word "*Entertain*" was interpreted to mean to receive into church fellowship. It is evident that however much our Pilgrim forefathers valued religious liberty for themselves, they were not at this time, nor for many years after, quite willing that this liberty should be enjoyed by those who were not in agreement with them. Church and State were not more firmly connected in England than they were for a long time in the Colony of Connecticut. Liberty of conscience for outsiders was a matter of theory, perhaps, but certainly not a matter of practice. In 1643 a New England League was formed for better protection against the Indians, but the delegates from Maine were excluded because they were Episcopalians while the delegates from Rhode Island suffered the same penalty because they were Baptists.

Neale in his History of New England (vol. i, p. 329), says that "the New England Puritans were no better friends to liberty of conscience than their adversaries and that the question between them was not whether one party of Christians should have power to oppress another, but *who* should have that power." It was not until 1708 that an act was passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut called an "act of toleration," by which people who dissented from the worship and ministry tolerated by law could be exempt from punishment for non-conformity to the established order, but even that act did

not exempt them from taxation for its maintenance.

In the year 1690 quite a number of the inhabitants of Stratford, then a large township, who on coming to this country brought with them a strong love for the doctrines and worship of the Church of England, expressed a desire to worship God in the way to which they were accustomed "at home." Probably they

vice, and this invitation was declined.

In the year 1705 the Rev. George Muirson was sent to this country as a missionary of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," to which Society the loyal Churchmen gave the title "The Venerable Society." Mr. Muirson was stationed at Rye, in Westchester County, N. Y. From this point he carried on missionary work over a



GLEBE HOUSE, WOODBURY, CONNECTICUT
Where the first Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut was chosen.

had indulged this desire by private and perhaps secret use of the Prayer Book, but this was not enough; they were anxious to have common prayer, a public use of services which they loved so well. Accordingly, in the year 1702 an application was made to the Bishop of London to send a clergyman to Stratford. This appeal met with no success. Three years later the Rev. William Vesey, rector of Trinity Church, New York, was asked to visit Stratford and hold a Church Ser-

wide territory both in New York and in Connecticut. Soon after his arrival he started out on a tour of inspection to the eastward. On this expedition he was accompanied by the Hon. Caleb Heathcote, who sustained a high position in the New York Government, a man to whom the Church in Connecticut owes a debt of gratitude which it is always glad to acknowledge. When these two gentlemen came to Stratford, one of them, as the record has it "fully armed," Mr.

Muirson, although threatened with imprisonment for doing so, preached to a large congregation and baptized twenty-four people, mostly adults.

A few months later another visit was made by these same men. Their entrance into the town was opposed, and at later visits every obstacle was thrown in their way. On one occasion a prominent citizen and public officer stood in the highway and forbade the people to attend the Episcopal services, threatening them with a fine of ten pounds if they failed to obey. The result was one which might have been expected, the attention of the public was called to these services and people from all parts of the surrounding country came flocking in to hear what "this babbler" had to say. Many of them went away well pleased, even the Congregational minister was carried away with what he saw and heard, and expressed his willingness to receive Holy Orders if his family could be provided for during his absence in England. There is no record that he took this step, but he was obliged to give up his parish and to remove from Stratford.

All this took place some seventy years before the Revolutionary War, but during this period the growth of the church had been very considerable and many exciting and important events took place which made the history of the church interesting. As just stated, the Congregationalist minister, Mr. Reed, lost his position in Stratford because of his leaning towards Episcopacy. On his departure the Church endeavored to repair the mischief done by calling as their pastor the Rev. Timothy Cutler, of Boston, who was considered the best preacher in the colony of Massachusetts. He accepted the call and ministered to the Stratford people for ten years and was then made the President of Yale College.

At this time the Congregationalist minister at West Haven was the Rev. Samuel Johnson. These two men, with five instructors in the College, were accustomed to meet from time to time in the College Library for study and conference. What happened is given in the words of the Rev. Dr. E. E. Beardsley in his history of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut. He says (p. 28): "They examined the doctrines and practices of the Primitive Church and compared them with the model of their own discipline and worship, and the farther they pushed their inquiries the more uneasy they became. As light would break in upon the darkened chamber of their toil they were compelled at last to welcome it; and not only the two who occupied the eminently responsible positions in the College, but the rest, making no secret of their opinions, sent in to the trustees a formal statement of their views, and declared for Episcopacy, or doubted the validity of Presbyterian ordination." "I suppose," says President Woolsey, speaking of this event in the historical address delivered on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Institution, "that greater alarm would scarcely be awakened now if the Theological Faculty of the College were to declare for the Church of Rome, avow their belief in Transubstantiation, and pray to the Virgin Mary."

We can easily imagine the excitement created by this event and understand what an effect it had upon the growth of the Church in Connecticut, for four of these men went to England and were ordained to the priesthood.

As time passed on it became evident that the Episcopal Church had become well rooted in the soil of Connecticut, the vine transplanted here from England had spread its branches widely and

in many parts of the State had acquired considerable influence. Dr. Johnson became President of Kings College in New York, but was always active in promoting the interests of the Church in this State. Statistics show that at the beginning of the Revolutionary War the Episcopalians numbered one-thirteenth of the population, while in some towns the proportion was greater. In Newtown the population was divided equally between the adherents of the Church of England and the Congregationalists, and in New Haven the number of Episcopalians was only a little less than in Newtown.

Then came the Revolutionary War, which brought dark days for those who loved the doctrines and the worship of that church. Much opprobrium has been heaped upon the Episcopal clergy of that time, yet what more natural than that they should have been among the last to desire the independence of this country. They had been ordained in England, they had taken an oath of allegiance to that country, their stipends had come in large part from the Church of England, in the church services they had always prayed for the King of England and all the Royal family, also for the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of the Government. For these reasons they must have found it very hard to change their habits and their attachments. Many of them refused to do either and consequently they had to suffer persecutions. Many of the lay people sympathized with them and also shared their sufferings. In Litchfield John Davies, whose nephew had been a missionary in this country, was imprisoned and his cattle taken from him. The Rev. Mr. Viets, of Simsbury, in this State, was accused of aiding the Tories confined in the Simsbury mines, to escape, and was carried to Hartford Jail and put in irons. The Rev. Mr.

Leaming, of Norwalk, was lodged in a jail and denied the usual comforts of a bed, with the result of bringing on a hip disease from which he suffered till his death. In consequence of these persecutions most of the churches were closed and many of them suffered severe injuries. At Newtown, however, where the Episcopalians were in strong numbers, Mr. Beach held services all through the war, omitting none of the prayers for King and Government. On one Sunday while officiating a shot was fired at him, the ball striking the sounding board above him, whereupon he paused long enough to say, "fear not them which kill the body but are not able to kill the soul," and then quietly went on with the service.

These evil days, however, finally passed and peace was declared. The Revolutionary War has been called a "bridge of sighs" for the Church in Connecticut, the time immediately following was not very much better. The Independence of the United States meant severing the ties which held the Missionaries to the Church of England and at once cut off, in large part, the source of supplies. The Church people were impoverished and only thirteen clergymen left to begin and carry on the work of reconstruction. Of these thirteen clergymen ten gathered at Woodbury in March following the declaration of peace and held a conference as to the means by which they could secure a Bishop for Connecticut. As a result of this meeting the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, of Middletown, was instructed to go to New York and offer the Episcopal Office, first to the Rev. Mr. Leaming, and in case he declined it, as it was feared he might do, owing to age and infirmity, to offer it to the Rev. Samuel Seabury. The latter consented to go to England to be consecrated to that office. He carried a letter from the clergy of Connecticut addressed

to the Archbishop of York, the See of Canterbury being vacant at that time, asking his Grace to consecrate Mr. Seabury as Bishop of Connecticut.

There were, however, many difficulties found in the way of this. The office for consecrating a Bishop contained an oath of allegiance to the English Government. Mr. Seabury, now an American citizen, could not take this oath and the English bishops found no way of dispensing with it, and so for a time it seemed as if Mr. Seabury's voyage and quest had been in vain. It was then suggested that in Scotland there were Bishops who owed no allegiance to the English Government and there was no reason why they could not consecrate Mr. Seabury to the Episcopal order. On the fourteenth of November, 1784, three prelates of the Church of Scotland granted what the English Church, from views of expediency denied, a valid Episcopacy to this Western World.

It is a matter of interest that the old house in Woodbury in which the ten clergymen met to choose Connecticut's first Bishop is still standing, the property of the Diocese of Connecticut. The

secret chamber in which the Missionary at Woodbury during the war was occasionally driven to secrete himself from persecuting enemies is still shown to those who make a pious pilgrimage to the place where the American Episcopate had its origin. Bishop Seabury, having accomplished his purpose at Aberdeen, returned to London, and after addressing a letter to the Secretary of the "Venerable Society" expressing his gratitude for the many favors extended to him during the thirty-one years he had served as their Missionary, set sail for America. On the twenty-ninth day of June, 1785, he sent a letter to the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, at Middletown, announcing his arrival at New London and asking for an early interview with him to arrange for a meeting with the clergy of Connecticut. This meeting was held at Middletown on the third of August, 1785, at which time the clergy publicly welcomed and recognized their bishop, the first of that long line of noble men who in number, at the present time of one hundred and twenty-one, are exercising their episcopal office in every state and territory where floats the American flag.

A WAR PRAYER

Early this summer the following prayer appeared in the Oxford press, and it so touched His Majesty, King George V, that he issued a proclamation that the prayer should be read at the close of the morning service in the churches throughout Great Britain and

For the passing Souls we pray,
Saviour, meet them on their way;
Let their trust lay hold on Thee
Ere they touch Eternity.

Holy counsels long forgot
Breathe again 'mid shell and shot;
Through the mist of life's last pain
None shall look to Thee in vain.

her Colonies. The congregation remains kneeling while the prayer is read.

The prayer is now being read at many church services in the United States, and by request at different military camps. It has been recited to Handel's "Largo," whose solemn meter supports the rhythm of the prayer.

To the hearts that know Thee, Lord,
Thou wilt speak through flood or sword:
Just beyond the cannon's roar,
Thou art on that further shore.

For the passing Souls we pray,
Saviour, meet them on their way;
Thou wilt hear our yearning call,
Who hast loved and died for all.

Amen.

OUR NATIONAL THANKSGIVING ITS ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICANCE

By Minnie May Goode

The observance of Thanksgiving as a National Holiday is not, in reality, a "time-honored custom," as is frequently proclaimed. This error is perhaps somewhat due to our eagerness to associate it with a more remote and interesting history. Just fifty-two years ago the last Thursday in November became, by adoption by the President of the United States, our National Thanksgiving Day.

The first Annual Thanksgiving Proclamation was issued by President Johnson just after the close of the Civil War. This festive holiday was, therefore, established at a time when peace was again restored to our country. Previous to that time Thanksgiving proclamations had been issued irregularly by various Presidents and Governors.

One of the most interesting and inspiring stories in American history is the origin of Thanksgiving Day, and its observance is the one custom that, notwithstanding the great problems of governmental affairs, has established and set aside a day of grateful remembrance. It has taught a multitude of people to give thanks in remembrance of a Nation upon whose founders were bestowed the blessings of a Divine Providence. It is the one religious festival which has the seal of the Government and is therefore of great importance.

Many stories and customs regarding this festive holiday have their origin in various States of our Union. The custom, however, belongs essentially to the New England States.

We are all proud of the fact that our

National Thanksgiving Day is distinctly American. However, the idea of thanksgiving is much older than our Nation.

Literally, we borrowed the idea from the Dutch, with whom the Pilgrims, after leaving British soil, dwelt twelve years before emigrating to America; it being the custom in Holland to hold a period of public Thanksgiving in honor of their deliverance from the Spaniards. October 3d was the date of this festival in Holland and it is not to be wondered that the band of Pilgrims who journeyed in the Mayflower to America should establish this custom.

The Pilgrims, so called because of their wanderings, were the Puritans of England, an intensely religious and thoroughly Protestant sect. While the state religion of England had been changed from Catholic to Protestant some seventy years previous, a large number of the people did not recognize the new church as a complete purification of old doctrines. This they demanded of the government, which, however, was refused them and they were called Puritans. Being punished, and unable to worship as they believed, they took refuge in Holland in 1608.

The character of the Pilgrim settlers was such as might well incite the aspirations of their descendants. Earnest, sober-minded men, actuated in all things by deep religious principle, they were never disloyal to their convictions of duty. No wonder that Forefathers' Rock is to-day held in grateful remembrance

of a people whose influence has been felt throughout the country.

Their voyage was a perilous one, and after many hardships they landed at Plymouth Rock December 21, 1620. The weather being bitter cold, and having no houses in which to settle themselves, they retained the vessel in which they had sailed as their home until spring. The winter had been very hard and by spring more than half their little band, which had originally numbered exactly 102, died of exposure. It was not until April that the Mayflower sailed away.

Thanks be to God for wintertime, that bore
the Mayflower up,
To pour amid New England snows the treas-
ures of its cup;
To fold them in its icy arms, those sturdy
Pilgrim sires,
And weld an iron brotherhood around their
Christmas fires!

Fortunately friendly relations were established with the Indians, and the Pilgrims were welcomed by their chief. The men succeeded in procuring game from the Indians and also great quantities of grain which they sowed in the spring of 1621 and a beautiful harvest was gathered in October of that year. Governor Bradford ordered a feast and celebration in which their Indian friends were invited to participate. There were wild geese, turkeys, deer and all manner of fowl, fish, vegetables, and other things in great abundance.

Although the Colonists met with many reverses, and periods of famine ensued, scarcely a year passed without some form of thanksgiving. Another celebration by the Plymouth Colony followed, by order of the Governor, on July 30, 1623, after the return of Capt. Miles Standish with food and the glad news that a ship was seen on the way. Shortly afterwards the "Anne" anchored containing many

friends who were left behind because of lack of room in the Mayflower.

This being the first time in the history of our country that a special day of Thanksgiving was appointed by the Governor, it is therefore claimed by some as the origin of our Thanksgiving Day, rather than the celebration of 1621.

In 1630 a public Thanksgiving Day was observed by the Bay Colony, the Puritans of Boston. There in February of the following year another was held, and it is said to be the first of which any written record now remains in the Colonial Records of Massachusetts.

Other New England Colonies soon followed Massachusetts in the observance of Thanksgiving. The first Proclamation issued in Connecticut was in 1639. In 1692 Plymouth was united with Massachusetts Bay Colony under the name of Massachusetts.

After New York passed into the hands of England the English Governors, following the custom of their Dutch predecessors, ordered the observance of Thanksgiving.

During the Revolutionary War an annual Thanksgiving Day was observed by proclamation of the Continental Congress. A certain Thanksgiving celebration which occurred during this period of conflict is especially noteworthy at this time when our soldiers are being sent away to fight for the Colors in France. On May 6, 1778, following that notable winter at Valley Forge, General Washington, after receiving the glad news that France had concluded a treaty of alliance in acknowledgment of the Thirteen American States, issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation in which he outlined a most elaborate program of ceremonies for May 7, 1778.

On this occasion General Lafayette and

other French officers were present; also Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Green, Lady Stirling and many other ladies took part. There was a great display of artillery and discharge of cannon. After a discharge of 13 guns, and at a given signal the whole Army gave the huzza, "Long live the King of France!" After another discharge there followed a second huzza, "Long live the European Powers!" And finally, after a discharge of 13 pieces of artillery, a final huzza, "The American States!"

This program of ceremonies, as outlined by Washington in his "orderly book," has been preserved.

On October 3, 1789, Washington, as President of the United States, issued

the first National Thanksgiving Proclamation. Various other Presidents followed the custom irregularly.

The day was not recognized in the South until 1857, when the Governor of Virginia issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation. Other Southern States also followed the custom. In the South it was always an occasion of marked hospitality.

At the outbreak of the Civil War these celebrations were abandoned until peace was again restored. President Lincoln issued a proclamation in 1864. The following year President Johnson appointed the last Thursday in November as our National Thanksgiving Day, which has been regularly adopted by each President since that time.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT

By Faith Baldwin
(of The Vigilantes)

Write True!

For on the cold and printed word
We wait; and breathless, turn the page
To seek the far-flung message heard
Above the cannon's sullen rage.
For us you walk in peril's way,
A dauntless soldier of the pen;
You guard our truth, by night, by day,
Down in the ranks of fighting men.
Write true!

See clear!

Yours is a subtle service, hot
With white enthusiasm's flame!
God grant you witness Glory, not
The craven cowardice of Shame!
Far out upon the battlefield,
You share red danger, unafraid
The tiny weapon which you wield
Turns, in your hand, a righteous blade.
See clear!

Write true! See clear! Through you alone

We learn the heartbreak and the pride,
We hear the undefeated moan,
And know of Right with Right allied!

THE LIFE AND AGE OF WOMAN

A Rare Old Print

Among historic treasures, sometimes not fully appreciated by their fortunate owners, are old prints. But once become a collector and the passion grows, and to-day foremost men are among those delving in musty attics and in old curiosity shops to secure unique and valuable prints, whose market price cannot sometimes be estimated by the uninitiated.

Mr. Ralph Smith, owner of "Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe," of Litchfield, Conn., known throughout the State, had in his possession an exceedingly rare old colored print which, according to the legend it bears, depicts "The Stages of Woman's Life from the Cradle to the Grave."

Three steps, on which stand figures representing the new-born babe to young womanhood, lead up to the "platform of life," which bears three figures denoting the ages of thirty, fifty, and sixty. Three corresponding steps lead downward from the platform showing in the bent and shrivelled figures the gradual descent of woman into the grave.

A verse underneath each step chronicles each stage of life, and reads as follows:

In swaddling cloth
behold the bud
Of sweet and gentle
womanhood.

Next she foreshews
with mimic plays,
The business of
her future days.

Now glorious as a
full-blown flower,
The heart of manhood
feels her power.

A husband now
her arms entwine
She clings around
him like the vine.

Now bearing fruit
she rears her boys,
And tastes a mother's
pains and joys.

Like sparkling fountain
gushing forth,
She proves a blessing
to the earth.

A busy house-wife
full of cares
The daily food
her hand prepares.

As age creeps on
she seeks for grace,
Always to church
and in her place.

Now second childhood
loosens all her tongue,
She talks of love and
prattles with the young.

A useless cumberer
on the earth,
From house to house
they send her forth.

Chained to her chair
by weight of years,
She listless knits
till Death appears.

The woman's age is placed carefully over each figure in the print. The print was entered according to act of Congress in the year 1820, at the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.



Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1820, at the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

A RARE OLD PRINT

ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Made by Saint Memin in 1796—1810
By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

The present world war has not checked the interest in Saint Memin's engraved portraits of American patriots—interest stimulated by the publication of the portraits in this magazine.

Recently a young soldier, one of the first to enlist in the Marine Corps after the declaration of war and now in France with the first American Expeditionary Force, stopped at the Corcoran Gallery of Art while on furlough in Washington and asked permission to have photographs of his patriot ancestors—of whom he found five in the Saint Memin collection—made for his mother, and sent them to her as his farewell present.

Thanks to Saint Memin's genius, the young soldier's mother can frame the photographs of her heroes of the Revolution together with the portrait of her gallant son who responded to the call to the colors with the same patriotic spirit which inspired his ancestors.

When the United States was in its infancy as a nation prominent foreigners braved the long voyage across the Atlantic Ocean to study conditions in the new republic. Among the Frenchmen who spent a year in the United States was Prince Talleyrand De Perigord. The career of Talleyrand, prince of diplomats, is too well known to require more than passing mention.

An unofficial mission taking him to England, Talleyrand was obliged to leave the island kingdom on the passage of an anti-alien bill. Fortified by an introduction from Lord Lansdowne, he sailed for the United States in 1794, but his stay

was cut short by political conditions in Europe, and he returned to France the next year.

Talleyrand is acknowledged to have been the most farseeing and thoughtful statesman France ever possessed. His diplomatic triumphs, epigrams, and state papers have been handed down from generation to generation. Napoleon's summing up of his traits is characteristic of both men: "Talleyrand was always in a state of treason, but it was a treasonable complicity with fortune herself; his circumspection was extreme; he conducted himself toward his friends as if at some future time they might be his enemies, and toward his enemies as if they might become his friends."

Talleyrand served many masters and, during the Napoleonic wars and the period following immediately after he strove to create a peace policy for France to be maintained, said the French, at any price.

In 1797 Talleyrand in a state paper announced that, in spite of the American Revolution, the force of language, race, and interest must bind England and the United States as natural allies in the future!

The fact that he was a Quaker and therefore not supposed to bear arms did not deter Samuel Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., from engaging actively in the Revolutionary War. Morris, a descendant of Anthony Morris, Quaker preacher, who emigrated to America some time before 1683, was governor of the celebrated club known as "The State in



ST. MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS

1st row, left to right: Gen. James Wilkinson; Gen. Henry Burbeck; 2d row: John Green; John Herbert Dent;
3d row: Capt. John Cassin; Capt. John R. Fenwick.

Schuylkill," and president of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. When the first troop of Philadelphia cavalry was organized, of which not less than twenty-two members came from the last mentioned club, Samuel Morris was elected captain. The troop served as Washington's bodyguard through the campaign of 1776-1777, and participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Samuel Morris' brother, Anthony, ensign of the troop, was killed in the latter engagement.

Washington temporarily relieved the troop from duty in January, 1777, and sent his most sincere thanks to Captain Morris, adding that, although the troop was "composed of gentlemen of fortune," its members had "shown a noble example of discipline and subordination."

Captain Morris, on account of his military career, was disowned by the Society of Friends, but he continued to wear the dress and use the Quaker language until his death in Philadelphia on July 7, 1812.

St. Memin frequently made portraits of every member of a family. The likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. John Lincklaen are fine specimens of his unique work. John Lincklaen, the son of Anthony and Gertrude Hoever Lincklaen, was born at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1768. He was educated in Switzerland, and at the age of fourteen entered the Dutch navy, attaining the rank of lieutenant under Admiral de Winter.

In 1790, on advice of Mr. Stadniski, manager of the Holland Land Company, he came to America, and after residing in Philadelphia, he visited central New York and explored a tract of land now the towns of Cazenovia, Nelson, De Ruyter, Lincklaen, Fisher and German. The land was purchased by the Holland Company and Lincklaen was appointed agent

for its settlement and sale, with an interest in the enterprise. He thereupon took up his residence in Cazenovia. During the remainder of his life he was actively interested in the clearing and cultivation of the land, and won a high place in the esteem of his neighbors by his kindness, energy and ability.

In 1797 Lincklaen married Miss Helen Ledyard, daughter of Benjamin Ledyard, of Groton, Conn. She was related to John Ledyard, "the travelar," and Col. William Ledyard, of Fort Griswold fame. Her father married Catherine Forman, of Monmouth County, N. J., where his daughter was born. Ledyard attained the rank of major in the New York Line, Continental Army, and after the war was appointed clerk of the bounty lands of New York, and moved to Cayuga Lake, Aurora, N. Y.

While residing in Philadelphia, Saint Memin made a profile portrait of Samuel Hazlehurst, a prominent merchant of that city. Before and after the Revolution Hazlehurst was in partnership with the financiers, Stephen Girard and Robert Morris.

Hazlehurst was born in Philadelphia on September 25, 1772, and was married on October 22, 1801, by the Rt. Rev. William White, to Elizabeth Boynton, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Markoe, of Philadelphia. He died at his country estate, Clover Hill, near Mount Holly, N. J., on July 11, 1849, aged seventy-seven years.

One of the New York families prominent in Colonial as well as Revolutionary days is that of the Van Cortlands. General Pierre Van Cortlandt, son of the first Lieutenant Governor of New York, was one of Saint Memin's first sitters. Van Cortlandt's career, both as legislator and major general of militia, was distin-



ST. MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS

1st row, left to right: Prince Talleyrand, Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt; 2d row: Mr. and Mrs. John Lincklaen
3d row: Samuel Morris, Samuel Hazlehurst.

guished. He was born in Cortlandt Manor on August 29, 1762, and died there in July, 1848. In 1811-1812 he represented Westchester County in Congress. One of his military aides was James Fenimore Cooper. After graduation from Rutgers College he studied law in Alexander Hamilton's office. He married first, in 1801, Catherine, daughter of Governor George Clinton and widow of Captain John Taylor, of the British Army; and, secondly, in 1813, Ann, daughter of John Stevenson and Magdalen Douw, of Albany, by whom he had one child, Colonel Pierre Van Cortlandt.

Henry Burbeck served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary War, participating in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, as well as in the privations and sufferings of Valley Forge. He shared in the perils of the retreat across New Jersey and was present at the battle of Monmouth. In 1777 he was promoted to captain, and at the close of the war retired with the brevet rank of major. He re-entered the army in 1786 as captain of artillery and saw active service in the Indian campaign under General Anthony Wayne. In 1813 he received the brevet rank of brigadier general, and two years later was mustered out of service. General Burbeck was born in Boston, Mass., on June 8, 1754, and died at New London, Conn., on October 2, 1848.

General James Wilkinson's career is both interesting and novel; winning renown for gallant conduct and gaining notoriety for dubious transactions, first with the Conway cabal, then with Aaron Burr, and last with the Spanish Government. He was a close friend of Burr and Benedict Arnold, and accompanied the latter on his expedition to Canada. When Burgoyne surrendered, Wilkinson was

made bearer of the news to Congress; he was eighteen days on the way, and the tidings were a week old when he finally delivered his despatches. A proposal was introduced into Congress a few days later to present him with a sword, whereupon Dr. John Witherspoon dryly remarked: "I think ye'd better gie the lad a pair of spurs."

At the close of the war Wilkinson went to Lexington, Ky. His trading ventures not proving successful, he applied in 1791 for reinstatement in the army. He performed good service in the Indian campaign, and in 1792 was promoted to brigadier general, and to the supreme command of the army on the death of General Wayne, in 1796. He became governor of Louisiana in 1805. Later on he was promoted to be major general, and after the War of 1812 he was discharged from the service and went to Mexico. At the age of fifty-six he married Miss Trudeau, who was twenty years his junior. He died near the City of Mexico on December 28, 1825.

Saint Memin's inaccuracy in marking his portraits in the Corcoran Gallery collection has led to much confusion. A case in point is that of the portrait marked Stephen Decatur, which also bears the name of John G. Barnwell in the French artist's handwriting, and it is, according to Mrs. Maria Green Devereux, who owned the original copper plate, really a portrait of her father, John Green, purser or paymaster in the United States Navy. Green was born in Somerset County, Md., in 1782, and died in Washington, in 1850, at his home in Cleveland Park.

One of the doughty naval heroes who helped to establish American freedom on the high seas was John Cassin. He was born in Philadelphia about 1758 and died in Charleston, S. C., on March 24, 1822.

His adventurous seafaring experience included two shipwrecks. He was appointed from the merchant service to a lieutenancy in the United States Navy on November 13, 1799; became master April 2, 1806, and post captain July 3, 1812. He commanded the naval forces in the Delaware River for the protection of Philadelphia during the War of 1812. He was a confidential friend of President James Madison. His son, Stephen, afterward became a commodore in the United States Navy.

Two other heroes of that period of history whose portraits were made by Saint Memin were Captain John Fenwick and Captain John Herbert Dent.

John Fenwick, born in Charleston, S. C., in 1780, first entered the Marine Corps in 1799, was made captain in 1809 and, leaving that branch of the service, was promoted to lieutenant colonel of light artillery in December, 1811. He was severely wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Queenstown Heights, October 13, 1812, and was breveted colonel

in March, 1813, for gallant conduct, and also on the same date was appointed adjutant general of the army with the rank of colonel. He was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Artillery in May, 1822, and brevet brigadier general in March of the following year. He died in Marseilles, France, on March 19, 1842.

John Herbert Dent was a Marylander; he was made a midshipman on March 16, 1798, under Truxon, in the United States frigate Constellation, and was on board when she captured the French frigate *Insurgente*. He was appointed a lieutenant on July 11, 1799, and was on board when the Constellation took the French frigate *La Vengeance*. Later Dent was in command of the schooners *Nautilus* and *Scourge*, in Commodore Preble's squadron during the Tripolitan War. He was commissioned master commander on September 5, 1804, and captain on December 29, 1811, having had a career marked by distinguished bravery and ability.

(This series to be continued.)

THE "SAMMEES"

By Lawrence Mott

(of The Vigilantes)

"Les voici! They are coming! Listen to their song!"

The cry took flight from sobbing throats
As the "Sammees" swung along.

Bronzed of face, with eyes intent,
They marched in columns past;
Shoulder to shoulder, file on file—
"Bon Dieu, merci! At last!"

"Et puis encore! Voyez! More and still
more there are!"

Thus gayly wept the women of France
As the dusk-brown lines stretched far.

Bronzed of face, with eyes intent,
They marched in columns past;
Shoulder to shoulder, file on file—
"Bon Dieu, merci! At last!"

A thousand women kneeling in a vast church
dim,
With hands in prayer uplifted,
Pouring their thanks to Him!

Bronzed of face, with eyes intent,
They marched in columns past;
Shoulder to shoulder, file on file—
"Bon Dieu, merci! At last!"



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Genealogical Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

QUERIES

5183. JENNINGS. Information is desired of the Jennings family who came from Virginia to Anson County, N. C. The following facts have been collected from records in the Anson County Court House.

Major John Jennings, born in 1761, married Elizabeth Lanier, daughter of Burwell Lanier, at what place is not known, but the Laniers were from Virginia, probably from the section about Brunswick County. He was living in Anson the 21st of April, 1790, and in October, 1798, was High Sheriff of the county. He died prior to 1808. He had a sister who married Thomas Pemberton whose mother was a Stith or Stitt. Also another sister, Mary Jennings, who died February 22, 1829.

Major John's children were:

First—John, Jr., who married twice. His first wife had four children, one named Sebastian. His second was Elizabeth Bates.

Second—Dr. Edmund, born in Anson April 23, 1792, and died in Shelby, N. C., the 2d of December, 1863. He married twice; first Isabella Beatty and secondly Lucy Martha Birchett.

Third—Dr. Thomas, who died September 4, 1822.

Fourth—Elizabeth H., who married Dr. D. R. Dunlap.

Fifth—Charlotte, who also married Dr. D. R. Dunlap.

A John and Mary Hattaway were intimately associated with Major John and Elizabeth Jennings as we find them owning land together.

As early as 1774 there was a John and Thomas Jennings buying land in that part

of Anson that is now Montgomery County. Indications are that neither of these were parents of Major John, but were possibly relatives.

There was a Hiram Jennings in Anson (whether related to Major John or not is not clear) as early as 1823 and possibly earlier. He died in 1831, after having married Harriet H. Troy. He had a considerable estate. A caveat was entered by Joel Jennings, Hazel Jennings, Samuel Walker who married Dully Jennings, Francis child, late Francis Jennings, and Elliot Patton, guardian for the children of Ziza Jennings, all of Culpeper County, Virginia. Also an Elizabeth Jennings, administrator of the estate of James Jennings, of Prince William County, Virginia, deceased brother of Hiram. Her lawyer was James Richard, of Culpeper, Virginia. In the settlement of this estate there was also some kind of an argument between Harriet Jennings and Elizabeth C. P. McCamms, of Surry County, in either North Carolina or Virginia.

In the settlement mention is made of the fact that the whereabouts of some of the heirs of Hiram Jennings is unknown.

There was a Jonathan Jennings, of Virginia, who went to Tennessee and it is said that he passed through the Carolinas and lived for a time on the line between Anson, North Carolina, and Chesterfield, South Carolina. He also had a son, Edmund, which seems to be a favorite Jennings name. This Jonathan was killed by the Indians in 1781. He was possibly the father of Israel Jennings, who went to Kentucky and be-

came the great grandfather of William Jennings Bryan.

The father of Major John Jennings, of Anson, is thought to have been named William, though this is not positive. Any information relating to this family will be appreciated.—J. M. D.

5184. (1) DEAN. Wanted the Revolutionary services, and place and date of death of George Roger Dean, sometimes known as Roger Dean. He came to America with the King's army and was wounded in the Revolutionary War, was discharged, and afterward joined the Continental Army, probably in Pennsylvania or Virginia. He had two brothers, James and David, who are supposed to have been in the Continental Army. All information desired.—N. B. Y.

5185. (2) STEELE. Who were the parents of Jennett Steele, born Augusta County, Va., about 1769. She married Daniel Dean about 1791, and moved to Kentucky. Is said to have had a brother Archibald. Was she a daughter of Samuel Steele? Was her father in the Revolution?—N. B. Y.

5186. BOYN. Archibald Boyd served in Revolution from Pennsylvania, died 1802, and is buried in Prosperity Cemetery, Prosperity, S. C. Wanted the name of his first wife, supposed to have married about 1760 in Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania.—A. L. P.

5187. HICKS-REAGAN. Wanted the parentage of John Hicks, born about 1800, and of his wife, Nancy Reagan, supposed to have been born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

Information desired of Jonathan Ragan, who was a Revolutionary soldier of the Georgia Line, and left his will in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, Will Book "B," 1807 to 1826.—A. L. P.

5188. PORTER-MCLEAN-ROGERS.—John Porter, born 1800, in Clarke County, Georgia, married Sarah Macclane, or McLean, of Greene County, Georgia.

John Porter said to be the son of George Porter and Miss Rogers, his wife, both of Georgia. Any information will be very gladly received.—A. L. P.

5189. LESLEY-WILSON. Thomas Lesley married Susan Wilson about 1820. He bought land in Coweta County, Georgia, from Nathaniel Lesley, of the State of South Carolina, Abbeville District, in 1840. He afterwards sold this land to his brother, Joseph, 1849, and removed to Alabama.

Joseph married Susan Wilson's sister.

Thomas Lesley had two half-brothers, Robert and Nathaniel.

Thomas had a sister, Jane, who married

Wm. Kennedy, and another sister, Mary, married Mr. McDill.

The Lesleys and Wilsons lived in Abbeville District, S. C. Wanted the parentage of Thomas and Susan.—A. L. P.

5190. VARNER. Wanted any record showing that Frederick Varner was a patriot or served in the Revolution from Maryland, Virginia or North Carolina. His wife was Sarah Graves. Correspondence desired.—Mrs. A. L. P.

5191. STEPHENS. (1) Joshua Stephens, Revolutionary soldier, and Priscilla Humphreys were married in Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church by Rev. Chas. Magnus Weaugel in 1766. Wanted (1) the names of the parents of Priscilla Humphreys, (2) the name of Joshua Stephens' parents, and date of their marriage.—L. D. M.

5192. KERR. (2) Mark Kerr, born in 1775, married Mary Jones. Had mill on Shenandoah River or branch of it in Greenbrier Co., Virginia. Had eight children—all born in Greenbrier. Wanted (1) to know name of parents of Mark Kerr with genealogical data. Think his father was a Revolutionary soldier, (2) name of parents of Mary Jones, who received seven slaves as her wedding dot.—L. D. M.

5193. WOODIN. (3) Amos Woodin, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, married Mary Wilsey, January 19, 1775. They lived in Victor, New York. Nine children were born to them. Wanted (1) to know name of parents of Mary Wilsey; (2) name of parents of Amos Woodin, Sr.—L. D. M.

5194. MOREMUS. (4) Margaret or Cretchia Moremus was born of Holland parentage in Albany, February 22, 1784. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier and the name was spelled Moremus, also Morenius. A daughter of Margaret Moremus, aged 98 years, is still living, but has forgotten the name of her grandparents. Wanted (1) the name of the parents of Margaret, who married Amos Woodin, Jr., and genealogical data, also name of any other living Moremus or Morenius descendants.—L. D. M.

5195. BARNEY (5) Sally Barney married William Monroe, of Windsor, Conn., who served in the Revolutionary War. After the war they removed to Chenango County, New York. Wanted, the name of the parents of Sally Barney.—L. D. M.

5196. RIGGIN. (6) David Riggan, of Delaware, served in the Revolutionary War. Had a daughter, Priscilla, who married Ephraim Moore. Had a son, Isaac C. Riggan, who owned land in Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex County, early in 1800. Wanted (1) the maiden name of David Riggan's

wife, date and place of his marriage, (2) date of the marriage of Priscilla.—L. D. M.

5197. Woods. Peter Woods with wife, Jale, lived in Norfolk, Virginia. One of their sons, Charles Woods, born 1791, who married Susan Jennings, at Franklin County, Tenn., March 19, 1812, served during War 1812, in Tennessee Militia under Captain Caper-ton. Can anyone give information with regard to Revolutionary service of Peter Woods or data concerning this family? Has any one entered the D. A. R. through this service?—M. A. C.

5198. LANE. (1) Benjamin Lane (August 8, 1780–May 5, 1856) married Lucy Hart, I think somewhere in Virginia, August 26, 1800. They had children, David Pittman, b. 1801; Sarah Woodard, b. 1802; Joseph, b. 1805; Lucy Gibbons, b. 1806. Lucy died October 15, 1806. Who were the parents of Benjamin and Lucy?—E. R. S.

5199. SULLIVAN. (2) Henry Sullivan was born in Maryland March 17, 1773? Married Elizabeth Lewis about 1796, Elizabeth born January 1, 1772. Who were their parents?—E. R. S.

6000. MILLS. John Mills died at Warren, Mass., March 10, 1792, aged 68 years. He married Sarah, who also died at Warren October 27, 1790, aged 63 years. This John Mills had a son, John, who died at Warren, Mass., January 1, 1814, aged 52 years and 10 months. His wife, Mary, died at Warren April 14, 1818, aged 56 years. Where and when were these two John Mills born, married, and when did they move to Warren? The elder John Mills fought in the Revolution and his record has been published in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of Revolution, page 797, vol. x. His grave is marked with Revolutionary marker by New England Historical Society, but the National Society D. A. R. have asked that above questions be answered before they establish this line.—N. T. G. W.

6001. GOULD. Thomas Gould died at Holland, Mass., married Hannah Williams — inst., published at Pomfret, Conn., February 10, 1782. Had eight children. Have date and place of birth of each one. Four were born in Sturbridge, Mass., one in Ashford, Conn., three in Charlton, Mass. First three chil-dren were born in Sturbridge, Mass., and the third was Lyman Gould, born Sturbridge September 19, 1787, died Holland, Mass., June 18, 1841, married Polly Marble, May 26, 1818, in Charlton, Mass. She was born in Charlton, Mass., and died January 12, 1838, at Holland, Mass.

A Thomas Gould, of Sturbridge, fought in the Revolution. Desired date of birth

and place of birth of the above Thomas Gould.—N. T. G. W.

6002. GRAHAM. Would like ancestry of Henry and Mary Graham, of Hartford, Conn., whose daughter Susan m Samuel Marvin (3), Reinold (2), Reinold (1), of Lyme and Saybrook.—C. D. H.

6003. FYLER. Who was Ann Fyler, wife of John Hoskins? He came from England in 1630, and to Windsor with the first party of settlers.—C. D. H.

6004. TRUMBULL. Can someone help me with the ancestry of Margery Trumbull, of Suffield, Conn., b 1785, d 1864, who m Zopher Griffin (5), (Seth (4), Nathaniel (3), Thomas (2), John (1)), of Granby, Conn.? Both are buried in the Copper Hill Cemetery in Granby.—C. D. H.

6005. GILLETTE. Can some one give me ancestry of Elizabeth Gillette, b 1729, d July 29, 1783, m May 4, 1744 Ezekiel Phelps (5), (Joseph (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), William (1)), probably of Granby, Conn.? He served in Rev. War, 8th Regiment, Capt. Holcomb's Company.—C. D. H.

6006. KENT. Would like information concerning ancestry of Daniel Kent, probably of Suffield, Conn., or vicinity. Also name of his wife and her ancestry. They had a daughter, Esther, b 1718, d July 20, 1797, at Turkey Hills, East Granby, Conn., who was the wife of Elijah Phelps (5), Joseph (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), William (1).—C. D. H.

6007. CASE-GOSS. Wanted, ancestry of Tryphena, probably Case, or possibly Goss, m as second wife Dec. 10, 1751, Peter Hol-comb (4) (Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (2) Thomas (1)), of Granby, Conn. She d Nov. 21, 1815.—C. D. H.

6008. CRISSEY. Would like information concerning ancestry of Liberty Crissey, prob-ably b about 1775, Simsbury, Conn., or vicinity, and his wife Statira —. They had a daughter Lucena, b April 3, 1801, who m Daniel Hoskins (7) (Daniel (6), Daniel (5), Daniel (4), John (3), Anthony (2), John (1)), of Simsbury, Conn., September 12, 1821.—C. D. H.

6009. BISHOP. Would like information concerning ancestry of Abigail Bishop. Have been told she was of Suffield, Conn. She m Deacon Judah Phelps (6) (Elijah (5), Joseph (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), William (1)), of Granby, Conn., who was b about 1744 and who enlisted October 23, 1775, in Capt. Abel Pettibone's Company, Col. Josiah Spencer's Regiment, Rev. War. They were the parents of Capt. Apollos Phelps, Abigail Phelps, b May 27, 1781, m June 4, 1798, Luke Viets, also Beulah, Anna, Sally, Judah

Israel, Sylvanus, Joel and Justus Phelps.—
C. D. H.

6010. **ROWE.** Would like information concerning ancestry of Susannah Rowe, b 1775, d Oct. 17, 1834, who m Jacob Holcomb (5) (Peter (4), Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (2), Thomas (1), of Granby, Conn., as his second wife Jan. 22, 1805.

There was a Deborah Forward, b 1738, who m 1756 Abijah Rowe. They had a daughter, Deborah Rowe, who m in 1783 — Strong. Have reason to believe Susannah had a brother, Forward. Were Susannah and Forward younger children of Abijah and Deboah (Forward) Rowe?—
C. D. H.

6011. **FULLER.** Would like ancestry of Elizabeth Fuller, who m at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 23, 1646-47, Thomas Upson, later of Farmington and Waterbury.—C. D. H.

6012. **McHENRY.** Who were the parents of James McHenry (1753-1816) for whom

Fort McHenry (Maryland) is named? Who were his brothers and sisters?—J. H.

6013. **FRANCES.** Would like the name of the wife of John Frances (who lived in Germantown around 1800, the date of their births, marriage and deaths; also the same about Chas. Frances, his father, who was in the Revolutionary War and in the Battle of Germantown).—C. D. H.

6014. **STEPHENS.** Giles Stephens, who was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1747, emigrated into Bedford County, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary War in which he subsequently took a part. He married Nancy Tipton, a sister of Mesheck Tipton, so his pension record states. Who were Nancy Tipton's parents, and was her father a Revolutionary patriot?—G. S.

6015. **BLAKE.** Would like ancestry of Henry Blake, of Myerstown, Pennsylvania.—C. D. H.

ANSWERS

3766. (3) **SAMPSON-HALL.** Sylvanus Sampson was the name of my great-grandfather and of his father. It may be that these children mentioned are nieces and nephews of the one, and grandchildren of the other. Sylvanus Sampson, my great-grandfather, married Ruth Burgess 1800. His father, Sylvanus (1747-1799) married 1772 Mary Wright (1754-....).—*(Mrs. Wm. F.) Sara A. Robertson, Gonzales, Texas.*

4938. **DEAN.** CHARLES DEAN, of Mt. Vernon, Va., married Ursula Majacibanks and moved to Caswell County, North Carolina. Married 1744, and had the following children, Joel, who married Mary Brockman, Elisha, who married Frances—, Cyrus, who married Nancy Howe, Charles, Jr., who married Margaret Hornbuckle, John, who married Sarah Gilbert, and Job, who served in the War of 1812.

Charles Dean, Jr., was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, May 5, 1768, married December 17, 1789. Margaret Hornbuckle (b Oct. 18, 1771, d 1845). Charles Dean went to Mississippi in 1820, on a business trip, and died there. He had the following children: Cassandra, m Jas. Greer; Jesse, m Eliza Young; Mary, m — Wood; Elizabeth, m David Mayfield; Edward, m Margaret cole; Lemuel, m Eliza Havard, Mrs. Jones; Chas. Pinkney, m Lucinda Evans, Lucinda Horton; Hiram Hornbuckle, m Sarah Hudson; Thos. Jefferson, m Margaret Poole; Susan, m William Storey; Elmira, m Mr. Childress, John Massey, L.D.

5078. **SMITH-PAXSON.** The Bucks County Penna. Paxsons were nearly all Quakers,

supposed to be a kin however the Virginia Penna's Paxtons who spelled their name differently and were Presbyterians. There are many Paxson notes in the minutes of Bucks County (Pa.) Meetings. There may have been Rev. Paxsons, but I think these will be found as Paxtons in Penna. (Cumb. Valley) or Va. *E. M. Hiestand, Moore.*

5106. **DENTON.** WRITE W. B. Denton, 811 Third Avenue, Detroit, Mich., for Denton information.—*Azalia E. Weaver, 165 Alexander Street, Rochester, New York.*

5118. **GRISWOLD.** I am a Colonial Dame by descent from Nicholas Bishop, Mathew Griswold and John Walcott. If your Bridgeman Griswold connects with Matthew Griswold, Jr., or Sr., I can help you. My ancestors were all in Connecticut.—*Mrs. Charles O. Le Noir, 33 East Duval Street, Jacksonville, Fla.*

5120. **BROWN-MILLS.** Mr. Owen Brown, a tanner, and father of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, Va., was born in Torrington, Conn., in 1800 and was descended from Peter Brown, of the Mayflower, who lived near to Miles Standish in Duxbury, Mass., and most likely one of his soldiers. The house where he was born still stands." From life of John Brown, by F. B. Sanborn, Esq., in Orcott's History of Torrington. Owen Brown was also called Squire Owen Brown. The following notes from "The Public Life of Capt. John Brown, by Jas. Redpath, with an Autobiography of his childhood and youth," Thoyer Eldridge 114-116 Washington Street, Boston, 1860, were given me by

his descendant, Rev. Edward Brown, now dead, who claimed to be a *cousin* of John Brown, of *Harper's Ferry*, and it may give further clues:

"Capt. John Brown commanded a company of volunteer minute men in the Revolution, raised in Canton, Conn., who joined the Army at New York, where he died September 3, 1776, leaving a widow and 11 children."—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley*, 1610 Sixteenth Street, Superior, Wis.

5157. PITTIBONE. As I am a lineal descendant of John Pettibone and Sarah Eggleston and have quite a complete Genealogy of the Pettibone family, I can furnish the names and part of the dates asked for correctly. John Pettibone was married at Windsor, Conn., February 16, 1664. He died July 15, 1713. His wife, Sarah Eggleston, daughter of Begot Eggleston, was born March 28, 1643, and died July 8, 1713, just one week before the death of her husband.

Begot Eggleston was the first of the E—— family in America, coming from Exeter, England, to Dorchester, Mass., 1630, and removed to Windsor 1635. John and Sarah Pettibone had nine children, John, Sarah, Stephen, Samuel, Rebecca, Henry, Ann, Benjamin, Joseph. Stephen was born on October 3, 1669, and married Debora Bissell. She died 1739. Their children numbered five, Stephen, Jacob, Noah, David, Thankful—born December 19, 1721. Thankful married David Bush and lived in Pittsfield, Mass.—*Mrs. T. H. Johnson*, Clifton Avenue and Myrtle Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

5174. ARMSTEAD. My husband's mother was Martha Jane Armistead. She was a daughter of Francis Armistead and Hannah Price, both of Cumberland County, Virginia.

They emigrated to Andrain County, Mo., 1833. We knew the grandfather's name was Francis also, but had never been able to get the connecting link with the Virginia family.

Will you kindly assist me in getting the desired data? According to your statement there were three Francis Armisteads, the latter of whom you mention as having married a daughter of Pleasants? Lucker; the old Bible says Martha Faulkner.

Can you give me anything of the parentage of Hannah Price, other than that given in your query? I am quite sure this is the same family. The family Bible says Francis Armistead and his wife, Hannah Price, were born in Cumberland County, Virginia.

Both Francis Armistead, Sr., and Francis Armistead, Jr., are mentioned. The War Department gives the name of Francis Armistead, Jr., as being a soldier of 1812. Whether this is the Francis who married Hannah Price or the Francis who married Martha Faulkner we have been unable to decide.—(*Mrs. John W.*) *Cordelia Lunceford Beatty*, Blackwell, Okla.

5178. ALWARD-AYERS. Miss Grace Ferdinand Rockafellow, of 244 South River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, can give valuable information to L. G. H., whose query concerning Benjamin Alward and Sarah (Ayers) Alward, his wife. — Benjamin Alward is buried in the churchyard of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church, at Basking Ridge, Somerset County, New Jersey. From the inscription on his tombstone I find that he died October 24, 1813, in his 62d year.—*Miss Grace Ferdinand Rockafellow*, 244 South River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

THE CLAYTOR FAMILY OF BEDFORD COUNTY

The Claytor family in Bedford County, Virginia. At a court held in Bedford County, 1774, a commission of three gentlemen was appointed to settle the accounts between Alvin Claytor's orphans and Samuel Walker. There is no settlement recorded in Bedford; it must have been settled in another county in Virginia. At this same court John Claytor chose his brother, Samuel Claytor, for his guardian.

Captain Samuel Claytor's first wife was a Miss Rogers. They were not married in Bedford. Their children were as follows: Thomas R. Claytor; Margaret Claytor, married Samuel

Mitchell; Mary Elinor Claytor, married John Robinson; Sally Claytor, married, first, Lewis, and, second, Thompson.

Captain Samuel Claytor's second wife was Miss Martha Ann Mitchell, sister to Rev. James Mitchell, called "Father Mitchell." Their children were Robert, James, Alvin, William, John, Samuel and Frances. Captain Samuel Claytor was an officer in the Revolutionary War, 1776, and his brother, Major John Claytor, married Miss Leftwich.

The above was contributed by Mrs. R. B. Claytor, 542 North Eighth St., Bedford, Va.



WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, chapter reports must be typewritten.

EDITOR.

Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter (District of Columbia). We are linked to the past by indestructible ties of blood—those chains of heredity which bind us so tightly that it requires sometimes our strongest will to break loose from them even if we should so desire.

With thoughts such as these in mind, the Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter was planned and organized to take its place among the sister Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The prospective members were called together for the first meeting by coincidence on the anniversary of the birth of the French patriot, whose name was afterward chosen as a suitable inspiration for the life and work of the new Chapter. This meeting took place at the home of the founder and first Regent, Mrs. L. L. Morrill, on November 2, 1916.

At this first meeting matters were discussed relating to the new Chapter, and candidates were introduced to one another. In December and January similar preparatory meetings were held at which the name of the Chapter was chosen and voted upon, entrance papers planned, new members made welcome, and much preliminary work was undertaken.

In February, 1917, the Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter with sixteen eligible members was ready to make its bow to the public. Through the kindness of Mrs. Morrill, who had worked so earnestly to get all transactions into shape for the organization of the Chapter, invitations were sent out to friends of the new members announcing the organization to take place February 23d, from 2 until 4, at Mrs. Morrill's home, and inviting these friends to a reception immediately following the installation functions.

The organization exercises were conducted under the leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Brumbaugh. They were short but impressive, and closed with all the charter members standing during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. Although the weather was very stormy many friends came to greet the members of the new Chapter. American flags were used in the decorations and a picture of La Marquise De Lafayette draped with the tricolor was displayed on the mantel. Thus the Chapter was started in a most delightful way.

Three meetings were held subsequent to the

organization. At these the members were made more familiar with the life of La Marquise De Lafayette, the brave and intrepid wife of our General Lafayette, who by her courage and wifely devotion made it possible for General Lafayette to come to the aid of the American colonists.

At the April meeting the members presented our Regent with an ivory gavel mounted in silver as a "token of their friendship and esteem."

With the beginning of the summer season, regular meetings were postponed, but the interest in the life of the Chapter did not wane but grew with the passing of weeks, so that in September a most praiseworthy undertaking was formed and successfully launched. This was the now familiar "Chocolate Campaign," or the campaign for raising money for a chocolate fund to buy sweet and sustaining chocolate for our Soldier Boys at home and abroad.

The idea was first suggested to the members of the Chapter by our Regent, who has worked laboriously to bring the idea to life and to put the proposition on a sound legal and financial basis. This has been done, and "The Adrienne de Lafayette Chocolate Fund" has recently opened headquarters in the business district of Washington. A force of helpers has been established and thousands of letters have been mailed all over the country soliciting funds for this worthy cause. Young women calling themselves "Chocolate Soldiers" are planning to canvass the city for money, and the work begun here, it is hoped, will spread in like manner throughout the land.

So the Chapter begins the new season with an immense undertaking, but with an enthusiasm and faith in keeping with the work at hand.

FLORENCE ABBOT,
Historian.

Arkadelphia Chapter (Arkadelphia, Ark.). Daniel Webster, in his speech, December 22, 1849, said, "It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who are regardless of their ancestors do not perform their duty to the world."

The Arkadelphia Chapter was organized June 9, 1916, in the beautiful parlors of Mrs. Dougal McMillan (Anna Askew) with 13 mem-

bers, "Emulating the example of our glorious Nation." Fate or accident, possibly both, have conspired to set the stage for the entrance of

been appointed Organizing Regent by the National Society, and has taken an enthusiastic interest in getting up this Chapter. She made



LA MARQUISE DE LAFAYETTE

From a photograph of a portrait in pastel, sent by Mr. Edmond de Lafayette.

Arkadelphia Chapter, as the sixteenth "Daughter" of our State organization. We have now thirty resident members. Mrs. McMillan had

a most touching speech in her own attractive way that reached the hearts of all the Daughters, then put in nomination the name of Mrs.

Harry C. Anderson (Mary Lumpkin) as first Regent.

The work of our Chapter has been directed towards arousing patriotic interest in the history of our country and more especially a study of our Revolutionary ancestors. We have a great many Revolutionary relics, a wedding dress, a pair of andirons, a statue of George Washington, china, etc. We have organized a unit to do Red Cross work, and should the call "To Arms" come, would be willing to cast our lot with the fortunes of our country.

At one of our meetings the last number was a description of the D. A. R. insignia (hanging upon the wall) and an original poem, which Mrs. Anderson, our Regent, composed and dedicated to our Chapter. At the close of her poem Mrs. Anderson unfurled a large flag and from its folds there fluttered dozens of tiny flags falling over the large gathering of members and guests.

ANNA LUMPKIN SLOAN,
Historian.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, N. Y.) has not been found wanting in the amount of work for its country which it has been able to do during the past year. Since November last one day each week has been given to Red Cross work. In May we shipped a box containing 2198 surgical dressings and hospital garments to the Supply Station. The cost of these articles was defrayed by money appropriated by the Chapter and gifts of individual members. Since May we have worked one day every week at the County Red Cross Headquarters. \$150 was raised for Belgian Relief Commission by the sale of tags; \$200 in Liberty Bonds was invested by the Chapter from its sinking fund, aside from the amounts invested by its members individually. Members of the Chapter had charge of booths in the stores and hotels for one day during the Liberty Bond Campaign and \$6580 worth of bonds were thus sold. The Regent, Miss Frances Cruger Ford, served on the Executive Committee, both for the sale of these bonds and also in the Red Cross War Relief Campaign. Our members assisted in copying the State Census Reports and also on the Registration Board, and assisted in the Food Conservation Movement in the canning done at the High School. We appropriated \$50 to be applied on the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, and as in the past three years, \$50 was sent to Maryville College to fulfil our pledge. Prizes were given as usual to the pupils of the High School having the highest average in American History. We also presented a large flag to the Susquehanna Valley

Orphans' Home. Washington's Birthday we celebrated by a Colonial Tea at the home of one of our members, and on Bunker Hill Day we were the guests of the new Chapter at Newark Valley, N. Y., organized by former members of our own Chapter.

MINNIE E. WOODBRIDGE,
Historian.

Emily Virginia Mason Chapter (Hastings, Mich.) has risen splendidly to the many extra demands and increased lines of work which the present crisis in our National affairs has brought to every Chapter. Under the efficient leadership of Mrs. William M. Stebbins, Regent, it has endeavored to coöperate in every way with Mrs. Waite, Michigan's State Regent, in carrying out the work of the National Society.

The Chapter was largely instrumental in securing a fitting observation of Registration Day for the New National Army by placing flags in each registration booth and presenting to each young man registering an honor badge and a copy of the President's war message.

The Red Cross Society has been generously remembered with a contribution of \$30 in money and the gift of an equipment for one patient which has just been completed at a cost of \$25. At present the Chapter is working as an Auxiliary to the Red Cross upon pajamas and hospital bed shirts, sewing each Monday afternoon in the Red Cross Shop.

Emily Virginia Mason Chapter had the honor of being the first in the State to adopt a French orphan. The money to adopt little Leontine Banzac was secured through the kindness of Miss Frances Burch, a talented young Hastings woman, who gave a song recital and related what she could of the war stories of returned heroes whom she had met in Chicago. The sons and daughters of Chapter members who were present were so inspired with the idea of this work that they wished to pledge the money for the adoption of the baby brother of Leontine; this was at once done through the Chapter, and the idea was unique in the State.

The War Relief Fund of the Chapter was further increased by a benefit recital given by Mrs. Vinnie Ream White of Atlanta, Ga., who gave Mary Shipman Andrews' stirring story "The Call to the Colors."

Together with the other Michigan Chapters knitting has been done for the John Paul Jones Destroyer, and two complete sets have been forwarded to the State Regent. Clippings are also prepared each week for the crew of this same destroyer and a Comfort Bag has just been completed. The members have contributed one glass of jelly each so that 37 glasses

are stored with the Regent to be shipped upon call of the State Regent.

In the spirit of the times, in order that all energy and expense may be diverted into needed channels, the customary serving of light refreshments at Chapter meetings has been discontinued, printed programs given up and the flower fund money pledged for War Relief work.

All of this work has been accomplished by a Chapter with a resident membership of only eighteen.

SARAH ROBERTS COOK,
Historian.

Kennebec Chapter (Bingham, Me.) dedicated on November 6, 1916, a Memorial to Benedict Arnold at Carrying Place, Carratunk, Me., this being one of several such Memorials which the D. A. R. Chapters are placing at various points on the trail of Arnold to Quebec. That at Carrying Place was dedicated just one hundred and forty years after Arnold landed his soldiers at that point on the river. The Memorial is a granite boulder which was removed from the river to a conspicuous spot on the east bank of the Kennebec, directly



MEMORIAL BOULDER TO BENEDICT ARNOLD
At Carrying Place, Carratunk, Maine

opposite the place where Arnold and his soldiers encamped for two weeks. The bronze marker bears this inscription: "This tablet marks the place where Colonel Benedict Arnold with his soldiers left the Kennebec River, October, 1775, and marched from the west shore in a northwesterly direction to Dead River on their way to Quebec. Placed by the Kennebec Chapter, D. A. R., 1916."

The Memorial was presented by the Regent, Mrs. Annie E. W. Whitney, and unveiled by four small girls. Our State Regent, Mrs. Alice B. Steele, was present and spoke very interest-

ingly of Daughters of the American Revolution work throughout Maine, and Mr E. W. Moore, a prominent citizen of Bingham, delivered an historical address in an able manner. The Chapter, although only organized in January, 1915, has solicited and collected \$775 and brought the First Church an historical landmark.

The Chapter has observed Patriot's Day, Washington's Birthday, and Flag Day with appropriate exercises. It has contributed toward a scholarship for some worthy child of Revolutionary descent. It has had copies of the Flag Laws framed and placed in each school. Located the graves of eight Revolutionary soldiers and placed two bronze markers Memorial Day. The Chapter has had a course of entertainments from a lyceum bureau, realizing \$75 to be spent in restoring the old church, and is contributing to War Relief work. It was represented at the Continental Congress by our Regent, Mrs. Whitney, and on her return, presented a gavel to the Chapter bought at Mount Vernon.

ETHEL COOL BROWN,
Historian.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter (Grand Rapids, Mich.). On Flag Day, June 14, 1917, a beautiful bronze tablet was presented to our Chapter by the retiring Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel.

This memorial tablet marked the site of the largest Indian Village, tribe of Ottawas, located on the Grand River, in 1825. The Straight Street School building stood near the centre of this site and the tablet which was placed on this building bore the following inscription:

"This tablet marks the centre of the largest Indian Village, Tribe of Ottawas, located on Grand River, in 1825.

It was presided over by a chief named Megis-o-nee-nee (Mex-ci-ne-ne) or the Wampum man.

From this point radiated many of the Indian trails which afterwards became highways of travel for the people of the Grand River Valley.

Erected by Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Regent, in the name of the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, D. A. R., June 14, 1917."

The impressive service which attended this event was witnessed by a large concourse of people, about 200 school children being present. Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Regent, introduced the speakers, which included Mayor, Philo C. Fuller; Superintendent of Schools, Wm. A. Greeson; Capt. Chas. E. Belknap, and the State Regent, Mrs. Wm. Henry Waite, of Ann Arbor, who gave a very stirring patriotic address.

The history of the Indian Village was given

by Mrs. Phila L. Hamilton, Chairman of the Local Landmark and Research Committee.

Me-gis-o-nnee (Mex-ci-ne-ne) the Chief who presided over this village was an eloquent speaker and one of the Indian Chiefs who went to Washington to negotiate the famous treaty of 1836, whereby the Indians were to sell their lands and move west of the Mississippi River.

General Andrew Jackson, who was President of the United States at the time, presented him with a suit of clothes. He died in 1843 and his funeral was attended by nearly the entire population of Grand Rapids, white as well as red men.

The history of the Indian trails, which afterwards became the streets of the city, was given in an interesting manner.

The tablet was unveiled by Miss Frances Louise Seydel, daughter of the Regent.

Mrs. Seydel, who was the granddaughter of one of the early settlers of the Grand River Valley, formally presented the tablet, which was accepted in the name of the Chapter. The silk flag which veiled the tablet was presented to the Straight Street School by the Regent, and was graciously accepted by Miss Cora Riggs, Principal of the School.

One of the most interested spectators who was present upon this occasion was Eugene Winsor, the oldest living resident of Grand Rapids at the present time. He stated that he attended the funeral of Mex-ci-ne-ne, the Indian Chief of this village. He told of his burial back of this school building where he was buried in a reclining position; the funeral occurred in 1843. He vouched for the authenticity of the record of the Indian Village which he had heard read.

On the afternoon of the same day about 2000 of the children of the Republic Club met in the Park and marched to the Central High School building.

This procession was led by the bugle corps of the Boy Scouts.

Patriotism reigned supreme at this meeting which was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel.

The enthusiasm in the singing was marked, the program opening with the "Star Spangled Banner," after which the children gave the Civic pledge and the flag salute. Superintendent Greeson told of the significance of Flag Day and made a strong plea for the reverence and respect due to the American Flag.

Mrs. Henry Waite, our State Regent, told the history of the flag and stated that Grand Rapids ranked *first* in Michigan in having the largest membership and number of Children of the Republic Clubs and next to Ohio, United States.

Recitations and music were given by the different clubs. A striking feature of the occasion was the Red Cross flag drill by the girls of the Benjamin Franklin Club of Madison School. The singing of "America" closed the program.

MRS. P. L. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Local Research and Landmark Committee.

Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Ala.) by a change of By-laws has secured the gracious regency of Mrs. Gregory L. Smith for a third year. Having an enthusiastic membership of an even hundred, and, with additional Red Cross and Regimental Inspiration, much work has been accomplished. Copies of the Declaration of Independence and Patriotic Records for Victrolas have been distributed to the Public Schools. A live-oak was planted on Washington's Birthday. Presented membership cards to Old Spanish Trail Association to the same Schools. Gave \$25 to Alabama Patriotic Schools. Contributed to the education of a young girl at the Alabama Normal School, also one to Alabama Technical Institute.

Chapter voted our scholarship fund of \$500 should be used according to the Rosenwall plan.

On Flag Day of 1916 we presented a handsome State Flag to the Post Office at Washington, D. C. We also presented a United States flag, with patriotic ceremonies, to Company E, First Regiment, A. N. G.

On Flag Day, 1917, our celebration was held at the camp of the First Regiment, A. N. G., with patriotic addresses and songs.

Washington's Wedding Day was observed by a Tea at the home of our Vice-President General, Mrs. Rhett Goode.

Jefferson's Birthday was celebrated socially at the home of Mrs. Plummer Burgett.

Divine Patriotic Service was held on February 21, 1917, in the memory of Washington's Birthday, at All Saints Church, by the Rev. J. S. Plummer and enjoyed equally by many other patriotic societies of our city.

Mobile Chapter was the first Association in this city to buy a Liberty Bond. For educational, patriotic and philanthropic work we expended \$500 (besides our scholarship fund for \$500) for 1916 and 1917.

We have been saddened by the death of three of our valued members—Mrs. Agnes Winston Goldsby, Mrs. D. Shelby, Mrs. B. P. Davis.

LAURA B GOULD,
Historian.

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VOL. LI

NO. 6

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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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Single Copy, 15 Cents

Yearly Subscription, \$1.00

Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

APPLICATION FOR ENTRY AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

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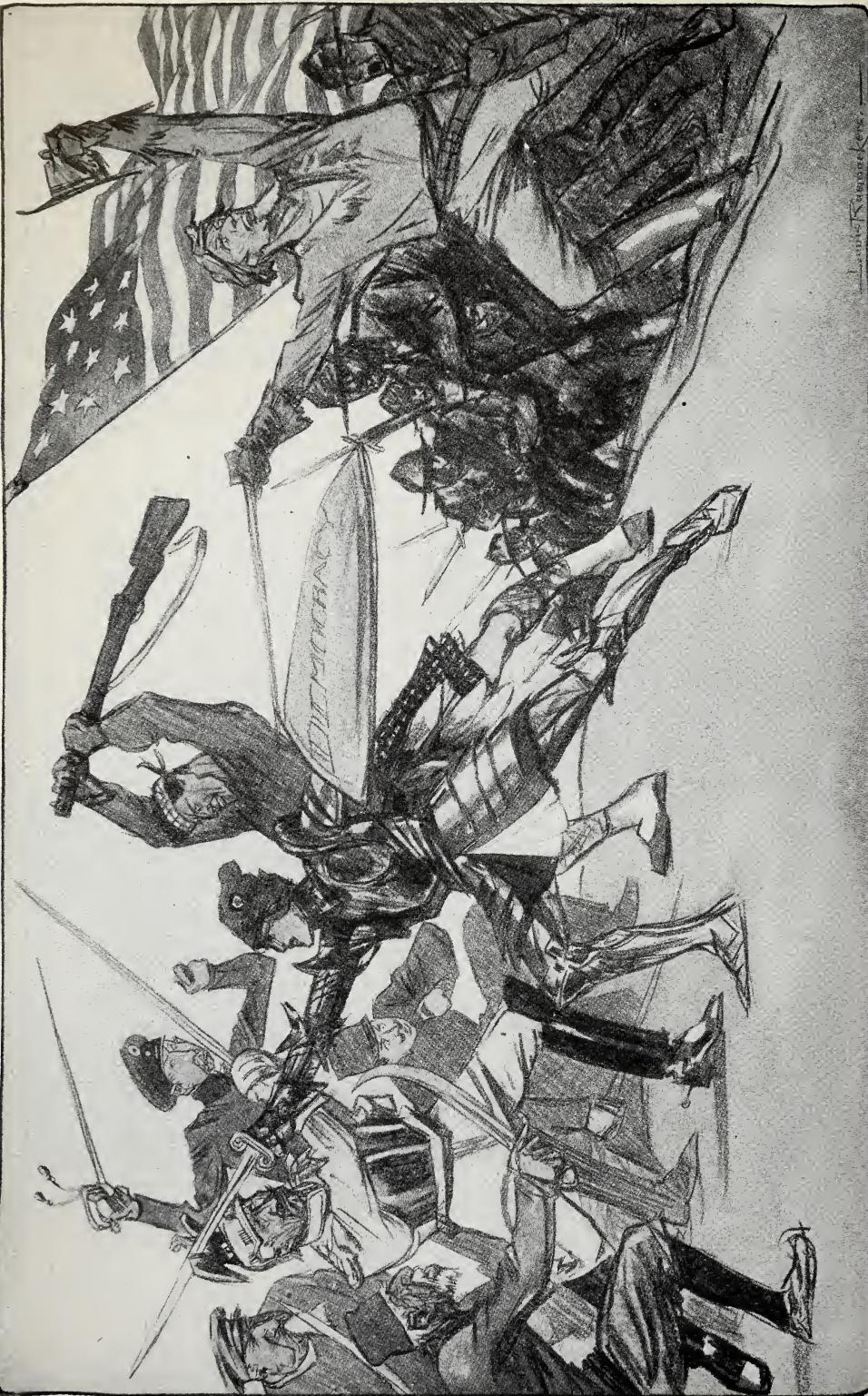


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OUR JOB, BOYS!

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LI, NO. 6

DECEMBER, 1917

WHOLE NO. 305

A CHRISTMAS GREETING

I do not say Merry Christmas—but I give you a Christmas Greeting with all my heart, and wish you that happiness which is born of well-doing, of loyalty and of faith. There may be no rejoicing, but there may be sympathy and friendship; kindness and consideration. This terrible tragedy of War may obscure but it cannot obliterate the glittering Star which carried the message of the birth of Christ. That Star and what it symbolizes is always with us. Do not forget that. No hatred of nations can change it.

The great black wings of the War Eagle cannot wholly hide the light of what has been, what is, and what will come. “On Earth Peace and Good Will among Men” is just as much the edict of Christ as it ever was, and so I say that the Spirit of Christmas is with us whether we meet it with smiles or tears. We shall, I hope, use this day for the observance of all that it means—not merely as a holiday but as a Holy Day. If we give, and why should we not?—let it be with loving thoughtfulness and not merely because we think we ought to give. Make the day one which will draw us together—a day to remember because of its sweetness and tenderness. Let us feel that by our giving on this day,—which commemorates the birth of the greatest, most self-sacrificing of all Givers—we have eased the pain and the loneliness in the hearts of homesick soldiers and sailors, of heartsick men and women and of fright-sick children. By the *spirit* of our giving we have advanced the cause of Liberty and Justice, for without the solid basis of Christianity—Faith and the greater Love of humanity—civilization cannot live, and Liberty and Justice cannot thrive. We are in this war to fight for peace—and if we uphold our faith we shall have peace—a just and righteous Peace on Earth—and Good Will among Men.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY,
President General.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



It has been my pleasure since the last issue of the MAGAZINE was prepared for printing, to visit several State Conferences—those of Missouri, Michigan, Vermont and Massachusetts—and from each of them, I have brought away a new feeling of respect and pride. Each State had accomplished so much, not only in the work of war relief, but in the regular work of the Society; each State had forgotten all factional difficulties in the splendid team work which brought about the results which were reported at these meetings and it was more than sufficient to arouse a spirit of good fellowship and friendliness which will, I hope, never be broken. American women by right of inheritance, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are building up a reputation which will speak for the Society for generations to come. Their work is constructive—not destructive—and our worth as an organization is more firmly established than ever. In my opinion the Society is now ready to meet any demand. It is well organized for work, and the spirit of self-sacrifice and readiness for team work has become well fixed throughout the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We are bound together by the common cause of patriotism, and that cause has proved a tie which cannot easily be broken. I am looking forward to meeting the Daughters of other States as this issue goes to press and I am looking forward with the assurance that my belief in the Daughters and their work will be still more deeply imbedded in my heart. There is much responsibility in the great and important office you have conferred upon me, but if I have much work, I have also much gratification in the work of the States, and that feeling strengthens and encourages me to "keep on keeping on"—to give you my best efforts and to ask you to keep faith with me in my endeavor to help you to the best of my ability.

At the Board Meeting in October, I was impressed with something to which I wish to call the attention of the Chapter Regents and that is the great necessity of keeping a complete record of your work. The War Relief Service Committee had asked for a report of the work since June and received replies from *just one-half the States* in time for a brief report of work accomplished, to be prepared. These State reports which, of course, must be made up from the reports received from the Chapters, were a surprise to the Board in the matter of what had been done in such a brief period. They were a surprise to me who had been in touch with the States; and it was to be regretted that this splendid showing represented only *half* of what had been asked for. Will you, Chapter Regents, after reading the report which appears in the Minutes of the Board Meeting, which you will find in another part of this issue, make a promise to yourselves that at the next meeting our report of war relief work will be complete? Do not wait until the final report which is to be presented to Congress is asked for, but respond to all requests coming from the War Relief Service Committee *promptly*. Please remember that all circulars coming from the National Society are sent for a special purpose—that the message contained in each is meant to be delivered to the Chapter and is not merely a personal letter to the Regent. Each of these official circulars conveys instructions for our work. It is the result of much thought and care in its preparation and it also entails expenses for printing and postage—and as these expenses are actually paid by the Chapters the matter which these letters contain is, therefore, theirs by right. Whether or not they will act upon these instructions is for the Chapters, not the Regents, to decide, so please keep a record of your work and present all official circulars to your Chapters.

When you are reading the Board Minutes in this issue, please pay particular attention to the resolutions offered by the War Relief Service Committee and adopted by the Board. Two of them should be of especial interest and are to be included in your plans for the winter's work. The \$100,000 Liberty Loan Fund should be in readiness for the next call of the Government—and that call may come at any time. So be prepared and send the money to the Treasurer General. And work hard for the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy. That is a noble work and one in which our Society should be especially interested.

HISTORIC CLOCKS AND CLOCK-MAKERS

A handsome clock fresh from a modern factory is always of interest, and that interest is intensified a hundred-fold when the glamour of centuries hangs about it. No piece of antique furniture has such an appeal to the affections as a clock which has been generations in the family, whose "tick-tock" has told off the hours with the same mechanical exactness for marriages, births, and deaths, and before whose dial wondering, wide-eyed children have paused to see the "hands go 'round," and talk with bated breath of how "grandfather's grandfather" set his watch by it when leaving to join George Washington and his patriot army.

This country is particularly rich in old clocks, their preservation was perhaps owing to their utility, for housewives of that day and generation were not given to sentiment, and did not keep furniture just because it was "old."

It is an interesting feature of the clock industry that firms, founded by clock-makers in the first half of the Nineteenth Century, are still manufacturing clocks whose works, improved by modern inventions and machinery, are encased in boxes of identical designs used by Terry, Rittenhouse, Thomas, and Willard, who might be called the wizards of the clock-making industry in the early days of the Republic.

While 1693-98 are the earliest known dates of clocks being manufactured in

Colonial America, according to Mrs. N. Hudson Moore in her excellent work, "The Old Clock Book," clocks were brought over by the Pilgrims, Puritans, and Cavaliers for use in their household and churches. Evidence of the former

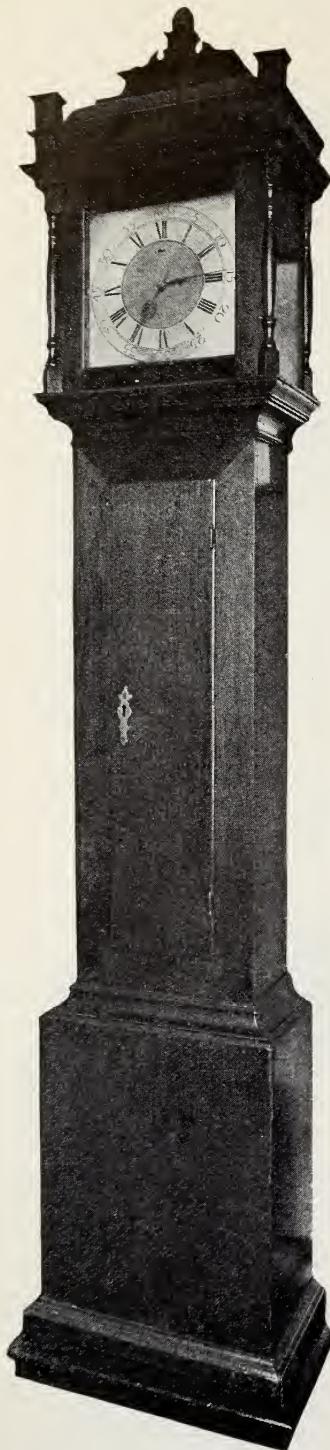


SAID TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO PENNSYLVANIA WITH
WILLIAM PENN

Made by William and James Evill, Bath, England. Now in the
Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.

is found in old wills in which the testator gives and bequeaths a "clock" to his favorite daughter or son. Guilford, N. Y., has the distinction of having one of its citizens the owner of a clock which, a good time-piece still, was made about 1680.

It is an interesting pursuit to trace



A DAVID RITTENHOUSE CLOCK
In the Pennsylvania Historical Society,
Philadelphia.

the evolution of time-pieces to the present-day clock. The sun-dial for centuries was the only way of telling time, but the sand or "hour" glass had a distinct advantage, as it was not dependent upon sunshine and shadow in giving warning of the flight of time.

Portable sun-dials, somewhat resembling old compasses in shape, came into use in the Seventeenth Century. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is the fortunate possessor of a number of these interesting antiques.



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

BALLOON CLOCK
Made by Thomas Lozano, of London—1700-1715. By adjusting the hands the clock plays a minuet, march, hymn, or hornpipe.

The first mechanical clock, used among the Eastern nations, was what is known as the "water clock," and was introduced into Greece by Plato. One of the few specimens of this clock to be found to-day is owned by the United States National Museum in Washington. The Roman figures, or "dial," of the clock run down the wooden posts, and water inside the drum, which is partitioned off, drips slowly from one chamber to another; this counteracts the force of gravity and causes the drum to slowly revolve, and the axis indicates the hour as it descends.

According to authorities on the subject it is not known who invented the first wheel clock, but as early as 1286 a clock, run by an assemblage of wheels, was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The crown wheel escapement was used throughout the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries; then followed the coiled spring, and later the balance, and that in turn was superseded by the pendulum said to have been introduced into England by a Dutchman in 1657, and with this improvement came the long case or "grandfather" clock.

A popular clock for household use in 1650 was the lantern or "bird cage" style. A curious feature of these early clocks is that they have but one hand.

The bracket clocks followed the lantern clock in public favor, but they were quite expensive and only the wealthy could buy them. Clocks before the bracket



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

ONE OF THE FAMOUS LYRE CLOCKS

Made by Sawin & Dyer, of Boston—1800-1820. Presented by Mrs. Russell Sage to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

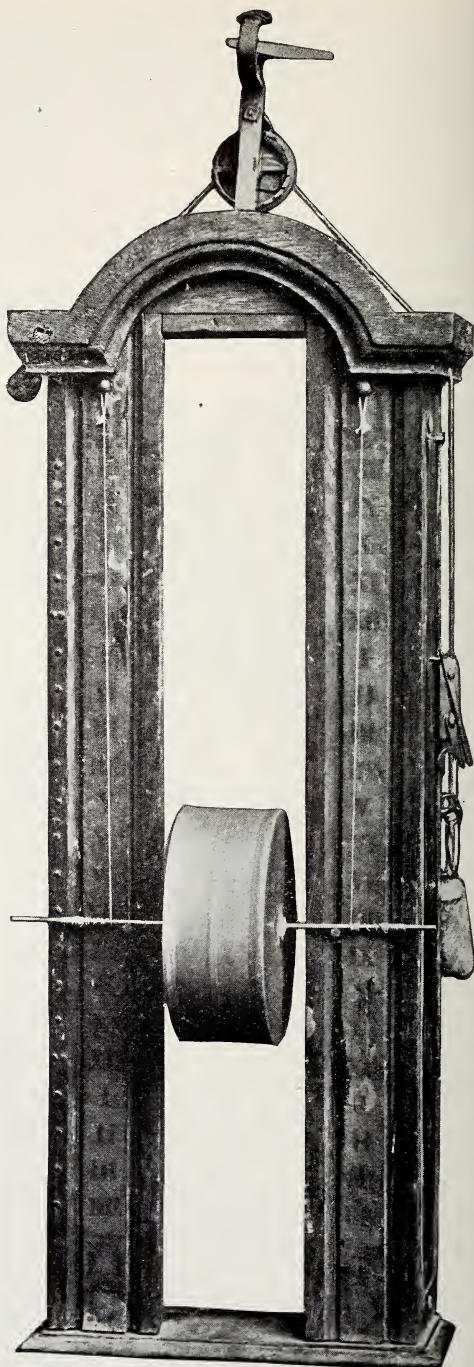
style had straight tops, but the new arched tops added graceful lines, and later came the demand for moving figures in the arched top, such as ships in



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A FINE OLD CLOCK

Made by David Wood, of Newburyport, Mass. He was born in 1766 and died in 1824.



Courtesy of U. S. National Museum.

WATER CLOCK

First used in the far East and introduced into Greece by Plato.

motion, Father Time, a moon in its various phases, and some clocks even depicted the "seven ages of man."

A unique specimen of the bracket clock is owned by Mrs. John Gilman Stanton, of New London, Conn. The brass works of the clock are encased in mahogany, the brass dial cut square with

and when the string is pulled the lion's forepaw strokes his prey lying before him as he opens his mouth and gnashes his teeth. The small square hole toward the bottom of the dial shows the day of the month. The clock is still in excellent order and keeps perfect time.

A very interesting story is attached to



THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM
OF ART

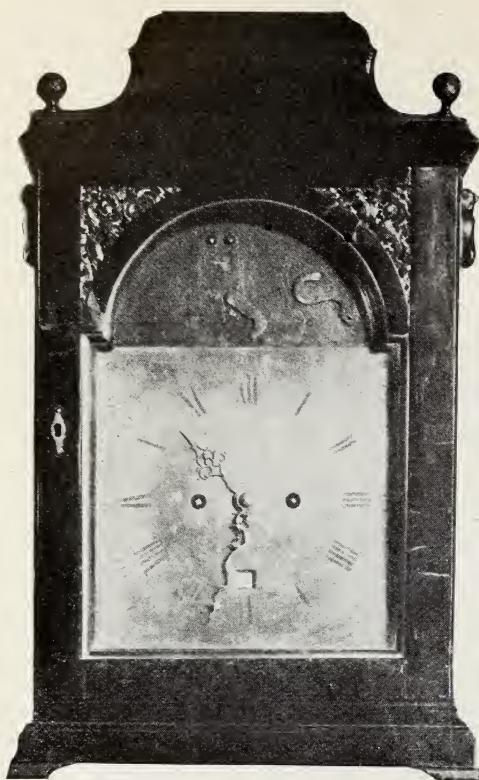
Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

GILDED BRASS HEXAGONAL TABLE CLOCK

Made by Woolman Tisle, about 1740. The clock bears the cipher in silver of Frederick the Great.

the maker's name, "G. Hewitt, Marlboro," engraved across it. In the arch above the dial is painted a lion, and the animal's eyes move to and fro with the action of the works while his tail thrashes up and down. The clock is a repeater,

it. In 1793 some "aristocrats" fleeing the Terror in France, stored their goods and chattels on a vessel intending to board it later and sail for America. They failed to arrive at the port, and it has always been supposed that they were arrested



BRACKET CLOCK BROUGHT TO AMERICA IN 1793

Still keeping good time. Above the dial is a lion whose eyes and tail move with the action of the clock works.

by the authorities and guillotined. The vessel, after waiting for them, was obliged to sail, and their household goods, among which was the clock, was delivered to the consignee, a merchant living in Wiscasset, Me. No one ever claimed the furniture, and it came into the hands of the Porter and Cooper families of Boston, and Mrs. Stanton inherited the clock among other heirlooms.

Clock and watch-makers have not been without honor in their own country; Daniel Quare, inventor of repeating watches in 1687, gained much deserved fame, while Thomas Tompion, inventor of the cylinder escapement and the balance spring for watches, and his apprentice, George Graham, the most noted

horologist of his time, were buried in the nave of Westminster Abbey, London.

French, Swiss, and Dutch manufacturers were not behind their English contemporaries in the art of clock-making, and valuable specimens of their work are to be found in museums and private families.

A clock, thought to be of Swiss make, is owned by Mrs. John Vanderpoel, of New York. The clock belonged to her great-great-grandfather, Col. Benjamin Tallmadge of Revolutionary fame. It is a landscape painting, representing a scene in a church yard with a windmill in the distance. The works of the clock are attached to the back of the painted canvas inside the picture frame, and the dial and hands are in the tower of the church, while the tiny wheels of the windmill revolve around and are the pendulum of the clock. These painted landscape clocks are very rare; one is to be found in Salem, Mass.

A beautiful French clock of historic association is owned by Mrs. William Woodville Rockhill, of Litchfield, Conn. The clock belonged to the Empress Josephine at Malmaison, and was purchased by the mother of Mr. Rockhill.

Another French clock which shows



OLD SWISS LANDSCAPE CLOCK

Dial can be seen in the painted church tower, and the hands of the windmill turn with the pendulum. Owned in Revolutionary days by Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, Washington's aide.

the lovely designs of the French manufacturers is owned by Miss Mary Perkins Quincy, having been purchased by one of her ancestors from the William Astor estate.

A curious time-piece of the Seventeenth Century is a pewter lamp clock. It is somewhat similar in operation to the candles which were made exactly twelve inches long and burned one inch every



IMPROVED SHELF CLOCK

Made by Chauncey Ives, of Bristol, Conn. It is owned by Mr. Morris Seymour, of Litchfield, Conn., and has been in his family for generations. The clock was photographed while going, and only one hand is shown, the other moved too rapidly to be taken by time exposure.

twenty minutes. The oval glass top of the lamp unscrews and was filled in olden days with melted tallow; a twisted rag did duty for a wick and was kept in order by the "pick-up" attached by a chain to the lamp. Over the glass oval runs a piece of pewter on which is marked a grad-



CLOCK OWNED BY THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE AT MALMAISON, PARIS

Now in Mrs. Rockhill's country home at Litchfield, Conn., and sharing honors with beautiful embroideries brought from China by the late William Woodville Rockhill, United States Minister to China, afterward U. S. Ambassador to Russia and Turkey.

uated scale bearing the Roman figures VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, I, II, III, IV, V, VI. The lamp, which is fourteen inches high, burns twelve hours, and Mr. Ralph Smith, of Litchfield, Conn., its present owner, has tested it and found that it keeps excellent time, consuming so much tallow to the hour, and as the tallow grows less in the oval glass the figures on the graduated scale denote the time.

Clocks imported into the Colonies before manufacturers in this country achieved success were generally of English make. Mrs. William Rockhill, whose "Josephine" clock has already been mentioned, inherited a very beautiful "grandfather" clock from her ancestor, Julius Deming, one of the founders of Litchfield, Conn., and a great merchant of his day. The clock, made in England in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, has a Sheraton box and an Adam top. It is still an accurate time-keeper.

There were no clock-makers' guilds in



PEWTER LAMP CLOCK OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Owned by Mr. Ralph Smith, of Litchfield, Conn.

this country such as were established in England in the reign of Charles I and in Europe at a still earlier date, and it is therefore sometimes impossible to identify some old clocks which, while they have been for generations in a family, do not bear the maker's name or the sign of a "guild," such as are found on clocks of foreign manufacture.

Clock-makers of "ye olden daye" often graduated from the ranks of gold and silversmiths and even from the blacksmith's forges, but the first celebrated American clock-makers seem to have learned their trade from the master-craftsman, Thomas Harland, who came to Norwich, Conn., in 1773.

The chief centers of the clock industry of Connecticut were at Norwich, Windsor, Terryville, Thomaston, Bristol, Watertown, Litchfield, and Plymouth, where factories were established by such men as Eli Terry and his sons, Seth

Thomas, Silas Hoadly and his brothers, Chauncey Jerome, Chauncey Ives, Hiram Camp, Hiram and Heman Welton, Elias Ingraham, E. and G. Bartholomew, Cheney Olcott, and others.

The "grandfather," or long case clocks, were sold by Connecticut peddlers who



THE JULIUS DEMING CLOCK

Owned by his great granddaughter, Mrs. William Woodville Rockhill. Imported from England, the clock has a Sheraton box and an Adam top.

carried them on horseback from place to place, the buyers having to provide cases for the clock works. Sometimes this was not done, and from this evolved the American "Wag-on-the-wall" variety

of clock, the works being left exposed.

Eli Terry, born at East Windsor, Conn., April 13, 1772, made his first clocks by hand, afterward he utilized water-power in his shop at Terryville. He also designed the "shelf" clock which threatened to eclipse the "grandfather" clock in popular favor. The custom of pasting directions for the care of the clock inside



GRANDFATHER CLOCK OF HISTORIC INTEREST
Owned by Mr. Morris Seymour.



CLOCK OF PRESIDENT JEFFERSON
In the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia

the wooden cases, was begun with the Terry shelf clock.

In 1807 Terry commenced his contract to supply four thousand clocks, a large order for those days. Two years later he entered into partnership with Seth Thomas and Silas Hoadly. His sons, Eli, Jr., and Henry, studied the art of clock-making and achieved notable success later on. It is not unusual to find a Terry clock in a case made by another hand, for at that time the cases were



FRENCH CLOCK

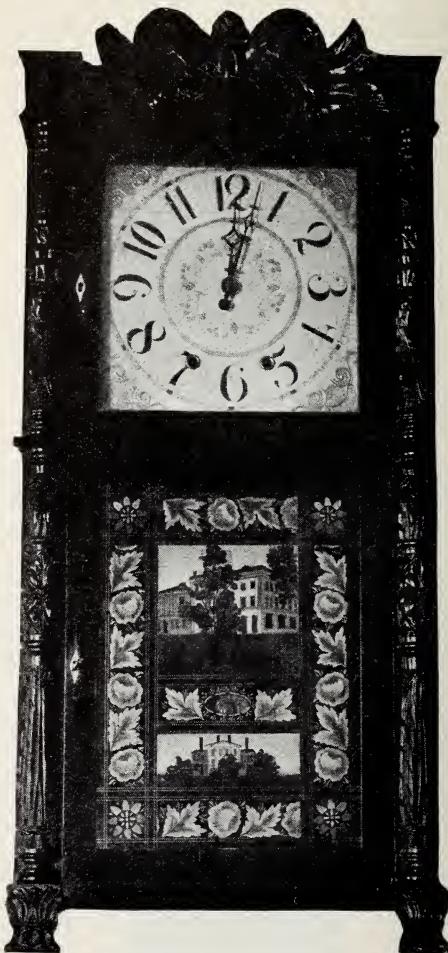
Owned by Miss Mary Perkins Quincy, of Litchfield, Conn.

thought to be a separate part of the clock and were bought from cabinet makers.

Seth Thomas, born at Wolcott, Conn., in 1785, established a clock factory which is carried on to-day by his descendants at the old village, Thomaston, Conn., named for him. The name "Seth Thomas" is still used on the dial of clocks made by this company, and adds greatly to their value.

Lack of space prevents a detailed de-

scription of other famous Connecticut clock-makers. An interesting papier maché clock is in the Historical Society building at Litchfield, Conn. The clock was made about 1850 by the Litchfield Manufacturing Company whose factory



SHELF CLOCK

Made and sold by Ephraim Downs, of Bristol, Conn.
"Warrented if well used."

stood below South Bridge. A. C. Smith was president of this company, which first made splints before manufacturing clocks. The inlaid mother-of-pearl decorations on the clock were made by an Englishman.

The most careful examination of the case and works of the fine old grandfather clock owned by Mr. Morris Seymour fails to disclose its maker. The history, so far as it has one, is derived from its long years of service in and association with a New England family who through generations wound it, tended it, and watched the flitting hours go by as indicated by its friendly face.

When and where Colonel Ebenezer



PAPIER MACHE CLOCK INLAID WITH MOTHER-OF-PEARL

Made in 1850, at Litchfield, Conn.

Marsh obtained the clock cannot be stated. He died before the Revolutionary War, viz., in April, 1773, at which time it became the property of his daughter, Molly Marsh, the wife of Major Moses Seymour, a captain in Sheldon's Horse. Governor Franklin, the Tory Governor, and Mayor Matthews, the Loyalist mayor of New York City, were for several months prisoners of war at Litchfield, Conn.,

in the custody of Major Seymour, living in his house, the old clock ticking off the, to them, weary hours of their confinement.

On the death of Major Seymour the clock became the property of his daughter, Clarissa Marsh, wife of her cousin, the Rev. Truman Marsh, for many years Rector of St. Michael's Church at Litchfield, Conn. Shortly before her death, in 1865, she gave the old clock to her nephew, the late Origen S. Seymour, Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut, and at his death it passed to his youngest son, Morris W. Seymour, its present owner.

Another valuable clock owned by Mr. Ralph Smith, of Litchfield, was made by Ambrose Norton in 1809. The box was made from a cherry tree which grew on his farm, now known as "Echo Farm." The works of the clock were made by Hopkins and Lewis, clock-makers in Northfield, Conn.; they are one-day wood works, and wind with a cord. The clock is in perfect condition and keeps good time.

There is a general impression to the



CHERRY WOOD GRANDFATHER CLOCK

Made by Ambrose Norton in 1809

effect that old timepieces must necessarily be one-day clocks. A story is told of a man who was so attached to his long case clock, which had descended from father to son for many generations, that he declined all invitations to visit friends, stating the old clock had never been permitted to run down and he had to be at home every

night to wind it. He kept to this rigid rule until middle age, when he had a serious illness which confined him to his bed, and he then discovered that his famous old time-piece was an eight-day clock!

Massachusetts was not far behind Connecticut in the clock industry, the most famous of her clock-makers being Benjamin Willard and his sons, Benjamin, Jr., Simon, and Aaron. It is to the inventive genius of Simon that we owe the lovely banjo clocks; he patented this particular kind of clock in 1802. The Mullikens, and the Balch family also, did much to advance the art of clock-making; while Boston in particular had clock-makers, such as Pope, Bagnall, and Mumroe, who did fine work.

A BEAUTIFUL
BANJO CLOCK

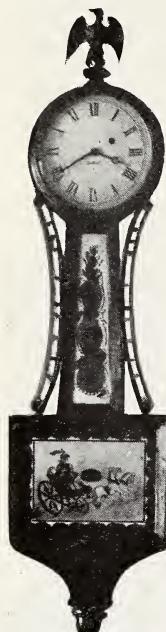
Made by Simon Willard and owned by the Misses Kingsbury of Litchfield, and Waterbury, Conn.

Seril and Nehemiah Dodge and Caleb and Calvin Wheaton established lasting reputations for clocks made in Rhode Island. New Hampshire was another New England state to encourage the manufacture of clocks, and Timothy Chandler, of Concord, and Luther Smith,

of Keene, made time-pieces which compared favorably with other clock-makers' work.

Pennsylvania has a long list of clock-makers headed by David Rittenhouse, a mechanical genius and scientist, who occupied many distinguished offices. Other Pennsylvania names which, found on clocks to-day, render them doubly valuable, are Christopher Sowers or Souer, Edward Duffield, and John Child.

An heirloom which cannot but stir



Paul Revere's watch which he carried on his famous ride in 1775.

every American's pulse to a faster beat is the watch which Paul Revere carried on his midnight ride through Middlesex County to warn the farmers that the British marched at dawn.

A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

By kind permission of Mr. Frederick Lincoln Crane, of Malden, Mass., who owns this historic heirloom, the watch was photographed for publication in this Magazine. In writing of the watch, Mr. Crane states:

"My mother and I have had the watch for nearly a hundred years, since

Revere and my father's most intimate friend."

The intimate association which clings to watches makes them a cherished possession. Another watch of historic interest is that owned by Mr. Walter E. Peter, of Georgetown, D. C. The watch was a gift from General George Washington



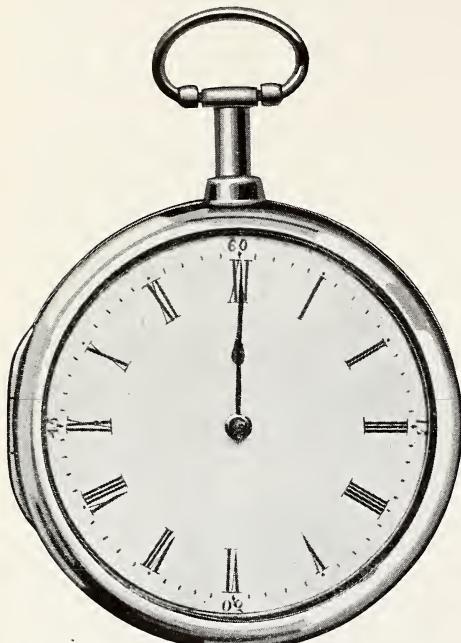
Watch with extra face and case, presented by General Washington to his wife. The Washington coat-of-arms is beautifully engraved on the gold case, while a portrait of Washington is engraved on the face. The second case is a hand-painted miniature, set with pearls and inlaid with enamel.

The watch is lent to the U. S. National Museum by Walter G. Peter, and photographed for publication by his permission.

1833. Frederick Walker Lincoln gave the watch to my mother as a wedding present. My grandfather, Major General Elijah H. Crane, lived next door to the Reveres in Canton, Mass., and Colonel Lincoln was a grandson of Paul

to his wife, Martha, and much valued and long worn by her. Mrs. Washington, late in life often wondered to whom to give the watch, and she told her granddaughter and namesake, Martha Custis wife of Thomas Peter, of Tudor Place,

Georgetown, that had she not already given her a watch, she would have bestowed the General's on her. Mrs. Peter, because of the association, said she would much rather have it than her own, and



WATCH WHICH BELONGED TO COLONEL BENJAMIN TALLMADGE

Used to time the execution of Major John André, October 2, 1780.

Mrs. Washington, preferring her to have it, gave her the General's watch in exchange for the much simpler one which she had herself given her granddaughter years before.

This simpler watch is in a museum in Boston, while Martha Washington's watch was inherited by Mrs. Thomas Peter's daughter, Mrs. Britannia Wellington Kennon, of Tudor Place, and Mr. Walter Peter inherited it from her, his mother having been Mrs. Kennon's only child.

The Magazine is greatly indebted to Mr. Peter and Mr. Crane for the photographs of the Washington and Revere watches.

A watch, used on a momentous occasion, is that which belonged to Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge and which was used to time the execution of Major John André, Adjutant General of the British Army, on October 2, 1780. In writing of the event, Tallmadge stated: "I walked with him to the place of execution, and parted from him under the gallows, entirely overwhelmed with grief that so gallant an officer and so accomplished a gentleman, should come to such an ignominious end."

Other heirlooms belonging to Colonel Tallmadge, whose distinguished career in the Continental Army is universally known, are preserved at Fraunces' Tavern, and it is through the kindness of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, that permission was given to photograph the watch.



FIRST MAGAZINE PRIZE CONTEST ENDS DECEMBER 31, 1917



The prize of \$50 offered by the President General to the State obtaining the largest number of subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in proportion to its membership has aroused keen rivalry and the contest is spirited.

The contest closes on December 31—the last day of the old year 1917.

A tally, based on the present number of subscriptions, and not on the percentage of membership in each State, shows that New York and Pennsylvania lead, these States tying for first place; Connecticut ranks third; while Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan are all hot contestants for fourth place.

This order of winning States may be reversed any time, judging from the amount of subscriptions received daily by the Treasurer General. The percentage basis on which the contest is conducted makes it possible for the smallest State to carry off the prize, even though its membership in the National Society is considerably smaller than others.

If you subscribe for a friend who is not a member of the National Society, ask to have that subscription credited to your State.

The prize of \$50 will be presented by the President General to the winning State at the Continental Congress in April. Announcement of the winner will be made in the February MAGAZINE.



THE MAGAZINE IS STRIDING FORWARD TO SUCCESS.

Do YOUR "BIT" TO HELP YOUR STATE CARRY OFF THE HONORS
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TILLOLOY

"That the National Society makes as one especial branch of its national war relief work the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy."—Recommendation adopted at the October meeting, National Board of Management.

Tilloloy is a small village in Old Picardie. As you know, Picardie is one of the most fertile parts of France. How often the English chroniclers

months later they attacked in force and forced the French to withdraw; they retook Roye and all the surrounding villages and advanced as far as Tilloloy.



CEMETERY AND NORTH FAÇADE OF THE CHAPEL AT TILLOLOY

have spoken of "The green fields of Picardie," with pride, for Picardie was in those days an English possession well loved by the English king.

In 1914 this fair province was occupied by the German invader whose conquering hosts swept down to Compeigne. Then came the Battle of the Marne; the Germans were driven back 20 miles beyond Tilloloy, but two

There the French made a stand; they established their line in the park of the Chateau of Tilloloy; the Germans made theirs 300 yards beyond. For two years heavy fighting continued, and although there were few infantry attacks the German artillery never ceased shelling the French positions. When the Germans made their great retreat in the spring of 1917, all this part of the

country was evacuated. The French immediately rebuilt the railway and the roads, but could do nothing for the unfortunate villages. Tilloloy is entirely destroyed save for two houses, which are restorable. These houses are being put in order now, so that some of the villagers may live there this

out these necessities the people cannot exist.

Next spring it is hoped the real work of reconstruction will begin. The houses are to be rebuilt in the same style as they were before, but with some modern improvements. They will be of red brick with tile roofs. Many



FAÇADE OF THE CHURCH

winter; at the same time some portable houses are being bought for them. This will permit them to get their fields in order again and also to sow the winter wheat. Enough money has been collected to take care of these people this winter, but money is urgently needed to give them tools to work their fields and to give them some livestock. With-

of the old bricks can be used again, and an oven has been put up to make bricks all winter so that in the spring a good supply will be on hand. On each house that is rebuilt will be placed a tablet with the name of the person that gave it. A record will be kept at Tilloloy as well as in the committee's office giving the names of all those who have helped

that village. So that when the war is over, and you are in France, you will go to Tilloloy and see what your generosity has made possible.

If only help can reach these people at once, they can be saved, for they will slowly become self-supporting again. If they do not receive aid they will most probably sink down into hopeless pauperism.

They ask but one thing: "Help us now so that we may earn our own bread and need no longer depend upon charity."

France needs workers on the land, for she is primarily an agricultural country, and now so many of her workers have been killed. These people of Tilloloy are all farmers and their fields were once the finest in France.

Women of free America, descendants of patriots, will you not help us blot out the trace of the cruel invader, and make this country beautiful and fertile again, as it was?

Following is a letter received from the daughter of the Maire of Tilloloy:

TILLOLOY, June 8th, 1917.

MY DEAR:

I have come here to see the village and our old home which we left three years ago.

All about me is desolation. The battle has waged here all that time, and now that the German is finally driven out, ruin reigns in his stead. Two houses only are left, the rest are entirely destroyed. Before, the village had 400 inhabitants; many of these are here now, mournfully trying to find a trace of where their homes once stood. The rest will return soon, but there is no shelter for them. There is nothing left, and they must have shelter, food, agricultural implements, a few horses with which to plough, cows, pigs, chickens, so that they may begin working again, and may later support themselves. They are so eager to begin over again, to start their little homes, to work in their fields, and so finally stamp out the trace of the hated invader.

My father, Monsieur d'Hinnisdal, is the Maire of the village. He is putting up a tiny wooden shack where he will go to live, and will do all he can to help the people. If we can collect the money to rebuild the houses and to furnish them; to give the farmers tools and to buy some live stock, we can put these people on their feet again.

The houses were one story high, built of brick which abounds in this country, and roofed with tiles or slate. The furniture needed is very simple, just the bare necessities.

It was once all so pretty, and now it is so sad. Weeds are growing in the streets, and nearby there are the tombs of many soldiers —alas, most of them are unknown graves.

If only someone will help us? It is terrible to see all this suffering, and to be unable to relieve it.

NOTE: For War Relief particulars see Service Committee report, page 386.

OLD PICTURES OF U. S. SENATORS WANTED

In the Advertising Section Mr. H. J. Gensler, of the Official Reporters' Office of the United States Senate, has requested readers of this magazine to aid him in locating pictures of U. S. Senators for the collection he is making.

A list of the missing pictures is given. All Daughters who can assist Mr. Gensler in completing his collection are requested to communicate with him.



PARLIAMENTARY PAGE

Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE.

The work of conducting a Parliamentary Law Question and Answer page in this MAGAZINE has been undertaken, with the hope of being of some service in the interests of justice and harmony and the prompt transaction of business in the various societies of which the readers of this MAGAZINE are members.

Our chapters and clubs and societies of all kinds are small democracies with all the disadvantages as well as the advantages of that form of government. The power rests in the hands of the people, the members of the society. If they are fair and just and intelligent, and attend to their duties as members of the Society, no better form of government can be devised. But if these members with worthiest motives neglect their duties as members, and allow the control of the organization to fall into the hands of ambitious self-seekers—then a democratic government is poor indeed. Unfortunately we have illustrations of this in many of our city governments.

Upon whom does the responsibility for this failure of democratic government rest except upon those who neglect to exercise their power as voters? With power goes a responsibility that cannot be evaded, and one who neglects to use his power has no right to complain of the consequences. A voter who neglects to attend the primary has no right to complain of the bad nominations. A member of a society who, for trivial reasons, neglects to attend a meeting, or who does attend and fails to vote, has no right afterwards to complain of the action taken by those who were present and voted.

After a meeting is closed members often freely condemn measures which at the proper time they neglected to oppose by speech and vote, excusing the neglect by saying they did

not wish to hurt some one's feelings, or that it would cause an unpleasant discussion. Such persons, if honest in their excuses, have much to learn before they are fit for the franchise in a democracy. Their moral cowardice makes them afraid to oppose action when they have a right and a duty to do so, and they afterwards criticize harshly those same measures and those who proposed them, which they surely have no right to do, as they were parties to the wrong by not opposing it.

If several persons are arranging for a walk and they differ as to the route to be taken, it is evident that some one must yield in order that they may keep together. Which shall yield, the majority or the minority? If neither will yield, the party must break up or the walk be abandoned. Common sense teaches us that it is the minority not the majority that should submit, and that the minority has no right to complain afterwards because the majority did not yield. This is a fundamental principle of democracy, and therefore of a club, or chapter, or other society. To protect the minority from this power of the majority being abused, it is necessary for each society to have by-laws and rules of order which prescribe such limitations to the power of the majority as seem desirable to that society.

H. M. R.

Query: When we come out of Committee of the Whole can any one make a motion, or only the chairmen of the different committees? How do we get back into the regular order of business?

L. N.

Answer: When the Committee of the Whole has finished its business a motion is adopted "that the committee rise and report," whereupon the President (as the presiding officer of the Society will be called in these answers) resumes the chair which was vacated by the chairman of the committee of the whole. The latter instead of resuming his seat stands and addresses the President, stating that the Committee of the Whole has had under considera-

tion such and such a matter [describing it] and has directed him to report the following resolution, or amendment, or whatever the committee has agreed to. The business is then in exactly the same condition as if the report had been made by a special committee. The chairmen of the different standing committees have no more right to the floor than other members. Any member has a right to debate or make such a motion as he could make when considering the report of a special committee. The instant the chairman declares the motion for a committee to rise and report adopted, the committee of the whole ceases to exist and the assembly is in session, the first order

of business being the reception of the committee's report. This whole procedure is more fully described on pages 229-233, Robert's Rules of Order Revised.

There is seldom, if ever, an occasion in an ordinary society when the Committee of the Whole is of any advantage. If it is used, the Society should limit each speech in committee to two or three minutes in length. But, without going into Committee of the Whole the Society may extend the number of speeches to any desired limit, at the same time cutting down their length, which should generally be done whenever the number allowed is increased.

H. M. R.

A BELGIAN LULLABY

By Martha S. Gielow
(Copyrighted)

Little hungry baby—do not cry!
Little hungry baby—hush-a-bye!
Yes, I know my child, there is no bread,
Yes, I know your father's murdered, dead!
And I know your brother is a "slave"
But a Belgian baby must be brave!
Little hungry baby—do not cry!
Little hungry baby—hush-a-bye!

Little starving baby—do not cry!
Little starving baby—hush-a-bye!
Yes, I know, your painful, gnawing need,
Yes, I hear the starving thousands plead!
But I know America will send
Milk and food to succor, ere the end.
Little starving baby—do not cry!
Little starving baby—hush-a-bye!

Little famished baby—do not cry!
Little famished baby—must you die?
Did the ruthless Huns destroy the food,
That was sent to save our baby brood?
Little dying baby—go to rest,
Sleep-a-bye, my baby, on my breast,
Little dying baby—do not cry!
Little dying baby—hush-a-bye!

Little silent baby—sleep-a-bye,
God above has heard your dying cry.
In his arms, are little children blessed,
Woe to those who little ones oppressed!
Woe to those who would not mercy give!
Woe to those who would not let you live!
Little silent baby—sleep-a-bye!
Little silent baby—sleep-a-bye!



HOW IT BECAME PLAIN "MR. PRESIDENT"

Many United States Senators Favored Monarchical Forms
By Edgar Stanton Maclay

So far as the writer has been able to ascertain the United States Senate never has officially repudiated a resolution placed on its files, May 14, 1789, to the effect that it favored a title for the President and, inferentially, titles of commensurate degrees for the members of the Cabinet, Congress and other Government officials down to the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate whom Vice-President John Adams wished to style "Usher of the Black Rod." It was even suggested that a "canopied throne" be erected in the Senate chamber for Washington's use.

Among the titles seriously considered for Washington were "His Elective Majesty," "His Highness, the President of the United States of America and Protector of the Rights of the Same," "His Elective Highness," etc.; while his inaugural address was referred to in the minutes of the Senate as "His Most Gracious Speech."

It is of record that Senators were addressed as "Your Highness of the Senate" and Representatives as "Your Highness of the Lower House," while it was solemnly suggested that the proper manner for the Senate to receive the Clerk of the House of Representatives was for the Sergeant-at-arms or "Usher of the Black Rod," with the mace on his shoulder, to meet the Clerk at the door. In view of the ire aroused between the two Houses at that time, a mallet in the hands of the "Usher of the Black Rod," when he met the Clerk of the House of Representatives at the

door, would have carried out the feelings of some of the Senators better than a mace.

These are some of the apings of royalty that were seriously considered by Congress and, on May 14, 1789, indorsed in the Senate by the very respectable vote of ten to eight. When the British burned some of the Federal buildings in Washington, 1814, many public records were destroyed, so there is difficulty in determining if this indorsement of monarchial forms was rescinded at any time from 1789 to 1814. Still, though one hundred and twenty-eight years have lapsed since 1789, it is not yet too late for the Senate to purge itself of this "dreadful" contempt of the great American people on this subject of titles.

For some reason, best known to themselves, the members of the first Senate decided that their session should be held behind closed doors. House rule No. 11, as inscribed on the cover of William Maclay's journal, reads: "Inviolable secrecy shall be observed with respect to all matters transacted in the Senate while the doors are shut or as often as the same is enjoined from the chair." The result has been that for more than a century afterward this important chapter in our history has remained almost a blank. Fortunate it was that Maclay, who with Robert Morris represented Pennsylvania in the first Senate, kept a daily record of the doings of the Upper House for the two years he was Senator.

It appears from this journal that the first great question that confronted Congress when it held its initial session in New York, April, 1789, was whether or not this "experiment" in government was to assume monarchial forms.

Congress was to have met March 4, 1789, but a quorum of the House of Representatives was not had until April 1 and in the Senate not until four days later. From this time until the arrival of President Washington, April 23—Vice-President John Adams arriving only three days before—the attention of Congress was taken up with preliminary matters such as providing a home for the Executive, framing rules for themselves, considering details of the inauguration, etc.

On April 23 Senators Oliver Ellsworth, William S. Johnson (both of Connecticut) and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, at the instance of Adams, were appointed a committee to confer with the House of Representatives on titles—and thus began one of the fiercest debates in the history of the first United States Senate. On its outcome hinged the question whether the new government was to be monarchial in its forms or strictly plebeian.

As a preliminary skirmish Lee, on April 23, produced a copy of the resolution for appointing the Title Committee and moved that it be transmitted to the House of Representatives. This was opposed by Maclay, who records that Lee knew "the giving of titles would hurt us. I showed the absurdity of his motion, plain enough, but it seems to me that by getting a division of the resolution, I could perhaps throw out the part about titles altogether. Mr. [Charles] Carroll, of Maryland, showed

that he was against titles." The motion notwithstanding, was carried.

But now Adams precipitated matters by asking how he should direct a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and called on the Senators for enlightenment. There was a manifest disinclination to interfere, but the Vice-President persisted until the question was pointedly put as to whether the Speaker should be styled "Honorable." It was passed in the negative and the first victory against titles was scored.

It was only a few days after this, May 16, that a letter was received in the Senate addressed "His Excellency, the Vice-President." Adams said that he supposed that it was intended for him but was improperly directed. "He asked the opinion of the Senate, laughingly, and concluded it was against all rule. I [Maclay] said that until we had a rule obliging people to be regular we must submit to their irregularities, more especially of this kind. Mr. Morris said the majesty of the people would do as they pleased. All this I considered as sportive. But Adams put a serious question: Should the letter, so directed, be read? John Langdon [Senator from New Hampshire] and sundry others said yes, and read it was. It proved to be from Loudon, the printer, offering to print for the Senate."

That Adams was honest in his belief in titles, insignia of rank and outward exhibitions of authority, and that he took a leading part in the effort to establish them in the new government, is more than probable. In 1829 John Randolph, of Virginia, recorded: "I was in New York when John Adams took his seat as Vice-President. I recollect that I was a school boy at the time,

attending the lobby of Congress when I ought to have been at school. I remember the manner in which my brother was spurned by the coachman of the then Vice-President for coming too near the 'scutcheon of the vice-regal carriage.'" In a letter to [James] Madison, Jefferson wrote that the question of titles had become serious in the two Houses. "J. Adams espoused the cause of titles with great earnestness. His friend, R. H. Lee, although elected as a Republican enemy to an aristocratic Constitution, was a most zealous second. . . . Had the project succeeded, it would have subjected the President to a serious dilemma and given a deep wound to our infant Government."

Under date of June 12, 1789, Senator William Grayson, of Virginia, wrote to Patrick Henry: "Is it not still stranger that John Adams should be for titles and dignities and preëmences, and should despise the herd and the ill-bred? It is said he was the *primum nobile* in the Senate for titles for the President." "Even Roger Sherman" [Congressman from Connecticut], wrote John Armstrong to General Gates, April 7, 1789, "has set his head at work to devise some style of address more novel and dignified than 'Excellency.' Yet, in the midst of this admiration, there are skeptics who doubt its propriety and wits who amuse themselves at its expense. The first will grumble and the last will laugh, and the President should be prepared to meet the attacks of both with firmness and good nature."

That there existed a strong sentiment against titles can be surmised from a caricature that appeared in New York about the time of Washington's

inauguration. It was entitled "The Entry" and was "full of very disloyal and profane allusions." Washington was depicted riding on a donkey. Colonel David Humphreys [Washington's aide-de-camp] was represented as leading the animal and "chanting hosannas and birthday odes." In the background the devil is represented as saying:

The glorious time has come to pass
When David shall conduct an ass."

It should not be forgotten, however, that Adams, Lee and other advocates of titles were powerfully supported in their position by precedents. It was shown that in almost every other detail Americans had adopted English and German—then the dominating races in the thirteen colonies—methods of procedure. The postal service was based on imported lines, our dollar was copied from the Bohemian "thaler," colonial jurisprudence had its main inspiration in British law. Churches and custom-houses were conducted much the same as in the old countries.

The very fact that opposition to any elaborate form of divine service being connected with Washington's inauguration was overruled shows how closely the founders of the "new" government followed Old World examples. It appears that the inauguration had been planned with a view to excluding the clergy in their official capacities and, in all probability, this programme would have been carried out had not the ministers in New York protested. Here again precedents from mother-lands carried the day. When, at the eleventh hour the "sacrilege" was called to the attention of the Right Reverend Provost, Episcopal bishop of New York, he cautiously replied that

the Church of England "had always been used to look up to Government upon such occasions." "The question of holding services on the day of the inauguration," records Ebenezer Hazard, "had been agitated by the clergymen in town. . . . The bishop thought it prudent not to do anything till they knew what Government would direct. If the good bishop never prays without an order from Government," wrote Hazard, "it is not probable that the kingdom of heaven will suffer much from his violence."

In the light of these facts it is not strange that we find Adams, Lee and others turning their eyes to procedures of the Old World for guidance in the matter of titles. To be sure, the Constitution not only declared that no titles of nobility shall be granted by the United States but that employés of the Government, of whatever degree, shall not accept them from any foreign potentate. Yet there was a large question as to what kind of title might have been meant; whether a patent of nobility with landed estates to be handed down from generation to generation—which, undoubtedly, was the "evil" aimed at by the framers of the Constitution—or a mere title of courtesy as "Mister" or "Mr." or "Sir" used in ordinary correspondence. Congress had met to put the Constitution in operation and had the power to construe doubtful passages. Broader interpretations of the articles have been made than those proposed by the titleists.

Adams had spent much time in Europe and had been impressed with the effect of formalities, titles, wigs, gowns, etc., on the "common" people. Acting with his usual energy, Adams forced the fighting on titles from the start. He

arrived in New York on Monday, April 20, and by Thursday, April 23, he had the Title Committee appointed; and the discussion of titles occupied most of the time of the Senate from then until May 14, when it was finally disposed of. Pending the inaugural, April 30, the subject lay in abeyance. On the morning following, May 1, the Senate met at 11 o'clock. At the conclusion of "prayers" was the reading of the minutes and almost the first words were "His Most Gracious Speech"—referring to Washington's inaugural address. Adams frankly admitted that these words had been inserted at his instance by Samuel Otis, the secretary of the Senate.

Maclay records: "I looked all around the Senate. Every countenance seemed to wear a blank. The Secretary was going on. I must speak or nobody would. 'Mr. President, we have lately had a hard struggle for our liberty against kingly authority. The minds of men are still heated; everything related to that species of government is odious to the people. The words pre-fixed to the President's speech are the same that are usually placed before the speech of his Britannic Majesty. I know they will give offense. I consider them improper. I, therefore, move that they be struck out and that it stand simply address or speech as may be adjudged most suitable.'

"Mr. Adams rose in his chair and expressed the greatest surprise that anything should be objected to on account of its being taken from the practice of that Government under which we had lived so long and happily formerly; that he was for a dignified and respectable government and, as far as he knew the sentiments of the people,

they thought as he did; that, for his part, he was one of the first in the late contest [the Revolution] and, if he could have thought of this, he never would have drawn his sword.

"Painful as it was, I had to contend with the Chair. I admitted that the people of the colonies had enjoyed, formerly, great happiness under that species of government but the abuses of that Government under which they had smarted had taught them what they had to fear from that kind of government; that there had been a revolution in the sentiments of people respecting that government, equally great as that which had happened in the government itself; that even the modes of it were now abhorred; that the enemies of the Constitution had objected to it believing there would be a transition from it to kingly government and all the trappings and splendor of royalty; that if such a thing as this appeared on our minutes, they would not fail to resent it as the first step of the ladder in the ascent to royalty.

"The Vice-President rose a second time and declared that he had mentioned it to the Secretary; that he could not possibly conceive that any person could take offense at it. I had to get up again and declare that, although I knew of it being mentioned from the Chair, yet my opposition did not proceed from any motive of contempt; that, although it was a painful task, it was solely a sense of duty that raised me.

"The Vice-President stood during this time; said he had been long abroad and did not know how the temper of people might be now. Up now rose [George] Reed [Senator from Delaware] and declared for the paragraph. He saw no reason to object to it because

the British speeches were styled 'most gracious.' If we choose to object to words because they had been used in the same sense in Britain, we should soon be at loss to do business. I had to reply: 'It is time enough to submit to necessity when it exists. At present we are not at loss for words. The words, speech or address, without any addition will suit us well enough.' The first time I was up Mr. Lee followed me with a word or two by way of seconding me; but when the Vice-President, on being up last, declared that he was the person from whom the words were taken, Mr. Lee got up and informed the Chair that he did not know that circumstance, as he had been absent when it happened. The question was put and carried for erasing the words without a division."

After the adjournment of the Senate that day the Vice-President drew Maclay aside and explained that he was for an efficient government, that he had the greatest respect for the President; and gave his ideas on "checks to government and the balances of power." Maclay protested that he "would yield to no person in respect to General Washington," that he was not wanting in respect to Adams himself; that his wishes for an efficient government were as high as any man's and begged "him to believe that I did myself great violence when I opposed him in the chair and nothing but a sense of duty could force me to it."

Commenting on this day's debate Maclay records: "Strange, indeed, that in that very country [America] where the flame of freedom had been kindled, an attempt should be made to introduce these absurdities and humiliating distinctions which the hand of reason, aided

by our example was prostrating in the heart of Europe. I, however, will endeavor (as I have hitherto done) to use the resentment of the Representatives to defeat Mr. Adams and others on the subject of titles. The pompous and lordly distinctions which the Senate have manifested a disposition to establish between the two Houses have nettled the Representatives and this business of titles may be considered as a part of the same tune. While we are debating on titles I will, through the Speaker, Mr. Muhlenberg and other friends, get the idea suggested of answering the President's address without any title, in contempt of our deliberations, which still continue on that subject. This, once effected, will confound them [the Senators] completely and establish a precedent they will not dare to violate."

On Saturday, May 2, the day following the debate on "His Most Gracious Speech," the Senate met and several of the members congratulated Maclay on the stand he had taken. Langdon "shook hands very heartily with me," but some of the other New England Senators were "shy." Senator William Paterson, of New Jersey, "passed censure on the conduct of the Vice-President" and "hinted as if some of the Senate would have taken notice of the 'gracious' affair if I had not. I told him I was no courtier and had no occasion to trim, but said it was a most disagreeable thing to contend with the Chair and I had alone held that disagreeable post more than once."

On Friday, May 8, on motion of Ellsworth, the report of the Joint Committee on Titles was taken up by the Senate and the great battle was fairly under way. Two days before this Maclay noted that "the title selected from all the potentates of the earth for our President was to

have been taken from Poland, viz., 'Elective Majesty.' What a royal escape!"

Surprise, naturally, might be expressed that Lee, elected as a "Republican enemy to an aristocratic constitution," should have taken the lead in advocating titles. Light is thrown on the situation from the following entry in Maclay's journal under date of May 15, 1789: "Lee has a cultivated understanding, great practice in public business. . . . He has acted as a high priest through the whole of this idolatrous business. . . . Had it not been for Mr. Lee I am firmly convinced no other man would have ventured to follow our Vice-President. But Lee led, Ellsworth seconded him, the New England men followed and Ralph Izard [Senator from South Carolina] joined them but really *hau'd passibus æquis*, for he was only for the title of 'Excellency,' which had been sanctified by use.

Had it not been for our Vice-President and Lee I am convinced the Senate would have been as adverse to titles as the House of Representatives. The game that our Vice-President and Mr. Lee appear to have now in view is to separate the Senate as much as possible from the House of Representatives. Our Vice-President's doctrine is that all honors and titles should flow from the President and Senate only."

Whatever Lee's motives may have been, it is indisputable that he threw his great weight and splendid abilities in favor of titles. In the momentous debate on May 8 he declared that all the world, civilized and savage, called for titles; that there must be something in human nature that occasioned this general consent and, therefore, he conceived it was right. "Here he began," records Maclay, "to enumerate many,

many nations who gave titles—such as Venice, Genoa and others. The Greeks and Romans, it was said, had no titles, ‘but’ (making a profound bow to the Chair) ‘you were pleased to set us right in this with respect to the Conscript Fathers the other day.’ Here he repeated the Vice-President’s speech of the 23d ultimo almost verbatim all over.

“Mr. Ellsworth rose. He had a paper in his hat which he looked constantly at. He repeated almost all that Mr. Lee had said, but got on the subject of kings—declared that the sentence in the primer of *fear God and honor the king* was of great importance; that kings were of divine appointment; that Saul, the head and shoulders taller than the rest of the people, was elected by God and anointed by his appointment.

“I sat after he had done for a considerable time to see if anybody would rise. At last I got up and first answered Lee as well as I could with nearly the same arguments, drawn from the Constitution, as I had used on the 23d ult. I mentioned that within the space of twenty years back, more light had been thrown on the subject of governments and on human affairs in general than for several generations before; that this light of knowledge had diminished the veneration for titles and that mankind now considered themselves as little bound to imitate the follies of civilized nations as the brutalities of savages; that the abuse of power and the fear of bloody masters had extorted titles as well as adoration, in some instances from the trembling crowd; that the impression now on the minds of the citizens of these states was that of horror for kingly authority.

“Izard got up. He dwelt almost entirely on the antiquity of kingly gov-

ernment. He could not, however, well get farther back than Philip of Macedon. He seemed to have forgot both Homer and the Bible. He urged for something equivalent to nobility having been common among the Romans, for they had three names that seemed to answer to honorable or something like it, before and something behind. He did not say Esquire. Mr. Carroll rose and took my side of the question. He followed nearly the track I had been in and dwelt much on the information that was now abroad in the world. He spoke against kings.

“Mr. Lee and Mr. Izard were both up again. Ellsworth was up again. Langdon was up several times but spoke short each time. Paterson was up but there was no knowing which side he was of. Mr. Lee considered him as against him and answered him—but Paterson finally voted with Lee. The Vice-President repeatedly helped the speakers for titles. Ellsworth was enumerating how common the appellation of President was. The Vice-President put him in mind that there were presidents of fire companies and of a cricket club. Mr. Lee, at another time, was saying he believed some of the states authorized titles by their constitutions. The Vice-President, from the chair, told him that Connecticut did it. At sundry other times he interferred in a like manner. I had been frequently up to answer new points during the debate.

“I collected myself for a last effort. I read the clause in the Constitution against titles of nobility; showed that the spirit of it was against not only granting titles by Congress but against the permission to foreign potentates granting *any titles whatever*; that as to

kingly government, it was equally out of the question as a republican government was guaranteed to every State in the Union; that they were both equally forbidden fruit of the Constitution. I called the attention of the House to the consequences that were likely to follow; that gentleman seemed to court a rupture with the Lower House. The Representatives had adopted the report [rejecting titles] and were this day acting on it or according to the spirit of the report. We were proposing a title. Our conduct would mark us to the world as actuated by the spirit of dissension; and the characters of the [two] Houses would be as aristocratical and democratical."

Finally the matter came to a vote and the report of the Title Committee, conferring the title of "Elective Majesty" on Washington was rejected. Then began the fight, for, at least, some kind of a title for the President. Izard moved for the title of "Excellency," but he withdrew it, upon which Lee suggested "Highness" with some prefatory word such as "Elective Highness." Maclay records: "It was insisted that such a dignified title would

add greatly to the weight and authority of the Government, both at home and abroad. I declared myself of a totally different opinion; that at present it was impossible to add to the respect entertained for General Washington; that if you gave him the title of any foreign prince or potentate, a belief would follow that the manners of that prince and his modes of government would be adopted by the President. (Mr. Lee had, just before I got up, read over a list of the titles of all the princes and potentates of the earth, marking where the word 'highness' occurred. The Grand Turk had it, all the crown princes of Germany had it, sons and daughters of crown heads, etc.) That particularly 'Elective Highness,' which sounded nearly like 'Electoral Highness,' would have a most ungrateful sound to many thousands of industrious citizens who had fled from German oppression; that 'Highness' was part of the title of a prince or princess of the blood and was often given to dukes; that it was degrading our President to place him on a par with any prince of any blood in Europe, nor was there one of them that could enter the list of true glory with him."

(Reprinted in part from *Journal of the American Irish Historical Society*. To be concluded in January MAGAZINE.)

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on November 6, 1917, of a former National Officer, Miss Mary R. Wilcox, Recording Secretary General, 1909-1911.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.

TRAINING FOR NURSING, A PATRIOTIC OPPORTUNITY

By Elizabeth McCracken

Author of "The American Child," "The Women of America," Etc.

At the present time every American woman, young or old, is eagerly asking, "What is the best way in which I can serve my country?" The question is being answered in various ways. Women are engaged in countless patriotic services, from knitting mufflers and filling comfort bags, up to nursing.

In time of peace, we take the trained nurse for granted, do we not? When there is serious illness in our family, and it can be afforded, she comes. Do we become patients in a hospital, we find her there. If we are interested in district nursing, some part of our thought and time goes to helping to secure funds for the carrying on of her work. Beyond this, our thoughts do not turn frequently to the profession of nursing,—in time of peace. But in time of war, the situation changes. We realize the paramount importance of the nurse's profession, not only in relation to the wounded abroad, but to the sick at home. We see, very clearly, that upon the nurse, quite as much as upon the physician or surgeon, depend the issues of life and death. We see the nurse in a clearer light, and see her distinctly.

It is of great moment that we should see as unmistakably the processes by which the nurse has become a nurse. In other words, we must, as it were, "look up the meaning of the word." We find that it means, first of all, a woman of fine character, good education, a sound physique, who has had three years intensive training in a hospital,—with all that this implies. This is the way in which a nurse is made; it is,

moreover, the only way in which she can be made.

The Red Cross Society and the Committee on Nursing of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, furnish very significant figures in regard to the supply of nurses in this country, and the need for nurses both here and abroad. There are 79,000 Registered Nurses in the United States. 10,000 of these will be needed for our first army abroad; 10,000 more will be required within a short time. 13,000 of these are already enrolled with the Red Cross; 1000 are enrolling each month.

What does this mean? It means that, unless the ranks are at once filled, we shall have a shortage of nurses—a very great shortage. This is a possibility which we must face only in order to prevent it. Several ways of guarding against it have been suggested and are being followed. One of these is an appeal to rich persons who are employing trained nurses for minor and small illnesses to release these nurses for more serious work; and to care for the slightly ill members of their families themselves, or make use for that purpose of an attendant, or "practical" nurse. The hospital training schools have been asked to allow their 1918 graduates to practice their profession at the end of their training, without waiting until the day of their graduation. Both these procedures will considerably increase the supply of available nurses for 1918.

But it will not keep the ranks un-

broken. There is but one way in which this can be done and that is for young women, with the proper qualifications, to apply for admission to a training school of such standing that its nurses upon graduation may become registered nurses; and begin *now*, or at the earliest possible moment, that three years training which will make of them trained nurses, ready to take the places of those now trained. This is the only way in which the nursing ranks can be kept intact.

The opportunity to train for a nurse is peculiarly that of the young, unmarried woman. She can leave home; and take the training, without sacrificing the interests of husband and children, as would be the case with a married woman of her age and qualifications. The opportunity is particularly available for those young, unmarried women who have had a good education. Some of the hospital training schools have agreed to consider college work in science, provided it be of sufficient quantity and of a sufficient high quality, as equal to one year of hospital training. This makes it possible for young women who are college graduates, with a record of work in science, to become nurses in two, instead of three years.

College girls and high school girls are accustomed to the procedure by which the numbers are kept practically the same in college and high school. This is by the entrance of a freshman class with the departure of each graduating class. Something of the same must happen, if the number of nurses is to be kept at its present figure.

Not only must it be kept thus, it must be greatly increased. The care of the wounded abroad, the care of their families at home, the care of the

sick in hospitals and in private houses, as before, the visiting nursing,—all this nursing service must be done. It cannot be done,—even inadequately,—unless more nurses are made. To give themselves for this making is the peculiar patriotic opportunity of the young, unmarried American woman.

It is, one can readily understand, not so exciting nor so dramatic an opportunity as others that are being given to other American women. But it is none the less patriotic. These young women, going now into the hospital training schools, are in the position of young men going to West Point or Annapolis; they are learning to fill the places of their seniors. But they have a very great advantage over other persons, training for other things;—they serve while they train. In the hospital they help to care for the sick, even while they are learning to do this alone. While they are learning to nurse they are permitted, under supervision, actually *to* nurse. They may well feel that their patriotic service is large,—they are doing,—and learning to do more abundantly. To every young woman with the qualifications, this patriotic opportunity is open. It would seem to be a fitting thing that, among the young women who avail themselves of this opportunity there should be many Daughters of the American Revolution. Theirs is a special inheritance of patriotic desire and achievement. Very fortunate are they in that which has come down to them from their forbears. Not more to them, yet, perhaps especially to them should this opportunity appeal. For they have a personal, particular inspiration to abide by the old motto, “*No-blesse oblige.*”

AMERICA'S PATRIOTIC POET

By Eva Elizabeth Luke

The American flag is being honored to-day, the wide world 'round, as never before in its history.

In Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Maryland, lie the ashes of the man whose name is inseparably linked with that flag—Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," the beautiful song that has become a national anthem, played and sung wherever the flag is raised.

Born in Frederick County, August 9, 1780, the body of Key was brought back to his native place for its long rest. About the horizon are the blue mountains, near at hand beautiful flowers and trees, over the grave an imposing monument. The granite shaft is surmounted by a figure of the poet, who stands holding a manuscript in one hand, while the other points to the banner which waves from the flagstaff on the right of the monument.

The ancestors of Francis Scott Key were among the original settlers of Maryland, and all of his life was passed in that state and in the District of Columbia. His school days were spent at St. John's College, Annapolis. This old school, founded in 1784, was the one selected by General Washington for his wife's grandson, young Parke Custis, over whose education Washington spent many anxious hours. The school is still

flourishing. On its broad campus stands an American tulip tree, the exact age of which is unknown, but which an old chronicler of Annapolis thinks was probably growing there when the first settlers came in 1649. Under its branches a treaty with the Susquehannocks was signed in 1652, and from the same spot the drums beat the call to arms for the Revolution. It has been mended with cement and is carefully tended by the city.

After Francis Scott Key's graduation at St. John's, he established himself in the practice of Law at Frederick, Md.,



FORT MCHENRY, BALTIMORE, MD.
Showing statue of Colonel Armistead, Commandant during the engagement on
September 18, 1814.

but he had done his wooing in Annapolis, and in 1802 he returned there for his bride, Miss Mary Tayloe Lloyd, the daughter of Colonel Edward Lloyd, one of the most prominent citizens of the State. They were married in the drawing-room of the Lloyd home, accounted one of the finest mansions of the day. It was built by Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independ-

ence from Maryland, of brick imported from England.

The Lloyd mansion is still in an excellent state of preservation, and is used as an Old Ladies' Home, under the management of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For a small voluntary contribution, one may enter and enjoy its charm. The woodwork is hand-carved, the windows deep and small, the mantels carved to represent scenes from Shakespeare's plays. There is a wide hall with celebrated pillars and a wonderful staircase, on the landing of which stands a tall old clock. In the dining room there is mahogany, and handsome plate, in the room

house is now down, only a pile of debris marking the spot.

Francis Scott Key was a lawyer of ability, noted especially as a pleader. He practiced before the Supreme Court, and was retained as counsel in many celebrated cases. He was three times appointed United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, was Recorder for the town of Georgetown, and was on several occasions sent on important missions for the Federal Government.

He was a student and reader, and being a poet, naturally a lover of the beautiful and aesthetic. He was domestic in tastes, devoted to his family, devoutly religious. At one time, it is said, he seriously contemplated entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a lay reader in that church for many years, a trustee of the General Theological Seminary and one of the founders of the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Va.,

where Phillips Brooks was educated.

To-day people know little about his life and the good deeds with which it was filled, but one poem, written in a moment of patriotic fervor, has placed his name among the immortals, and so long as the Stars and Stripes shall wave, Americans will sing the "Star Spangled Banner" and honor the name of Francis Scott Key. On September 14 of this memorable year the song was played at sunrise as the flag was raised in the various cantonments, and saluted by thousands of young men, the flower of the land, soon to engage on foreign soil in a war "to make the world safe for democracy."



INTERIOR OF FORT McHENRY

where Key and his bride exchanged their vows, a spinnet, beautiful old chairs and tables, tall candlesticks, and oil paintings.

After a short stay in Frederick, Md., Key removed to Georgetown, where he associated himself with his uncle, Philip Barton Key, in the practice of his profession. His home for many years was a house on M Street, not far from the Aqueduct Bridge; the latter is shortly to be replaced by a splendid new structure which will bear his name—the Key Bridge. The grounds extended to the Potomac, and in a small one-story room adjoining was his law office. An effort was made to keep the old house as a patriotic shrine, but it failed, and the

The story of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner" is familiar. Sent on a mission to the British fleet, because of his ability as a pleader, to secure the release of Dr. William Beans, a prominent citizen of Upper Marlboro, Maryland, arrested after the battle of Bladensburg. Mr. Key and Colonel John Skinner, of Baltimore, though successful in their mission, were detained with Dr. Beans until after the bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13, 1814, and from the deck of their own vessels, the "Minden," witnessed that bombardment. Mr Key's feelings during the long night, when the fate of the metropolis of his native State was unknown to him, are best described by the poem, which he wrote on the morning of the 14th, "in the dawn's early light," when he knew that "flag was still there."

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:
'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave!

On his arrival in Baltimore, Mr. Key showed the verses to his friend, Judge Nicholson, who was so impressed and enthusiastic about them that he insisted on instant publication. The first newspaper office visited, in search of a publisher, was found deserted, the force having all gone to the city's defense; at the second, a solitary "printer's devil" was on hand. This lad, Samuel Sands, by name, set up the type, and it was run off in the form of a handbill and several thousand copies distributed about the city. One of these bills was picked up by Ferdinand Durang,

a musician, who was so pleased with it that he set it to music, using the old song, "Ancreon In Heaven," and tradition says, mounting a box, sang it immediately. That night it was sung on the stage of the Holiday-Street Theatre, and took Baltimore by storm, and soon, though songs traveled by necessity very slowly in those days, it was being sung over the entire land.

Time heals the deepest wounds, and to-day the old enmity gone, we are fight-



GRAVE AND MONUMENT OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY
Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md.

ing by the side of Great Britain, our Mother Country, in a world war, and our "Star Spangled Banner" has been played on London's streets, and in her great cathedral. Its last lines might have been written in this year, 1917, so apropos are they of America's attitude in the gigantic struggle in which we are engaged.

Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God Is Our Trust,"
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

Going to Baltimore on legal business in January, 1843, Mr. Key was taken ill and died there at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Howard, on the 11th. The site of this house is now covered by the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS

The Print Division of the Library of Congress has among its treasures many engravings and mezzotints executed by artists, celebrated in their day, but now, alas, forgotten. These artists have depicted with great skill dramatic moments when American history was in the making. To-day when the spirit which animated the patriots of '76 is abroad again, these old engravings are a wonderful incentive to patriotism.

Through the courtesy of officials of the Print Division and the Congressional Library permission has been given to reproduce some of these old masterpieces, and among them is that depicting "The First Prayer in Congress."

According to historians there was considerable feeling manifested among the members of the first Congress at the idea of having it opened with prayer because they could not at first agree from which church and sect the clergyman was to be chosen. Some insisted he must be a Congregationalist, others were in favor of a Baptist, but after much heated argument, and to the trepidation of a number of members, it was finally decided to ask Mr. Jacob Duché (an Episcopalian), rector of Christ Church in Philadelphia, to officiate. Mr. Duché was the brother-in-law of Francis Hopkinson, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

On September 7, 1774, after the Congress had assembled in Carpenters' Hall, Mr. Duché read a Psalm and several petitions from the Book of Common Prayer, and then concluded with an impromptu invocation so patriotic in spirit and so reverent in tone that he was given a vote of thanks.

The MAGAZINE is indebted to Miss Edith A. Chapin for copying this prayer from "Thatcher's Military Journal" of December, 1777, which she owns.

The prayer was as follows: "O Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and rightly King of kings, and Lord of lords, who dost from Thy

throne behold all the dwellers on earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires, and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these American states who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring henceforth to be dependent only on Thee; to Thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give; take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care; give them wisdom in council and valor in the field; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause; and if they still persist in their sanguinary purpose, O let the voice of Thy unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle!"

"Be Thou present, O God of Wisdom, and direct the council of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle all things on the best and surest foundations; that the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony, and Peace may be effectually restored, and Truth and justice, Religion and piety prevail and flourish among the people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down on them and the millions they here represent such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with ever-lasting Glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son and our Saviour. AMEN."

The painting of this scene was made by T. H. Matteson, and engraved by Sadd, and published by John Neale in 1848.

Under the mezzotint are listed the names of the Congressmen in the order in which they appear. The names follow:

1. Caesar Rodney, Del.
2. Edward Rutledge, S. C.
3. T. Cushing, Mass.
4. Ephilet Dyer, Conn.
5. Samuel Adams, Mass.
6. John Adams, Mass.
7. Patrick Henry, Va.
8. John Rutledge, S. C.
9. George Washington, Va.
10. Peyton Randolph, Va.
11. Col. N. Folsom, N. H.
12. Robert Treat Paine, Mass.
13. George Read, Del.
14. Silas Dean, Conn.
15. Richard Smith, N. J.
16. Philip Livingston, N. Y.
17. Thomas Lynch, S. C.
18. Stephen Hopkins, R. I.
19. John Dehart, N. J.
20. William Livingston, N. J.
21. Thomas McKean, Del.
22. Roger Sherman, Conn.
23. William Paca, Md.
24. Rev. Mr. Duché, Pa.
25. Samuel Rhodes, Pa.
26. Col. William Floyd, N. Y.
27. Stephen Crane, N. J.
28. Samuel Chase, Md.
29. John Morton, Pa.
30. Thomas Mifflin, Pa.
31. Charles Thompson, Pa.
32. Richard Henry Lee, Va.
33. John Jay, N. Y.
34. Isaac Low, N. Y.
35. Benjamin Harrison, Va.
36. Samuel Ward, R. I.

Courtesy Print Division, Congressional Library.

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS
September 7, 1774, in Carpenters' Hall.



STATE CONFERENCES

Michigan

At the invitation of the home Chapter of our State Treasurer, Mrs. L. E. Holland, Saginaw Chapter, Mrs. I. A. Thayer, Regent, the seventeenth annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan convened in Saginaw, October 9-11, 1917. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, was the guest of honor and gave the principal address of the Conference. Many times during the meetings the President General spoke stirring on the Liberty Loan, conservation of food and other war-time activities. A brilliant reception was given by Saginaw Chapter in honor of the President General and State Officers the first evening.

Reports from State Officers, Chapter Regents and State Chairmen showed among many activities that Michigan's 47 Chapters were supporting 40 Clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic, 5 Clubs of Women of the Republic; had given 22 large flags to schools and other public places and 226 small flags to aliens; had placed in railroad stations, settlements, etc., 523 framed Flag Codes; had marked 5 historic spots, 2 Real Daughters' graves, 8 Revolutionary Soldiers' graves, and located 11 others; had done brilliant work in research along historical lines; had industriously served the cause of Americanization; given \$1290.74 for Memorial Continental Hall final payment; had supported four Southern Mountain Scholarships.

For war work alone, \$11,744.75 had been spent and \$27,194.75 had been taken in first Liberty Loan. Five vessels are being outfitted with knitted garments for the war, one by the State organization and five by Chapters; 431 garments had also been given the Battleship Michigan by one Chapter. Thirty-four French orphans had been adopted.

The second State-wide prize essay contest resulted in strengthening the belief that this is a practical method of encouraging among the children healthful competition in the study of local and State history. During the year, the State organization incorporated in order to hold trust funds. All of the records of the achievements of each Chapter from organization have been collected and bound. The card catalogue of membership in Michigan is nearing completion.

Among the important measures adopted were: (1) Building in a Book-Case, and repainting Michigan Room; (2) Continuation of

Dollar-a-Member-Budget to be divided, State Printing \$.15, Southern Mt. Schools \$.10, Berea Fireside Industries \$.10, D. A. R. University—Loan Fund (for needy students in State University) \$.05, Philippine Scholarship \$.05, Valley Forge Memorial \$.05, Starr Commonwealth \$.10, Indian Schools \$.05, Michigan Troops \$.15, Emergency War Fund \$.20; (3) Continuation of State Questionaries; (4) Amending of By-Laws to admit of office of State Librarian; (5) Creation of Camp Hospitality Committee to assist in U. S. Service Camps in Michigan; (6) Endorsement Hoover Food Campaign in Michigan.

The most sensational feature of the Conference was the spontaneous giving of \$1130 from the floor toward the restoration of the French devastated village of Tilloloy, the giving followed an illustrated lecture on the subject and the singing of the Marseillaise.

Michigan pledges to make the sum \$1600 for two houses, furnished, farm implements included.

The State Regent and State Vice Regent were elected to succeed themselves, subject to the confirmation of the twenty-seventh Continental Congress.

A touch of war-time solemnity was added to the memorial services in honor of Michigan Daughters decreased during the year by reference to the death the day before of Michigan's brave young aviator, a Saginaw boy, Don Magee, who with his airplane was lost in Lake St. Clair.

The unfailing thoughtfulness of the Daughters and citizens of Saginaw for the comfort of their guests, and the success of the meetings will long be remembered by the members of the Conference.

CLARA HADLEY WAIT,
State Regent.

Missouri

Missouri's eighteenth annual State Conference which was held in Marshall early in October, 1917, with the State Regent, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter, presiding, will pass down in history as a War Relief Conference. The keynote was patriotic service. Chapters reported great activity in Red Cross and Navy League work. The Kansas City Chapter reported the gift of a \$1000 ambulance to the Third Regiment of Missouri National Guard, and over 350 knitted garments for sailors.

A call for pledges for funds to place a

Missouri D. A. R. ambulance costing \$2000 in the field met with enthusiastic response and over half was pledged at once. The Camp-Mother Movement was endorsed, the Missouri D. A. R. agreeing to raise a third of the \$3000 necessary to place a Missouri Mother at Camp Funston. Over \$300 was given or pledged by the Daughters present.

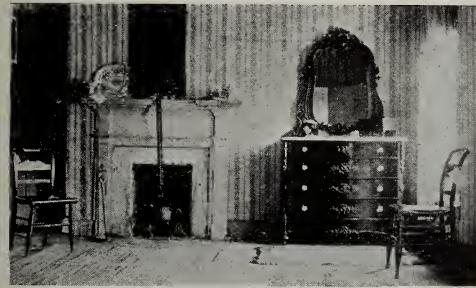
This might well be called a Gift Conference, too, as several valuable additions were made to



ARROW ROCK TAVERN
Built in 1830 at Arrow Rock Tavern

the organization's collection. The State Regent presented a loose-leaf book containing the name of each Chapter in the State with a history of the name and reasons for using it. St. Louis Chapter presented a large map of Missouri with stars locating the D. A. R. Chapters. Two stars were added at this Conference.

The State Historian, Mrs. Robert S. Withers, gave a book containing a printed copy of her lecture, "Pioneering in Missouri," and prints



D. A. R. BED-ROOM, ARROW ROCK TAVERN

of the 175 slides which illustrate it. The lecture has been in circulation throughout the State a year, and has done much to arouse patriotic and historic interest. The Conference voted to place the lecture and slides with the Missouri State Historical Society at Columbia for safe-keeping and further circulation.

The presence of Mrs. George T. Guernsey, President General, for two days was a delight to the Missouri Daughters. They were proud



REST-ROOM, ARROW ROCK TAVERN

of their western leader, and of her practical efficiency. Her formal address was an inspiration to greater patriotic service.

Addresses by Lieutenant Governor Crossley, and State Superintendent of Schools Uel Lampkin, emphasized the keynote of loyal service, and it was at the close of the former that a telegram expressing loyalty was sent to President Wilson.



D. A. R. BED-ROOM, ARROW ROCK TAVERN

To the true historian, the most delightful event of the whole Conference was the twenty-mile motor trip to Arrow Rock Tavern. This ancient hostelry is the best preserved of the Santa Fe Trail inns, and is serving travelers to-day just as hospitably as it did in the 30's.

It is a gray brick vine-covered building with an L. Two chimneys serve the numerous fireplaces. The ancient bell which dominates the roof is rung by a rope which extends through the ceilings to the roof. The main rest-room is filled with many treasures of the early days, and the walls are covered with Bingham pictures and engravings. Three quaint stairways lead to the second floor, where one finds a maze of bed-rooms, most of which are furnished in the style of 1830. The most pretentious room is the one furnished by the Missouri D. A. R. In this a handsome four-post canopy bed holds the place of honor.

In the wide, low-ceilinged dining-room, old-time darkies dispensed ginger-bread and cider from tables laden with autumn fruits and leaves.

One large evening reception cared for the social side of the Conference. This was a beautiful affair given in honor of the President General and State Officers.

A charming moment came when Mrs. E. A. Norris, a veteran in D. A. R. work and a candidate for State Regent, arose and asked

that her friends and supporters cast their votes for the other candidate, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, in order that, in this critical time, there should be no division in the ranks of the D. A. R., but that they might be one in the great work ahead.

An invitation to hold the next State Conference in Jefferson City, in the magnificent new Capitol, was accepted with joyous acclamation.

MRS. R. S. WITHERS,
Retiring State Historian.

“THE REG’LAR ARMY MAN”

By Joseph C. Lincoln

(From Cape Cod Ballads, Copyright D. Appleton & Company)

He ain’t no gold-lace “Belvidere,”
Ter sparkle in the sun;
He don’t parade with gay cockade,
And posies in his gun;
He ain’t no “pretty soldier boy,”
So lovely, spick and span,—
He wears a crust of tan and dust,
The Reg’lar Army man;
The marchin’, parchin’,
Pipe-clay starchin’,
Reg’lar Army man.

He ain’t at home in Sunday-school
Nor yet at social tea,
And on the day he gits his pay
He’s apt to spend it free;
He ain’t no temp’rance advocate,
He likes ter fill the “can,”
He’s kind er rough, and maybe, tough,
The Reg’lar Army man;
The r’arin’, tearin’,
Sometimes swearin’,
Reg’lar Army man.

No State’ll call him “noble son,”
He ain’t no ladies’ pet,
But let a row start anyhow,
They’ll send for him, you bet!
He “don’t cut any ice” at all

In Fash’n’s social plan,—
He gits the job ter face a mob,
The Reg’lar Army man;
The millin’, drillin’,
Made fer killin’,
Reg’lar Army man.

They ain’t no tears shed over him
When he goes off ter war,
He gits no speech nor prayerful “preach”
From mayor or governor;
He packs his little knapsack up
And trots off in the van,—
The Reg’lar Army man;
The rattlin’, battlin’,
Colt or Gatlin’,
Reg’lar Army man.

He makes no fuss about the job
He don’t talk big or brave—
He knows he’s in ter fight and win,
Or help fill up a grave;
He ain’t no “Mama’s darlin’,” but
He does the best he can,
And he’s the chap that wins the scrap,
The Reg’lar Army man;
The dandy, handy,
Cool and sandy,
Reg’lar Army man.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hedges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Genealogical Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

QUERIES

6016. BREWER. William Brewer, born in North Carolina, married Millie West, and had son William, born in 1803. In 1807 the family moved to Kentucky, where the son married Delilah Hough (born in Va. 1807) daughter of Samuel Hough and wife Peggy (Haight?). They eventually settled in Hopkinsville, Christian Co., Ky. Ancestry wanted of any of these people, particularly of William Brewer. Also Revolutionary service, if any.

SPARKS-COX. (2). In 1798 David Sparks, born 1770, married Araminta Cox (b Dec. 18, 1774); both of Kentucky. David Sparks was the son of Joseph Sparks and wife Mary: Araminta Cox the dau. of Edward Cox and wife Susie. Further genealogical data and any Revolutionary record desired.

GRUBBS. (3) John Grubbs (b Apr. 26, 1751; d Nov. 6, 1819) married Dec. 21, 1769, Sarah Hopkins (b May 7, 1754; d June 30, 1832). They were natives of Virginia, and their children were Susanna, Anderson, Mary, Frances, Thomas, Moody, and probably Elizabeth. There is a traditional relational relationship between this family and that of William Grubbs and wife Susanna Hearne, who went from Va. to Ky. in 1775 with nine daughters and one son, Higgason Grubbs. Would like to know the relationship between these two families, and the ancestry of John and Sarah (Hopkins) Grubbs and of William and Susanna (Hearne) Grubbs.

BOONE. (4) Information desired of the children or descendants of Joseph Boone (born Apr. 5, 1704: died Jan. 30, 1776) and wife Catherine. (He was the son of George and

Mary Boone who settled in Berks Co. Pa.); of Sarah Boone (dau. of George and Mary), who married Jacob Stuber or Stover in 1715; of Jonathan and Israel Boone, sons of Squire and Sarah Boone and brothers of the pioneer Daniel Boone.

BOONE-GRUBBS. (5) Squire Boone, probably a son of George Boone, brother of Daniel, married 1808, in Shelby Co., Ky., Mourning Grubbs. What is known of their descendants; was Mourning a daughter of Higgason Grubbs and wife Lucy Harris?—J. R. S.

6017. LEONARD. Silas Leonard and his sons Jonathan, Silas Jr., and Lewis came from Stockbridge, Mass., so says the History of Monroe Co. and Phelps and Gorham purchase of Western N. Y. to Parma, N. Y. in 1796-7. After he was killed his eldest son Jonathan went to Canaan, Conn., to bring his mother Mary Fulton Leonard and sisters Lucy and Thankful to live with him.

Silas Sr. told his children they originally came from Leeds, England, to Rhode Island and through Conn. to Mass. and New York to Parma.

We have the Revolutionary services and the children and death, but we want to find when they were married and where, and if possible, to find the place and date of birth and parents' names of both Silas Leonard and his wife, Mary Fulton.

From the names of the children it would seem that they must have been descended from the John and Abiel Leonard families of Springfield, Mass., and from Mrs. Kosters charts it seems probable that they came from Stephen, son of James and wife Lydia Gulliver.

I invite correspondence with any of the Fulton or Leonard families.

We do know it is not the Silas, Pensioner of Kent, not the Silas of Sto Lee, Mass., nor of Sharon, Vt.—S. W. M.

6018. PATMAN-WATSON. William Patman who was living in Henrico County, Va., in 1771, is thought to have married a Miss Watson and had William, who in Susannah Bigger; Susannah, who married John Sutton Farrer, Watson, who is thought to have married a Miss Fleming, descendant of Pocahontas. Both sons served in the Rev. War.

Wanted, William Patman's wife's maiden name and a record proving that he was a Patriot during the Rev., with all genealogical data.—A. L. P.

6019. ROSS-MORGAN. James B. Ross of Somerset Co., N. J. (b Feb. 28, 1782; d Nov. 19, 1820), m April 13, 1803, Rachel Morgan (b Sept. 1, 1783; d May 7, 1845, at or near Dayton, Ohio). Information desired of the parents of both James B. and Rachel, with all gen. data and Rev. service, if any.

6020. BAKER. Was Martin Baker Sr., of Hanover Co., Va., the father of Mary Baker, who married John Walton, about 1757, and moved to Louisa Co., later? Did this man serve in the Rev. War? Want further information regarding the parents of Mary Baker.—W. H. B.

ANDERSON. (2) Charles Anderson was the father of Susan Anderson, who married John Walton, in Amelia Co., Va., in 1787. Was this man a Rev. soldier? Want further data as to family and ancestry.—W. H. B.

WALTON. (3) Who was the John Walton recorded in Saffell's work, as a Virginia soldier in 1778?—W. H. B.

McSPADDIN-MILLIN. (4) Rebellah McSpaddin married James Millin, in South Carolina about 1793. Who were the parents of each one, and was there any Revolutionary service? Family information is desired.—W. H. B.

YANCEY. (5) Richard Yancey, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., married Polly Walton, of Louisa Co., in 1797. Want data regarding the children, and record of any war service of the father of Richard Yancey.—W. H. B.

HESTER. (6) Agnes Hester married Simeon Walton, between 1760 and 1770 and they lived in Amelia Co., Va. Want to learn who were her parents, war records, family data, etc. Was she related to the Hesters of Mecklenburg Co.? Barbara was a family name.—W. H. B.

SIMS. (7) Want information concerning the old Sims (or Simms) family of Hanover County and vicinity in Virginia. Edward, George and James Sims were living there early in the eighteenth century. A George

Sims is recorded in the Louisa County Claims in 1780 for military service in 1755. Was he the George Sims of Hanover County or was he a son? Sims' family information desired.—W. H. B.

6021. TRACY-ROYCE. Jedediah Tracy, born Jan. 2, 1777, Richmond, Berkshire Co., Mass. Married Polly Royce, in 1804, of Lanesborough, Mass. Want names of parents of both and gen. data and Rev. service.—H. S. A.

6022. YOUNG. Sallie Dent Young, m Thomas James; their son Theodore A. James was born in Philadelphia in 1820. What were the names of Sallie Dent Young's parents, and was her father in the Rev. forces?—M. R. R.

6023. PERKINS-SPILLMAN. Reuben Perkins and Nancy Spillman were married in the stockade at Danville, Kentucky, while seeking refuge there from the Indians. They lived in Casey County, Kentucky, and their eldest son Elisha was born in 1794. Reuben Perkins died in 1830 in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and is buried in Double Springs Churchyard near Waynesburg, Kentucky. He was reputed to have come from North Carolina to Kentucky. I desire the names and residences of the parents of both Reuben and Nancy; Governmental or Revolutionary service if any, and dates of birth and marriage, and any other information obtainable.

SULLINS-TURNER. (2) Carson Sullins born April 3, 1809, at Mills Springs, Kentucky, married Elizabeth Turner. Carson Sullins is supposed to be of French Huguenot descent, his wife English. Information of any kind concerning them is desired.

TAUGHENBAUGH-MATTHEWS. (3) A very old Bible in my possession contains the family history of the Taughenbaugh family of Adams County, Pennsylvania, as follows: "John Taughenbaugh was born March 20, 1770, Ann (Doran) Taughenbaugh b Nov. 29, 1777. Their children: Matthias, born Feby' 3, 1802, Margaret, born Oct'br 5, 1806, Mary Ann, born May 15, 1813, Rachel, born April 21, 1818. John Taughenbaugh departed this life March 4, 1842; Ann Taughenbaugh departed this life Sept'r 30, 1842. Margaret married Alfred Matthews in 1828. Alfred Matthews' mother was named Henderson." Additional information is desired.—Mrs. G. F.

6024. TRIPP. (1) James Tripp was born in the State of Rhode Island about the year 1763 and was married to Margaret Green of the same State, who was born in 1767. Their youthful home was in Washington Co., New York. James Tripp was a Quaker and was buried in the Quaker burying ground in the town of Galen. His father's name was William, who married a woman

named Philadelphia _____. Did William Tripp have other children? Ancestry of William Tripp with all gen. data and Rev. record if any, is desired.

GOFF-MEAD. (2) (3) Alvin Goff was born March 18, 1778 and married Phebe Mead, who was born August 12, 1770, and died April 17, 1842. Both probably were born in Massachusetts. They had thirteen children, namely the following: Lydia Goff, b Dec. 7, 1803, Mary b Oct. 21, 1805, Jeremiah b Apr. 24, 1808, Phebe b May 20, 1810, Mehitable b July 11, 1812 and was married to Mr. ____ Sprague and moved down east, Caroline Goff, b. Oct. 1st, 1816, Julian b June 19, 1817, Elizabeth and Henry, twins, b March 28, 1821, Adaline b Jan. 30, 1823, Amanda M. b July 15, 1825 and Alvin M. b March 10, 1827. Ancestry of Alvin Goff and Phebe Mead's ancestry and all gen. data of the following children: Mary, Jeremiah, Mehitable, Caroline and Amanda is desired.—L. L. T.

6025. BOHANNON-GARNETT-CREWS. (1) Larkin Blackburn Bohannon of Woodford Co., Ky., married Eliz. Garnett. Their daughter America Bohannon b 1807 married Robert Crews a son of Elijah Crews. Is there Rev. service in either of these lines?

THROCKMORTON-TERRILL. (2) Henry Throckmorton married Mary B. Terrill in Halifax Co., Va. Was this a son of Richard Throckmorton who served in Rev., and was pensioned while a resident of Halifax Co.?—A. M. F.

6026. CARLTON. (1) Will the lady who wrote to E. M. B. some time ago in answer to a query with reference to the Carlton family of Va. from Wyoming please write again, as the letter was lost on the street? (2) Can any one tell me anything of the Bradner family of Va.? My great-grandfather was a Dr., and very prominent in his day, but the family seems to be almost extinct. Will appreciate any information. Sign.—J. T. B.

6027. CAMPBELL. (1) Would like for some one to give the names of the children of Thomas Campbell and state who they married. One son, Alexander, founded the religious sect called Christians.—F. C. R.

FINNIE. (2) There was a family of Finnie supposed to be of Welsh extraction that settled in Woodford Co., Ky., somewhere about the year 1800, perhaps earlier. There was a daughter named Judith who married Thomas James, Isabella married a Williams, and then there was a son John. The census of Woodford Co., Ky., in 1810 gives the names of John Finnie and James Finnie as Revolutionary soldiers. John Finnie's wife was named Elizabeth. Would like any information concerning these Finnies.—F. C. R.

6028. HINDMAN. (1) Daniel Gregory Hindman was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., April 25, 1830. His father was John Hartwell Hindman. Ancestry and Revolutionary service desired. (See P. S.)

ALEXANDER. (2) Augustus Alexander was born Aug. 20, 1772, died Sept. 20, 1849, lived near Charlotte, N. C., in Mecklenburg County. His father was Ezra Alexander. Full information desired with regard to Ezra's wife and her parentage.

CULP. (3) Augustus Alexander, mentioned above, married Dorcas Culp, born Dec. 11, 1779, died Sept. 20, 1836. She was from South Carolina. Who were her parents? Was her father a Revolutionary soldier?

STOCKINGER. (4) John Caleb Stockinger was born in Lincoln County, N. C., April 7, 1786. Who were his parents? Is there Revolutionary service in this line?

TAYLOR. (5) Thomas Taylor, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Field) Taylor, was born Aug. 21, 1761. He married Charlotte Chapman, born Dec. 27, 1763, daughter of John and Huldah Chapman. Thomas and Charlotte Taylor lived near Bordentown, New Jersey. Is there Revolutionary service in this line?

6029. LITTLE. (1) My great-grandmother, Rebecca Littler, was born on Independence Day, July 4th, 1776, at Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. About the year 1799, she married Samuel Metcalfe, and this union was blessed with eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. The first child was a son, Samuel, and the second, a daughter, Ruth, my grandmother, who was born on May 17th, 1802. The other two daughters were Mary and Lydia, and one of the sons was named Joseph, but I cannot give the names of the other sons. Samuel Metcalfe and his wife Rebecca left Virginia for Kentucky in November, 1802. I would like to know who were the parents of Rebecca Littler, and if any of her people were in the Revolution.

METCALFE. (2) I would like very much to know something about the parents of Samuel Metcalfe, who married my great-grandmother, Rebecca Littler, in the year (about) 1799, at Winchester, Frederick County, Va. Their first child, a son, Samuel, was born in 1800, and their second, a daughter, Ruth, my grandmother, was born in 1802, and Samuel Metcalf and his wife Rebecca, moved from Virginia in Nov., 1802, with their two children, to Kentucky and there they had nine more children. I would like to know who were the parents and grandparents of Samuel Metcalfe, and if there was Revolutionary Service in his family. Any information along this line will be greatly appreciated.—M. C. M.

6030. CAMPBELL. James Campbell of St. Thomas Township, Cumberland County, now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, entered the Rev. service as an Ensign May 28th, 1779. He served till June 3d, 1783, in the First Pa. Regiment. Family tradition says James Campbell was a Captain of Horse of the House of Argyle in the Scottish Rising of 1745. He married a widow, Mrs. McAllister (nee Phanuel Reynolds). Their son, James, Jr., was the father of General Charles T. Campbell of St. Thomas, Pa., who served in the Mexican and Civil Wars. Information desired: (a) Dates and localities of birth and death of James Campbell, Senior. (b) Information and proof that James Campbell, Jr., served in the War of 1812. (c) Any genealogical information of interest.—L. M. C.

6031. CLARK-BOSWELL-MCCLOUD. (1) Will some one having access to Clark Genealogies please give me data desired? The Clark family, whose line I am after, were prominent people and we are told furnished several prominent Rev. soldiers. One or more serving with Francis Marion. A sister, Elizabeth Clark, married Colonel (John?) Boswell of the British Army. They had one child, Elizabeth Clark Boswell, born Nov. 17, 1775. She married William McCloud and they went to Ohio to live. Served as County Judge and filled other positions of trust. Elizabeth McCloud was requested by a committee appointed for the purpose to name the county seat of Hardin County and she named it Kenton, after Simon Kenton, the friend and companion of her husband. I want the names of her grandparents, uncles and aunts, with dates so far as possible of births, marriages and deaths.

CLARK, ABRAHAM. (2) Signer. Will some one please give me the names of children and grandchildren of Abraham Clark.—C. L. M.

NOTES

Extract of letter addressed to Mrs. Draper, dated July 11, 1917:

"I want to thank you for arranging my numerous genealogical questions so that all of the queries about my Goodknight (which you incorrectly spelled *Goodnights*) and Elam branches were consolidated into two queries. I had forgotten that we are allowed two only. I hope to find the queries for my Prewitt family in later issues. Mrs. Minor asks the members to state what departments of the Magazine are of most value and interest. To me the Magazine is valuable from cover to cover and worth much more than the subscription price. For the revival of interest in the history of our country which

makes for a greater patriotism it is truly invaluable, and for this I appreciate it highly, but the one department which I consider more valuable than any other is the Genealogical Department. I hope it may never be discontinued, but may be given in the future even more space than in the past."—(Signed *Lillian P. Goodknight*, care Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

ANSWERS

4612. MAULDIN. Morton Mauldin and
4663. TOWNSEND. Priscilla Townsend. I have searched for months for these Ancestors. My mother was Emma Townsend, daughter of Winfred G. Townsend, born in Logan County, Ky., but later moved to Cassville, Mo., where my mother was born. Can you tell me anything of John and his son Thomas Townsend and what relation is Priscilla to them?—(*Miss* Fleda Wynne, 8780 25th Street, Paris, Texas.

4898. WASHBURN. Isaiah Washburn, born 1754, at Middleboro, Mass., married Priscilla Wood, daughter of Abiel Wood and Priscilla (Flint) Wood. Date of marriage July 30th, 1775.—*Sarah E. Wilbar*, 568 Pleasant Street, Bridgewater, Mass.

4979. STILL. I should like very much to be placed in communication with M. T. No. 4979. I am quite sure she and I can be of mutual benefit in regard to the John and Daniel Stull (of Maryland) lines.—*Nellie M. Pell*, 139 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

5023. GOODSPREAD. I am a D. A. R. through Stephen Goodspeed. From Goodspeed Genealogy, page 2. I copy these notes. If party will write to the author, Mr. W. A. Goodspeed, West Chester, Pa., it will be forwarded and he might know more since writing this. "It has not been learned with absolute certainty what other children except Stephen were born to Stephen and Bethiah (Wooding) Goodspeed after they left Rochester. They seem first to have moved to Cumberland then in Mass., but now in R. I., and there their son Stephen was born. They probably moved to Scituate, R. I., about 1752-3. Several of their other children were born where they lived between 1737 and 1753, but that location has not been learned. At that time what is now the town of Cumberland, R. I., was a part of Attlefora town, Mass., and at Attlefora the birth of Stephen is duly recorded ('76), but those of the other children are not, neither does the old church record these or at South Attlefora reveal their names and birth. The records of the "Old Blue Church" in Cumberland town are missing.

Their births and baptisms may have been recorded there. Some old record may yet disclose this missing link. In as much as no others of the name so far as known lived at Scituate, R. I. afterwards; as several of the name appeared there after 1753, grew up there, married there, owned land at Scituate or Foster, near by, together with numerous other corroborative circumstances, such as tradition of descendants, it is confidently believed that to Stephen and Bethiah the following children and perhaps others were born: 5a, Elizabeth (74) born October 10th, 1731; 5b, Sarah (75) born May 14th, 1734; 5c, Stephen (76) born July 25th, 1738; 5d, Nathaniel (77) born about 1741; 5e, John (78) born 1743 (no information); 5f, Thankful (79) born about 1746; 5g, Hosea (80) born about 1750; 5h, Gideon (81) born about 1755; 5i, Isaac (82) born about 1758. But there is considerable doubt about the children of Stephen and Bethiah, except the first four. Mercy is a common Goodspeed name, but I find none marrying Austin recorded.—*Mrs. Margaret Allen Cain*, 306 S. Elm Street, Jefferson, Ia.

5044. BOWEN-CARY. My great-great-grandfather was John Barden and Lydia Barrows his wife. Their marriage is recorded in Dartmouth and also in Freetown, 28th December, 1752 (Lydia was of Middleboro). Taunton records book of Deeds 60 page 7, January 28th, 1777, John Borden wife Lydia of Freetown (etc.) to Samuel Jay. Benny house and land and I bought of my father (—) Borden (the first name is given but the one who sent me copy could not tell what it was) and I would like very much to get the father of the above John Borden, who lived and died in Freetown.

My notes say, Stephen Barden m Penelope Reed Feb. 3, 1726, daughter of William Reed, Jr., children. (1) Stephen born 14th June, 1726; (2) Hannah 28th December, 1728; (3) Merabah born February 7th, 1733-4; (4) George 2d May, 1735; (5) Susanah born 19th May, 1737.

You will see I have but five children and you say there were six, now if you give me my lost John I will be glad. He may be that sixth child of whom I have no record.

Joseph Barden (Freetown) married Susanna Reed, children: Elijah born 29th May, 1731; Martha 1st December 1739, Peace 18th September, 1741; Phebe 26th of April, 1744. My John could be in this family, but I think him of the other. (These two families must have been brothers and sisters.—*M. C. Barden*, W. Pawlet, Vt.

5082. RAYMOND. I should like to say that

if the person wishing the William Raymond data will write to me immediately, I will be glad to give her all the data I have, which is borrowed for a limited time, but, it is so complete that I feel sure it would be a great help to a Raymond descendant.—(Miss) *Fleda Wynne*, 87 S. 25th St., Paris, Texas.

5073. CRAWFORD. Mathias Jones, my maternal great grandfather, married Sarah Thorman, November 15th, 1810, in Adams County, Ohio. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Sarah Thorman's mother was a Crawford, and Col. William Crawford was a relative. Information requested: Did Col. William Crawford's daughter Sarah marry a Thorman?—*Mrs. John J. Middagh*, 806 Jefferson Ave., Laurenceville, Ill.

5106. COMFORT. Richard Comfort was born at Fishkill on Hudson, August 15th, 1745, and died at Southport, N. Y., March 6th, 1824. His wife was Charity Perkins. He had a son John, who married Phebe Gildersleeve and they had a daughter Hannah, who married James Cargill 4th, and they had a daughter Hester Ann, who was my mother; she married G. H. Blakeslee. You are right about his military service.—*Emma Blakeslee Kellogg*, 1844 D. St., Lincoln, Neb.

5127. I am a great-grand-daughter of the Benjamin Fuller, born in Athol, Mass., who moved to Vermont, and I trace back to Jacob Fuller, whose services are recorded in Vol. six, page 164, Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in Revolutionary War; but do not find Seth Fuller. Suggest that you write to Chas. H. Fuller, Montpelier, Vt., who has written all about the Fullers in a book, entitled "Our Fullers of John of Lynn."—*Ida Fuller Lumpkin*, Meridan, Texas.

5129. HAWES. Your query in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE of May, 1917, in regard to the Hawes family interested me greatly, for one of my bars (D. A. R.) bears the name of Ichabod Hawes and he was born in Wrentham, Mass. I think if you will write to M. F. Hawes, 257 School Street, Winter Hill, Mass., you will get the information you wish, or Mr. Gilbert Ray Hawes, a lawyer of New York City, whose address in 1909 was Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. In the journal of American History, 3d volume, 2d number, 1909, you will find a sketch of Joseph Hawes of Wrentham, who wrote a Declaration of Independence. If he should prove to be your ancestor you will be proud.—(Mrs.) *M. L. Sanford*, Clinton, N. Y.

5132. NOBLE. Silence Noble, daughter of Samuel, was born in Westfield, Mass., July 28th, 1747, and there died February 20th, 1831, age 83. She married, November 13th,

1766, Gideon Shepard, Son of Dea. John & Elizabeth (Noble) Shepard. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church in Westfield, and died of consumption December 28th, 1790, aged 43. They had eight children. Copied from the Noble Genealogy.—*M. A. B.*

5149. REID-HIATT. My mother was Irene Brooks, of Fayette, Howard County, Mo., daughter of Ira Brooks and Louisa Owen, daughter of Philip Owen and Jane Hyatt, daughter of Joseph Hyatt and Margaret Reid, daughter of John Reid and Elizabeth. I know absolutely nothing except what I write you, but, of course, want all the information I can get, especially dates and places of births and marriages. Were John Reid and Joseph Hiatt both Revolutionary Soldiers and were either in the War of 1812?—*Florence Brooks Scott Kelly*, 906 West Fifth Street, Sedalia, Mo.

5168. PALMER. Submit Palmer was born January 12th, 1744, not '43; married Samuel Chesbrough of Stonington, born January 10th, 1763, and died December 12th, 1835, aged 91. More information can be gained by writing directly to Miss E. A. Courtenay, 1633 Chislett Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

5177. "MADAM JAMES' MANSION." Send to the Mentor Association, 52 East 19th St., New York City, and buy the Mentor Magazine on "American Historic Homes," serial No. 77, date February 15th, 1915 (price 15 cents). They will get a fine picture, 7 × 10, of Madam James' Mansion and also five other pictures of Historic Homes, with excellent description of each printed on the back of each picture.—*Mrs. E. S. Hunting*, 507 N. Union St., Lincoln, Ill.

5162. SAMPSON. Miss Annie F. Russell, of Sterling, Ill., 702 Second Ave., has a Sampson Genealogy. She and I are descendants of the Pilgrim, Henry Samson of Duxbury, Mass.—*Lizzie M. Underwood*, New Plymouth, Idaho.

5167. LASSWELL LONG. I am descended from the Longs of Carlisle, Pa., my great grandfather was Samuel Long, born 1753, his son Jas. Long was my grandfather. I have located the grave of a Jas. Long who died 1820 in Pennsylvania, 72 years old. Do not know if he is my family. Thos., Jas. and Edward are all in our family.—*Mrs. Isaac G. Swift*, 443 Heard St., Elberton, Ga.

5119. (2) WELLBORN. William R. Wellborn, who married Malissa Bush in Franklin Co., Ga. (Franklin Co. Mar. Rec. 1805-1819), was the son of David Welborn, a Revolutionary Soldier. David Wellbourne is listed as a soldier of the Georgia Line, Continental Establishment in the D. A. R.

Report to the U. S. Senate (Senate Documents, XVI, 347 et seq.). He also served in the Georgia Militia under Colonel Elijah Clarke, whose certificate to that effect, dated Feb. 2, 1784, is on file in the office of the Sec. of State here. On this certificate he was granted 287½ acres in Washington Co. He was living in Wilkes Co. up to 1800, and bought land adjoining other Welborns in the western part of Greene Co. 1804. He was living in Morgan Co. in 1808, and appears in the records of that Co. as late as 1820. The marriage licenses of that county record his marriage to Mary Gunn, the date not being given, but judging from the preceding and following entries about September, 1817. She seems to have been a second wife. He died in Newton Co., probably having lived in that part of Morgan Co. cut off to Newton shortly before his death. His will, dated Jan. 25th, 1827, is on file in Newton Co. It mentions wife, Mary; children, Malinda, Elizabeth, Eliza, Curtis, Josiah, William R., & Burkett. Witness, Moses Trimble. Most, if not all, of the children were by a first wife, but as the marriage records of Wilkes Co. prior to 1800 were destroyed by fire some years ago, the name of his first wife is unknown to me.

William R. Wellborn was a Baptist Minister (Hist. of the Baptist Denomination in Ga., page 184), and apparently a Mason, as he was one of the incorporators of the Phi Delta Masonic Academy in Franklin Co. (Ga. Laws, 1854, p. 135).

In the Gene. Dept. of the Atlanta Constitution of July 24, 1910, was a query from B. A., who stated that Wm. R. Wellborn married first Malissa Bush of Franklin Co. and had issue, Mary Elizabeth, born Oct. 20, 1830; married second Piety Chitworth of same county and had issue, William and Curtis. Mary Elizabeth Wellborn married a Mr. Anderson, father of E. B. Anderson of Commerce, Ga.

There were a number of Wellborns in Georgia immediately after the Revolution, all of them related, and all came directly or indirectly from Orange and Guilford Counties, N. C. They were Baptists, a number of them having belonged to Shubael Stearns church at Sandy Creek (Orange Co.) and some of them were mixed up in the Regulator troubles of 1768. I, also, am descended from one of the family who came to Wilkes Co. in 1775 or 1776, and am trying to trace the line back. Correspondence on this family solicited.—*J. A. LeConte*, 155 Cleburne Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

BOOK REVIEWS

ABIGAIL ADAMS AND HER TIMES. By Mrs. Laura E. Richards. Price, \$1.35. Publishers, D. Appleton & Company, 35 West 32d St., New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Richards' new book, "Abigail Adams, Her Life and Times," has to do with a character for whom she has the greatest sympathy. Herself a New Englander to the backbone, brought up under enough of old New England's traditions to comprehend them with understanding, her treatment of the life of the wife of our second President leaves little to be desired. Mrs. Adams was a frequent and entertaining letter writer, and of these letters Mrs. Richards has made copious use, her selections from them being as adequate and expert as usual.

Mrs. Adams' character lends itself admirably to the biographer. Married to a famous man who had so much to do with the founding of our Republic, she was obliged to look after his farm and bring up their children, while John Adams was in Congress or representing the struggling country in France. He sent for her to join him there, and the effect of the "ancient régime" at Versailles on this stout-hearted lady from New England is very entertaining. Later on John Adams was transferred to England, where he was our first representative at the Court of St. James—no pleasant position that, to be the representative of the just revolted Colonies at the Court of the Mother Country from which they had withdrawn. After Mr. Adams' return he was elected first Vice-President and then President of the United States. Mrs. Adams and he lived in New York, then in Philadelphia, and finally in the new capital, Washington. Through the medium of Mrs. Richards' work we receive an excellent impression of the life of great people in these early days of the Republic, and especially is this true of the new town in the wilderness—Washington.

When her husband's official life came to an end, no one was more delighted than his wife to return to their farm. We receive a pleasant picture of them leading the simple life. Mrs. Adams rising at five in the morning to be in her dairy. So they spent the twilight of their lives. Abigail Adams was a remarkable woman for her time, and her distinct personality comes to us out of that distant past.

Mrs. Richards has done this work with the same care and skill that have hitherto characterized her efforts. A child of famous parents—she is the daughter of Julia Ward Howe and Samuel Gridley Howe—must work hard to

make her own way in the world, but Mrs. Richards has done her work so well that her position is assured.—JOHN L. B. WILLIAMS.

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE SHIMER FAMILY IN AMERICA. By Allen R. Shimer (1908-1914) 8vo, paper, two parts, no index. Price not stated. Address Author, Bethlehem, Pa.

This is the genealogy of the descendants of Jacob Scheimer, who came to this country, 1700-1710, and of the "three brothers," Frederick, Daniel and Michael Shimer, who came in 1749. Part I contains records of the first and second generations of both branches of the family. Part II deals principally with the third generation of the descendants of Jacob Scheimer and numerous additions to Part I. Each part contains in a tabulated form a genealogy of the family bringing the records down to later generations. Numerous copies of old wills and deeds add to the value of the work which is of historical and genealogical importance to members of the family and to all interested in the family lines of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

HISTORY OF BERLIN, CONNECTICUT. By Catherine M. North. Rearranged and Edited with foreword by Adolph Burnett Benson, Ph.D., 1916. Press of Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor Company, New Haven, Connecticut. 8vo, cloth. 294 pp. Price, \$2.50. Address Editor, 211 Townsend Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.

This attractive history of one of the well-known towns of Connecticut opens with an account of the earliest settlers at a time when Berlin bore the name of "Merrideen." Succeeding chapters deal with the subsequent history of the town and the lineage of the North, Hart, Wilcox, Porter, Lee, Deming, Dunbar and other families. The arrangement of the book differs from that usually followed by the authors of local histories, as the editor has endeavored "to preserve both the content and the style of the original" articles which were published in the Berlin *News* from November, 1905, to October, 1907. These articles were compiled from town records, reminiscences of old-time residents of Berlin and other original sources collected by Miss North and are of great historical and genealogical importance. A name index would add greatly to its value.

A. G.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

TO INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.
EDITOR.

The Hannah Caldwell Chapter (Davenport, Iowa) on June 14, 1917, presented to the city of Davenport a boulder commemorating the signing of the Black Hawk Purchase Treaty, which secured for the United States 30,000,000 acres on the shores of the Father of Waters—the great and beautiful Mississippi. In a park overlooking the river this boulder of granite is placed, its bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

To commemorate the
BLACK HAWK PURCHASE TREATY
signed by

Maj. Genl. Winfield Scott and Hon. John
Reynolds

For The United States of America,
and by

Chiefs Keokuk and Waupella for the
Sac and Fox Indians, at Davenport, Iowa,
Sept. 21, 1832.

Erected by Hannah Caldwell Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
1917.

This boulder was presented to the city by the outgoing Regent, Mrs. Walter Chambers, and accepted by the Mayor of the city of Davenport. A short, dignified, patriotic service preceded the presentation.

The Chapter took part in the flag raising in the new River Front Park as a hundred or more school children sang "The Star Spangled Banner" while "Old Glory" was unfurled to the breeze. Under its protecting shadow we leave our boulder secure in the knowledge of its safety—a landmark in the history of our United States.

(MRS. WILLIAM) MINNIE A. THEOPHILUS,
Chairman of Program.

Independence Pioneers Chapter (Independence, Mo.). The members of Independence Pioneers Chapter, D. A. R., with hearts made heavy by the thoughts of war, and hands tired with service to the young soldiers who may be going to "Somewhere in France," have wrought for them, with almost unprecedented faithfulness.

They have equipped work rooms which are open to the public to carry on the making of the hospital garments for the Red Cross.

They have purchased and paid for one Ford truck, fully equipped, which they presented to Battery C (Mo. L. F. A., Independence, Mo.)

Material furnished and garments made for
French and Belgian children 27

Hospital garments made:

Bed socks	10
Bath robes	5
Pajama suits	24
Bed shirts	35
Fracture-pillows	14
Towels	270

Original poems illustrated and hand-painted as posters (by the Historian) were placed in the windows of stores around the "Public Square" in D. A. R. service to the Red Cross, to urge war relief work and as guides to the work room.

MABELLE BROWN WEBB,
Historian.

St. Louis Chapter (from March 1, 1916, to March 24, 1917). The open meetings are held monthly in Assembly Hall (which was handsomely furnished by the St. Louis Chapter) at Jefferson Memorial Building in Forest Park. The Board meetings are held at members' homes, the first of the month. Total membership at last official report was 366.

We have had interesting and comprehensive reports from Continental Congress and State Conference, represented by our Regent (Mrs. Weston) and Mesdames A. V. L. Brokaw, C. W. Nelson and Virginia Ayers as Delegates; Miss Edna Newcomb, Mrs. S. H. Tipton, Mrs. J. S. Bright and Miss Cornelia Dyer, Alternates.

At the Continental Congress Mrs. Ashley Cabell represented the Regent (Mrs. Barrows) with three Delegates, Mesdames C. W. Nelson, W. W. Keyser and George N. Martin; Alternates, Mesdames Wm. Van Slyke, Philip Hale, Ben F. Gray, Louise Summer, Frank Duncoran, Mrs. E. Campbell and Miss Ellen Campbell.

The name of Mrs. Henry H. Denison was placed in the Memory Book.

At our March meeting we were privileged to have Major General George W. Goode of the U. S. Army on the subject of "Our Flag and What It Does Wherever It Goes." On Memo-

rial Day many soldiers' graves were visited and flags placed on them.

Flag Day was celebrated with five other Chapters at the home of our National Vice-President General, Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green. A program of exceptional interest was prepared by the hostess. The opening address was given by our State Regent, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter. A reception followed with Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter, and local Regents in the receiving line.

In September the resignation of Mrs. John C. Barrows, Regent, was accepted with regret, and Mrs. Wm. B. Weston, First Vice-Regent, and Acting Regent since February, was elected Regent to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Barrows. "Missouri Day" was celebrated with appropriate exercises of addresses, an original poem entitled "The Homesick Missourian," and a special musical program. A lecture entitled the "History of Missouri," illustrated with picture slides, was given by our Honorary Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth.

In December a beautiful luncheon was held at the Bellerive Country Club. A program under the direction of our Regent, Mrs. Wm. B. Weston, who acted as toastmistress, followed the luncheon. Toasts responded to by the Chapter members were "The St. Louis Chapter," by Mrs. John N. Booth; "The Sword of '76," by Mrs. Willard Bartlett; "The Goddess of Liberty," by Mrs. Joseph Fuqua. An original poem "The Daughters of the American Revolution," was read by our National Vice-President General, Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, and other toasts given were by the Regent (Mrs. Weston), Mrs. Ben F. Gray, and Mrs. Wm. G. Boyd. A delightful musical program and recitations concluded the afternoon's entertainment.

George Washington's Birthday was observed with a special program consisting of patriotic papers, original poems, anecdotes of Washington, and music. The papers read at this meeting told of the homes of Washington, "Magic of an Old Time Garden," by Mrs. W. W. Keyser; "Memorial Homes," by Mrs. C. W. Nelson. The installation of officers was held at this meeting. Mrs. Ashley Cabell, Regent, who installed the new board 1917-18.

Among the work of special interest was the formation of a Red Cross Circle in October, 1916, by Mrs. John N. Booth, Mrs. E. G. Tutt, Chairman, Mrs. Van Barrett, Vice-Chairman, Mrs. John N. Booth, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Children of the American Revolution have held regular monthly meetings with eighteen (18) members enrolled. Much interest and activity has been manifested at these meet-

ings under the leadership of Mrs. George N. Martin, President, and Mrs. Gundlefinger, Director.

Mrs. Robt. N. Funkhouser, Chairman of the Flag Committee, has done remarkable work on the prevention of the desecration of the flag, and it would take pages to tell of her achievements.

Special mention is made of the excellent work of ex-National Vice-President General, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, who was appointed by Mrs. Wm. R. Painter State Chairman, to attend the redecorating and refurnishing of Missouri Room in Continental Memorial Hall. Mrs. Gray is also State Chairman of Transportation Committee.

Mrs. Theodore Shelton, Old Trail's Chairman of County and St. Louis Chapter, with Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Mrs. Ashley Gray and others, have accomplished good work on the Kings Highway Road.

Important work was done by our Honorary Life Regent, Mrs. John N. Booth, who as Chairman of Patriotic Education had the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINES, Lineage Books and Smithsonian Reports, about forty (40) volumes in all, beautifully bound and placed on open shelves in the Missouri Historical Society.

Good reports have been made on Conservation, Mrs. Theodore Sheldon, Chairman. Mrs. DeWhitt Rogers served as State Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE Committee.

The following contributions were made: Registrars' Books, \$25; three D. A. R. MAGAZINES in three libraries, \$3; State Taxes, \$130.90; Belgium Fund, \$52.10; Continental Hall, \$50; St. Louis Soldiers, \$25; School of the Ozarks, \$100; Missouri Historical Society, \$5; Visiting Nurses' Association, \$10; Flag Salute Prints, \$2; Missouri Slides, etc., \$10; Continental Hall (for Missouri Room), \$50; Payment toward D. A. R. MAGAZINES, \$4; Two feet of ground at Continental Hall bought by Mesdames B. F. Gray and C. W. Nelson for St. Louis Chapter, \$2.50; Memory Book for National Society, \$20; 40 volumes D. A. R. MAGAZINES Lineage Books and Smithsonian Reports bound, \$35.75; Red Cross Fund, \$10; For President General's Portraits, \$5; Heating Plant for School of Ozarks, \$10; State Conference Proceedings, \$0.50; Payment for Picture Show, Flag Salute, film, etc., \$10.92; Missouri Slide Lecture \$3; Memorial flowers, \$14.

EDNA NEWCOMB,
Recording Secretary.

The Daniel Davisson Chapter (Clarksburg, W. Va.) began the year of 1916-17 very happily, having the first meeting on "West Virginia Day," October 10, at the summer bungalow of Mrs. P. M. Robinson, out in the country; our West Virginia hills and valleys being in all their October glory we found especial pleasure in reviewing the early incidents of our State history.

In November our Chapter was represented at the State Conference at Shepherdstown by four members who enjoyed the sessions of the Conference and were greatly interested in the historic associations connected with Shepherdstown and its vicinity, and were deeply appreciative of the delightful hospitality extended by the Shepherdstown Chapter.

Our Chapter contributed \$50 this year to the Pine Mountain Settlement School.

A benefit tea was held at the home of our Regent on Washington's Birthday, the proceeds, \$30, being given to the Day Nursery.

Our Chapter contributed \$25 to the final payment of the debt on Memorial Hall (besides individual contributions made at State and National meetings).

We presented copies of the Flag Laws to the city schools, and, with the opening of the fall term, will present a silk flag to our Washington Irving High School.

Four members of our Chapter attended the National Congress in April.

Our year's work coming to a close in the shadow of the world war, we have tried as best we could to respond to the various appeals that have come to us and to give our support to our national leaders at this time.

The members of our Chapter work together in a most harmonious spirit under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. W. B. Maxwell, who is deeply interested in the welfare of our organization and is also active in the Red Cross work.

Our Chapter invested \$500 in Liberty Bonds, also contributed \$100 to the American Red Cross and \$73 to the Fund for French War Orphans.

We organized a local Chapter of the Red Cross, having over fifteen hundred members, and, during the summer, assisted with a Red Cross Bazaar and a Carnival which netted \$1800 and \$1750, respectively, for the Red Cross.

Gardens have been zealously cultivated in every available spot, and while we are working for the Red Cross and along other lines, we are not forgetting the importance of food conservation and "domestic economy."

And yet we are growing to realize that for us this is only *the beginning*, we have not yet been called upon to make a *real sacrifice*; we are surrounded by comfort and plenty, our land has not been invaded and laid waste by a ruthless and vicious foe—we cannot comprehend the daily tragedies that are being enacted across the sea.

But already some homes are saddened by the absence of ones called out for service, and it comes home to us that our boys are being made ready—preparations are under way—soon we shall be face to face with the grief, the desolation and the distress that war brings.

And so, as we look into the uncertain future, we can feel small pride in our achievements and we can only hope that in the days to come we may meet whatever comes with a fortitude, a courage and a high hope not unworthy of those fearless men and women in whose memory our organization was formed.

(MRS. J. E.) EDNA HUSTED LAW,
Historian.

Pocahontas Chapter (Caldwell, Idaho) on the fourteenth of June, Flag Day, presented a large silk flag to the city. The exercises in connection with the presentation of the flag were inspiring and effective, owing to the patriotic sentiment prevailing throughout the country since the entrance of the United States into the war against autocracy.

Throughout the day, Daughters of the American Revolution members and the Y. W. C. A. girls of the College of Idaho, maintained booths at various places) at which patriotic townspeople purchased cream, flowers, flags and Red Cross memberships, and the proceeds, \$107, were given to the Red Cross Chapter. In the evening a parade of flag-decked automobiles started the patriotic program.

Following the parade, a large throng gathered in front of the city hall, where, following a song and the invocation by Rev. W. S. Hawkes, member of the S. A. R., the flag was presented to the city by Mrs. Joseph E. Bird, Regent of Pocahontas Chapter, and accepted by Major E. H. Plowhead. The flag was then raised on the city hall staff with appropriate bugle calls and the "Star Spangled Banner" played by the local band. The flag was then saluted formally by members of the G. A. R., the D. A. R. Boy Scouts, Campfire girls, and the townspeople in turn. Following the salute, Captain L. V. Patch, of Company I, made the closing address.

SUE ADAMS,
Secretary.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, October 17th, 1917

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, October 17, 1917, at 10:15 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, referred to the Book of Remembrance, which it had been her sad duty to issue during the summer, Congress having placed this under the direction of the Chaplain General, to which Malachi 3:16, so appropriately applied: "They that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a Book of Remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord and that thought upon His name." The Chaplain General spoke also of the use of the word as remembrance in prayer, II Timothy 1:3, "I thank God whom I serve from my forefathers with pure conscience that without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers, night and day;"—reading also verses referring to hero and harvest, so much in the minds of all at this time; Psa. 126:6, "He that goeth forth and weepeth bearing seed for sowing shall doubtless come again with joy, bringing his sheaves with him;" Eccles. 2:1, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

Following the prayer of the Chaplain General, the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General with the following result: *Active officers*, Mesdames Guernsey, Maupin, Wood, Moody, Hanger, Minor, Butterworth, Howell, Lane, Gedney, Calhoun, Longley, Miss Blackburn, Mesdames Foster, Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mesdames Johnston, Clarke, Heath, Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*, Mesdames Buel, Hall, Brumbaugh, Gilkes, Bahnsen, Beck, Miss Campbell, Mesdames Boone, Bosley, Ellison, Wait, Howe, Sherrerd, Morrison, Cook, Calder, Miss Sarpell; *State Vice Regents*, Mesdames Mack and McColl.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

This has been a busy season for us all—so busy that it is hard to realize that four months have passed since we last met, and I can assure you that your President General has not been idle. I will let you judge for yourselves whether or not the summer has been well spent.

After the June meeting, I remained in Washington until June 29, when I went to New York, and on June 30, with Mrs. Minor, Mr. Balch, of Lippincott's, and Mr. Whipple, a lawyer retained by us, had an interview with Mr. H. J. Friedman, of the Carey Printing Company, for the purpose of making a settlement of the MAGAZINE account. The interview resulted in our securing a discount of \$1232 on the bills for printing the May and June issues of the MAGAZINE, the items being as follows: \$600 on the cover; difference in wrappers (that is, quality of paper used), \$500; difference in cost of mailing, \$100; excess on number of copies of the MAGAZINE printed, \$32. We also secured a rebate on the bill for printing the certificates of membership, of \$305.08. These certificates were lithographed, not engraved, and we were charged for engraved work.

From New York, I went to Chautauqua, where I have had my summer home for many years, but returned to Washington on July 8 to attend a meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee and also to attend to some minor matters in our work, and in addition to this attended a meeting of a committee formed of the representatives of the various patriotic societies and other leading organizations called by Mr. Hoover on the work of the Food Commission, and a meeting of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense. I also spoke on the Food Commission at the Parkview School. On July 12 I returned to Chautauqua to begin a busy season.

There are so many members of the Society there each year from all over the country that I had a good opportunity to explain many matters of interest, and in addition to arousing an enthusiasm for War Relief work, I was

able to give information on the regular work of the Society. In the meantime, I never stopped writing letters, for my correspondence has been heavy all summer. I am happy to say that when I left Chautauqua to spend a brief period at home I had caught up with all my letters. I had the pleasure of addressing the Woman's Club of Chautauqua, and also spoke to a large audience on Patriotic Day, August 13. The program on that occasion also included your Vice President General Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, our Honorary Vice President General, Honorary Chaplain General; Mr. Elmer Wentworth, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell.

On August 1 the Jamestown Chapter held an open meeting at the summer home of the Regent, Miss Stella Broadhead, and I enjoyed giving a talk on our War Relief work to the members of several New York Chapters.

On September 6 I attended a meeting of the Benjamin Prescott Chapter at Fredonia, N. Y. On that day was held in New York City a joint celebration in memory of the birth of Lafayette and the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, at which I had been asked to represent our Society with one other member or to appoint two representatives. As it was impossible for me to be present, I appointed Mrs. Joseph S. Wood to represent me, and, as the second representative, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Honorary President General. I also arranged for a large wreath to be sent in the name of the Society for this occasion, and appointed Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, State Regent of the District of Columbia, to take charge of the placing of a wreath on the statue of Lafayette in Lafayette Square of this city.

September 7 I was present at the unveiling in Warren, Pennsylvania, of a tablet inscribed with the names of the soldiers of 1812 who are buried in Warren County. This tablet was placed on the base of the statue of Gen. Joseph Warren, by the Tidioute Chapter. The ceremony was made doubly interesting by the presence of the boys of Company I who were to leave that night for camp. After luncheon a meeting of the Tidioute and Gen. Joseph Warren Chapters was held and that evening I left for Washington to meet with the chairman of the Advisory Committee, Mr. George W. White, and Mr. Walter Clephane, a member of the Committee, to close the deal which gives the Society lots 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, the property formerly owned by Leo Simmons in D Street, at the rear of our holdings. This land, consisting of 23,362 square feet, was secured for \$2 per square foot,

less 1½ per cent. This price is the lowest the land can ever be purchased, as the increase in value of land in that section is going upward steadily and when the final offer was made, I, upon the advice of the Advisory Committee, which is largely composed of well-known and practical business men of the District, and in accordance with the ruling of the 21st and 25th Congresses which gave the President General power to act, closed the deal, and I think the move a wise one, especially in the light of recent developments. As you know, the Society had given Mr. Hoover the use of the land back of the Hall on which to erect a temporary office building. Later it developed that there was not sufficient land in the square back of us for Mr. Hoover's plans, so he found other quarters and when the National Council of Defense was looking for land for the same purpose, Mr. Hoover released us in favor of the National Council. Of course, we gave the property then owned by us entirely free, and the Government then leased the remainder of the property between our building and C, D and 18th Streets from its various owners. Upon our acquiring the Simmons land that lease for \$2000 a year was turned over to us, which, as you see, is much to our advantage.

The new building of the National Council was started immediately upon the receipt of the lease signed by me for the Society, and will in all probability be occupied in a few weeks. I ask for your approval of what I have done in these matters, feeling sure that you realize that I have had the best interests of our organization at heart.

I have also spent many hours working over the Committee List which is now in your hands. It was a difficult matter, as so many of those whom I appointed, or who were appointed by the State Regents, were away from home, or did not realize the necessity of an immediate reply. I hope that when it is necessary to have a new list that the State Regents will send in their lists *promptly* and that those who receive appointments will acknowledge them at once. Many of the replies came when the list had been sent to the printer and some of these only arrived after several requests had been made. All this takes time and I was disappointed in my endeavor to get the list out early. I gave the work to a local firm (Byron S. Adams) and selected a distinctive cover from among several submitted. The work was done as quickly as possible under the circumstances. These lists have been sent to the members of the Board, to all National Committee Chairmen and to the Chapter Regents, and I hope they will be kept for reference as the addresses of the State Chairmen, as well as those of the Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Division

Directors are given and no time need be lost in writing for these addresses. I hope you will like the new form of the book and the organization of the committees.

There has been some doubt and considerable disappointment recently in regard to the final destination of our knitted garments, and I am happy to tell you that a conference with Secretary Daniels has definitely decided that the garments knitted for certain boats will be delivered to those boats and that the Daughters of the American Revolution will receive recognition for their work as heretofore. After the meeting of the War Relief Service Committee yesterday, the Secretary received Mrs. Scott, our chairman of War Relief Service; Mrs. Burleson, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Wait, Director of Publicity, and myself, with the gratifying results I have reported to you. In order to make sure that the D. A. R. will be recognized, Mr. Daniels has appointed Mrs. Scott a member of the Committee of which Mrs. Stotesbury is Chairman, and which is to have charge of the knitted garments, etc., for the Navy. This decision should set the Daughters working harder than ever—if such a thing were possible.

So no matter what difficulties you may encounter do your very best! Never stop! We are concerned in the patriotic work of helping our soldiers and sailors as well as our allies and that work must not be delayed. "Just keep on keeping on," and we will be following the principles upon which our Society is based. Although but half the States have been heard from by the War Relief Service Committee as far as a formal report is concerned, the amount of work accomplished this summer is surprising, even to the most optimistic of us. It is a record to be proud of, and I am glad that we are to have an opportunity of hearing a brief statement of the work at this meeting.

We have been offered what I think should be a great opportunity to make history and to make the name of our Society known in a way which will also make it beloved. The village of Tilloloy in France is devastated—one of many which have been practically wiped out of existence. For about \$50,000 it can be restored to comfort and on each home will be a tablet inscribed with our name—also the name of Chapter or State contributing the necessary amount. When you consider that for \$600 a home can be built and furnished comfortably, it seems almost impossible to resist the opportunity. There have been some doubts of the advisability of this undertaking while the War lasts—some fear expressed lest our efforts be in vain—but I think we may have faith that this venture is safe and it seems to me that we may in this way erect a perma-

nent monument to our work not only in the tangible form of home-making, but in the loving and grateful hearts of a now destitute people. It will be a worthy task and one which we may accomplish if we will but put our minds to it.

I have, since the June meeting, attended two interesting State conferences—Missouri and Michigan—and have profited by these visits which brought me in touch with the work of these two industrious States and added much to my store of pleasant experiences.

I also visited the Chapters at Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids before leaving Michigan to come to Washington, and was most delightfully entertained. I am looking forward to attending the conferences at Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio this month, and of North Carolina and Virginia next month. From here I shall go to Framingham, Massachusetts, to visit the Chapter there and I also expect to visit Connecticut Chapters on the 12th and 13th of November, and will go from there to Binghamton, N. Y., and Staten Island, so you will see from this list that I shall increase my knowledge of State and Chapter work through personal observation.

I have been obliged to forego the pleasure of visiting, this year, the conferences of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Texas, Indiana, Montana, New Hampshire, Minnesota and West Virginia, owing to conflicting dates and am looking forward to visiting these States at another time.

Before I close this report I should like to make special mention of the splendid work that has been done by our clerical force this summer. There has been a great deal of extra work called for, but the girls have responded cheerfully to all demands and I should like to express my gratification for their loyalty and industry. There has been harmony in the offices and I think that is one reason for the efficiency displayed. The work is up-to-date and the prospects for a winter of successful accomplishment are very bright. This has delighted me more than I can say and I feel encouraged to undertake any work which may present itself.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY,
President General.

The acceptance of the report of the President General, the confirmation of her action in acquiring the land, and approval of the use of the land by the Council of National Defense, was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow and others, and carried. On motion of Miss Grace M. Pierce a rising vote of thanks was also tendered the President General.

Miss Crowell then read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the meeting of the Board of Management on June 20 last the routine work of the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the June Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meeting were duly sent out.

Notices of appointments on committees were mailed and the acceptances and regrets entered and filed. The copy for the Committee List was sent to the printer and the proof read. A list of her Committee was sent to each National Chairman.

The notices to members of the Board of the October Board meeting, as well as the notices for the meeting of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee, were sent out one month in advance of the meetings.

Engraved certificates for the 1759 members admitted in June were signed by your Recording Secretary General and issued. There have also been issued since the June Board meeting 518 certificates from the last administration, leaving 10,873 still to be signed by Mrs. Story.

Your Recording Secretary General takes pleasure in presenting the completed Proceedings of the 26th Congress. In reading the proof of this book I was impressed again and again with the tremendous amount of work the Chapters were doing, and it was also impressed upon my mind that we were not presenting our splendid work in the best form. I have wondered whether the State Regents and Chairmen of National Committees realize the responsibility placed upon them in the preparation of these reports as enduring records of the work of their States and of their committees.

As a summing up of my impressions after this summer's work, I would say that I believe each State Regent should compile from the individual reports of Chapter Regents the actual constructive work done in her State in all lines of endeavor. In the same manner Chairmen of National Committees should compile from the reports of the State Chairmen the record of work done in their particular line. The Proceedings would then be invaluable

for reference, it being possible to refer to the work in each State through the report of the State Regent, and the work in each definite line of our organization through the report of the National Chairman. To make these reports effective they must be concise and carefully gone over. Accounts of fluctuations in membership and social entertainment, while of interest to the locality, and possibly to the State, being a condition obtaining with 1600 other Chapters, would not be of sufficient general importance to be included in the Proceedings. Chapter reports should be specially prepared for the State Regent's report to Congress, incorporating all the work from March 1 to March 1. Where it has been the custom to use the Chapter reports to the State conference for the State Regent's report, the work has not been adequately reported to the Congress as compared with the work of those States reporting up to March 1 preceding the Congress.

Congress having voted that the Proceedings of the 26th Congress be sent to every National Board member, to every chapter, also to the members of the retiring Board of Management, I would recommend that copies be also sent Chairmen of National Committees for use in their work.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell gave to the President General for the banquet hall the Pennsylvania spoon, presented by her at the June Board meeting, which the President General turned over to the Treasurer General to be placed in the vault for safe-keeping. *The acceptance of my report* was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried. *The adoption of the recommendation of the Recording Secretary General, that copies of the Proceedings of Congress be sent Chairmen of National Committees for use in their work, was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried, that this Board shows its appreciation of the unusual industry and efficiency of our Recording Secretary General during the past three months by a rising vote.*

Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that we go into a Committee of the Whole to hear a communication.* Mrs. Minor was requested to take the chair. Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried, *that we rise from Committee of the Whole and report this*

recommendation to the Board. The President General then resumed the chair and the chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported the recommendation from that Committee, and on motion of Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Lane, it was carried, *that we support the action of the Treasurer General in dismissing the clerk in her office.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce then presented her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit to you at this time the applications of 1536 applicants for membership in our Society, another list to be presented later.

In addition to this we have verified, since the June Board meeting, 874 supplemental papers, of which 563 were new records of Revolutionary service.

We have returned, unverified, 25 original papers and 656 supplemental papers.

There are waiting in the office, for information to complete verification, 539 original papers and 718 supplementals. This necessary information has all been written for and replies are awaited from applicants.

We have had bound, during the summer, twenty-two volumes of application papers, thirteen volumes of original papers and nine volumes of supplemental, making a total number of bound volumes in the office of 547 original papers and 89 supplemental. The ninetieth volume of supplementals is completed and ready for binding.

We have issued 535 permits for insignia and 270 permits for bars to Caldwell & Co., and 600 permits for recognition pins to Mrs. Elenore Dutcher Key, making a total of 1405 permits.

The correspondence of the office shows that the summer months have been active ones: 2768 postals, 4474 letters, including returned duplicates of applications admitted at the June meeting, 1000 returned duplicates of verified supplemental papers and a large number of pieces of data which had accumulated in the office and had not been returned because of insufficient help to take care of all the work as it came in.

The new record supplemental papers, which have been the *bête noir* of every Registrar General because of the lack of assistance in verification, have been examined and verified to January 1, 1917, and before the coming

Congress, under the new adjustment of clerks, I believe we shall be able to handle them (as expeditiously) as soon as received in the office, as we now take care of the original applications for membership.

This courtesy is due the members who have supported the Society for years and has been the dream of the office for years.

The interest that the war has stimulated in our Society is shown by the constantly increasing membership. One incident worthy of special mention to-day is the admission of a mother and five daughters.

The new card catalogue and filing case ordered to be purchased by the Board April 23, was received just after the June meeting, and I wish to invite all members of the Board and of the Society to visit the office and inspect it. We, in the office, feel that it is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

On motion of Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, it was carried that *the Registrar General's report be accepted, and the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for acceptance of the new members.* The Recording Secretary General announced that she cast the ballot for 1536 applicants recommended by the Registrar General, and the President General declared them members of the National Society.

The Registrar General asked the State Regents at their coming conferences to urge upon the registrars of their Chapters to have applicants send in with their application papers all of the data which they had to prove the service claimed and their eligibility, as frequently papers are received properly filled out, stating traditional facts, but the *official* proof required would not be enclosed, which caused delay, necessitating correspondence and expense of postage, all of which could be easily avoided. Miss Pierce stated that official papers and data were always returned to the applicant as soon as possible after the Board meeting.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was next in order, but as Mrs. Fletcher was ill and unable to be present and her report was in the hands of the Recording Secretary General to read, by unanimous consent the order of business was somewhat changed and Mrs. Johnston was requested to read her report, the financial part of which she first presented, reading, as was customary, only the totals.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1 to September 30, 1917:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1917	\$26,905.81
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RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$10,969; initiation fees, \$1860; certificates, \$2; copying lineage, \$1.26; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$16.06; directory, \$3.27; duplicate papers and lists, \$68.95; exchange, \$1.61; hand-books, \$2.25; index books in Library, \$0.75; interest, \$162.68; lineage books, \$253.57; magazine subscription, \$4991.50; contributions, \$57.90; advertisements, \$166; single copies, \$67.05; exchange, \$0.05; Remembrance Book, \$2.65; proceedings, \$10.79; ribbon, \$3.73; stationery, \$3.66; slot machine, \$1.90; statute books, \$2.50; telephone, \$24.70; sale of desk, \$35; sale of paper, \$3.31; electric current, \$41; return of D. C. State Regent's postage, \$10; return of advance to former Superintendent, \$125; contribution, maid service, \$25; Auditorium events, \$102.75. Total Receipts...	19,015.89
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Permanent Fund to reimburse Current Fund, Cabinet, Iowa Room.....	\$45,921.70
Transfer, Franco-American Fund	152.30
	211.02

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, \$730; initiation fees, \$46	\$776.00
Organizing Secretary General: Clerical service, \$722.04; engrossing, \$40.65; postage, \$10; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$2.55; telegram, \$0.60; autograph stamp, \$2; guides, \$3; writing stencils, \$14.50	845.34
Recording Secretary General: Clerical service, \$718.03; autograph stamp, \$2; 2000 official lists, \$20; slips and cards, \$6.08; telegrams, postage, expressage and printing, \$9.06	755.17
Certificate: Clerical service, \$300; certificates, \$82.50; engrossing, \$320 20; postage, \$90	792.70
Corresponding Secretary General: Clerical service, \$318; blanks and postage, \$268.10; repairing stamp, \$1.75	587.85
Registrar General: Clerical service, \$3125.06; binding records, cards, stamp pad, repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$142.90..	3,267.96
Treasurer General: Clerical service, \$2897.90; clerical service for magazine, \$215; receipt, disbursement and record books, binders, bills, blanks, vouchers, cards, scales, autograph stamps and sharpening erasers, \$280.71	3,393.61
Historian General: Clerical service, \$740; autograph stamp, \$2; binding lineage, \$2	744.00
Director General, Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: Clerical service	40.00
Librarian General: Clerical service, \$340; accessions, \$43.35; binding volumes, \$45.45; postage, telegrams and expressage, \$5.71; cards, binders and tape, \$9.63; clerical service, Genealogical Research Department, \$300	744.14
Curator General: Clerical service, \$300; repairing manuscripts, \$38.50; postage, and repairs to typewriter, \$1	339.50
General Office: Clerical service, \$300; messenger, \$88.10; stamped envelopes, \$566.32; engrossing Remembrance Book, \$90; supplies, \$350.61; blank books, \$2.75; plate, model "Constitution," \$3.50; postage and overdue postage, \$10; drayage and sharpening erasers, \$30.10; professional service, \$300	1,741.38

Committees: Auditing, envelopes, \$0.50; Building and Grounds, clerical service, \$163.04; telegram, \$0.75; Finance, clerical service, \$35; telegrams and postage, \$1.33; blank book, \$3.75; Printing, envelopes, \$1; Philippine Scholarship Fund, postage, \$10; War Relief, circulars, letterheads, supplies, postage, expressage and telegrams, \$242.41.....	\$457.78
Expense Continental Hall: Superintendent, \$400; watchman, \$241.75; guide, \$200; telephone operator and assistant guide, \$140; night patrol, \$80; maid, \$32; cleaners, \$706.35; electric current, \$234.62; painting interior and exterior of building, \$1054; repairing skylight, \$350; repairing chairs, \$9.75; cleaning curtains, \$23.25; coal, \$668.05; hauling ashes, \$57; ice, \$30.37; towels and service, \$19.06; paper cups, \$25; water rent, \$16.90; wrapping and toilet paper, \$23.90; hardware supplies, \$39.14; lumber, \$17; soaps, \$24.68; oils, paints and gasoline, \$21.77; repairing and inspecting elevator, \$4.25; installing clock for patrol, \$17; repairing lawn mower, \$5	4,440.84
Printing Machine: Printer, \$112; supplies, \$13.86	125.86
Magazine: Committee Chairman, clerical service, \$174.13; postage, stamped envelopes and telegrams, \$175.14; letterheads and advertising cards, \$59.75; receipt books and carbon, \$55; cards, paper, files, etc., \$66.49; traveling expense, Washington and New York, \$67.19; Editor, salary, \$400; postage and telegrams, \$1.56; cards, paper, etc., \$16.65; Genealogical Editor, expense "Notes and Queries," \$60; stamped envelopes, \$7; printing and mailing May and June issues, \$14,582.37; printing and mailing July and August issues, \$1814.71; cuts July and August, \$130.75; expressage and postage, \$110.06; copyright, \$12; patriotic articles, \$31; list to Caldwell, \$7.14; professional service, \$152.50; interest on \$10,000 note, \$250.69	18,174.13
Auditing Accounts: April, May and June	175.00
Auditorium Events: Expense, \$18.75; refund, \$28.50	47.25
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution: 200 copies Vol. 19, \$47.01; postage, \$4	51.01
Furniture: 2 card cabinets, \$521.40; 3 electric fans, 11 typewriters, \$907.85	1,429.25
Lineage: 1500 copies Vol. 44, \$1050; balance Vol. 43, \$65.10; postage, expressage and refunds, \$61.65	1,176.75
Ribbon: 4 bolts	12.00
State Regents' Postage: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Washington	215.00
Stationery	432.49
Support Real Daughters	1,056.00
Telephone	190.63
Twenty-sixth Congress: Committees: Credential, badges, \$291.36; freight, drayage, and insurance on voting machines, directions, cards, tickets, leaflets and repairing file case, \$242.79; Program, programs and alterations, \$407.25	941.40
Total Disbursements	\$42,953.04
Balance, Current Fund, September 30, 1917	\$3,331.98

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS FUND

Balance at last report, May 31, 1917.....	\$238.00
Receipts	207.00
	<hr/>
Disbursements	\$445.00
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Balance, September 30, 1917	\$116.00

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE FUND

Balance at last report, May 31, 1917	\$1,197.23
Receipts	999.43
Balance, September 30, 1917	\$2,196.66

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN HISTORICAL FUND

Balance at last report, May 31, 1917	54.60
Cash balance, National Metropolitan Bank	\$54.60
Investment, Permanent Fund	1,517.79
Total Fund	\$1,572.39

FRANCO-AMERICAN FUND

Balance at last report, May 31, 1917	\$211.02
Transferred to Current Fund	211.02

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL FUND

Balance at last report, May 31, 1917	715.07
On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank, September 30, 1917.....	\$6,414.31
Petty Cash Fund	\$500.00

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Balance at last report, May 31, 1917	\$2,538.30
Receipts	80.68
Balance, September 30, 1917	\$2,618.98
On deposit, National Metropolitan Bank	\$2,618.98
Investment, Permanent Fund	1,130.00
Total Fund	\$3,748.98

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION FUND

Receipts	\$602.27
Disbursements	602.27

LIBERTY LOAN FUND

Receipts	\$22,228.75
Disbursements	22,228.75

RED CROSS

Balance at last report, May 31, 1917	\$32.00
Receipts	750.75
Disbursements	\$782.75
	782.75

WAR RELIEF SERVICE FUND

Receipts	\$17,809.99
Disbursements	17,809.99

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1917	\$4,303.03
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RECEIPTS

Charter Fees	\$45.00
Life Membership Fees	275.00
Continental Hall Contributions	485.80
Land Contributions	165.20
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	1.00
Commission on Luncheon	61.95
Commission on Recognition Pins	83.20
Interest on Bank Balances	35.77
Notes Payable—National Metropolitan Bank	45,563.15
Total Receipts	\$46,716.07

DISBURSEMENTS

Interest, Notes Payable, Land	\$903.97
Preparing and recording release	4.60
Life Membership Fees refunded	50.00
Land, Lots 12-16, inclusive	45,563.15
Glass top, table, Room, Alabama	14.50
Glass top, desk, Museum, Connecticut	13.50
Chair, Room, District of Columbia	13.50
Chair and Cabinet, Room, Illinois	188.75
Cabinet, Room, Iowa	152.30
Chandelier, Room, Missouri	40.00
Plates, candlesticks, Room, New York	6.00
Glass top and plate, table, Room, Ohio	21.00
Plate, clock, Room, West Virginia	2.50
Total Disbursements	46,973.77
Balance, September 30, 1917	\$4,045.33
Balance, American Security & Trust Co. Bank, September 30, 1917....	\$4,045.33
Permanent Investment, Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84
Total Permanent Fund, Cash and Investment	\$6,360.17

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General also reported that the total number of deceased since the last Board meeting was 277, resigned 190, and reinstated 31. Moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the 31 members be reinstated*. At the suggestion of the President General, the Board rose in memory of the 277 members who had passed away.

The Treasurer General then presented the following recommendations:

Recommendations of the Treasurer General

1. I recommend that the action of the Treasurer General, in purchasing a filing cabinet for the Record Department for \$72, instead of \$66, as authorized at the last meeting of the Board of Management, be approved—the increase in price being necessitated through an error upon the part of the firm submitting estimate.

2. Whereas it was, in the judgment of the Treasurer General, advisable to dispense with the services of Mrs. Bryan as bookkeeper, I recommend that the action of the President General in removing Mrs. Bryan, under authority vested in her under ruling of the Board of Management January 20, 1915, be approved.

3. I recommend that the chief clerk of the Treasury Department have direct charge of the Financial Department and, under the direction of the Treasurer General, have a general supervision of all clerks under the jurisdiction of the Treasurer General.

4. I recommend that the chief clerk of the Record Department have charge of the Record Department and that she keep the time of all clerks under the jurisdiction of the Treasurer General.

5. I recommend that the deputy chief clerk

of the Record Department act as stenographer for the Treasurer General and in the absence of the chief clerk take charge of the Record Department.

6. I recommend that the action of the Board of Management under date of January 21, 1914, to the following effect, to wit: "That the chief clerk in the Business Office shall have direct supervision of all clerks in the building, in whatsoever office employed, and she (the chief clerk) shall be responsible to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, which committee from time to time as occasion may require, shall define the duties of her position," be rescinded.

7. I recommend that the Magazine work under the jurisdiction of the Treasurer General be placed in the Business Office.

8. I recommend that the committee work now handled by the Business Office, and the clerk having same in charge, be removed from the Business Office and from under the jurisdiction of the Treasurer General.

9. I recommend that the chief clerk of the Business Office have charge of the work assigned this department and have a general supervision of the Magazine work under the jurisdiction of the Treasurer General.

10. Whereas it was necessary to negotiate a loan for \$45,563.15 to cover the purchase of land immediately back of our building and facing D Street, I recommend that the action of the President General, Recording Secretary General and the Treasurer General in securing the said amount from the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C., at 5 per cent. for six months be approved.

11. Whereas in the judgment of the Treasurer General it will become necessary in the near future to procure a loan to cover necessary running expenses, I recommend that authority be granted for such action.

12. I recommend that the pay roll for clerks under jurisdiction of the Treasurer General be, viz.:

Chief clerk of the Treasurer Department, Miss Inscoe, \$100 per month from September 15; 1917.

Bookkeeper, Miss Mitchell, \$60 per month from October 15 until January 1, 1918, and, if her work has been satisfactory, to be at that time raised to \$70 per month.

Chief clerk of the Record Department, Miss Marshall, at \$85 per month for October and November, and on December 1 raised to \$100 per month.

Miss Rock, deputy chief clerk, Record Department, and stenographer for the Treasurer General, \$75 per month for October and November and on December 1 raised to \$90 per month.

Miss Eva Bright and Miss Pilson, clerks, Record Department, \$75 per month from October 1, 1917.

Miss Myers, clerk, Record Department, \$65 per month from October 1, 1917.

Miss Chaffe, clerk, Record Department, \$60 per month for October and November. (On account of Miss Chaffe's removal from the city her resignation, to take effect December 1, has been accepted with regret.)

Miss McCausland, clerk, Record Department, \$60 per month from October 1, 1917.

Miss Fischer, clerk, Record Department, and stenographer, \$60 per month from October 1, 1917.

Miss Baden, clerk, at the rate of \$1.50 per day until October 15, at that time raised to \$40 per month until December 1, and at that time to \$50 per month.

Miss Muddiman, chief clerk of the Business Office, \$100 per month from October 1, 1917.

Miss Hardesty, Magazine clerk, at the rate of \$30 per month for one month, and if at the end of that time her work has been satisfactory, following the usual rule, raised until it reaches \$55 per month.

13. I recommend that National Officers be given the authority to hire and discharge their own clerks, subject to rules to be formulated by the Executive Committee, provided that no force shall be increased without authority from the Executive Committee and that no increase in salary shall be effective without authority from the Board of Management or, during the recess of the Board, authority of the Executive Committee, to be approved by the next regular meeting of the Board of Management.

14. I recommend that any clerk desiring to leave the employ of the Society shall be required to give the officer under whose jurisdiction she may be two weeks' notice of such intention.

15. I recommend that any National Officer wishing to dispense with the services of a clerk under her jurisdiction shall be required to give such clerk two weeks' notice, or in lieu thereof said clerk shall be allowed one-half of her regular monthly salary.

16. I recommend that the amounts representing a raise in salary of any clerk, granted at this meeting of the Board of Management, taking effect prior to November 1, be included in the pay rolls for October 31.

17. I recommend that all former rulings of the Board of Management conflicting with the foregoing recommendations be rescinded.

Respectfully submitted,
 (MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

These were taken up *ad seriatim* and adopted, after being explained by the Treasurer General. *The adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Treasurer General's report* was moved by Mrs. Gedney, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried. *The adoption of the Treasurer General's recommendation No. 2* was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss Barlow, Mrs. Talbott, and Mrs. Ellison, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Lane, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried, *that recommendation 3 be adopted*. Mrs. Wait moved *that recommendation No. 4 by the Treasurer General be adopted*, which motion was seconded by Miss Barlow and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 5 of the Treasurer General* was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Calhoun, and carried. *The adoption of No. 6* moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that recommendation No. 7 of the Treasurer General be approved*. *The adoption of recommendation No. 8 of the Treasurer General* was moved by Mrs. Calhoun, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and carried. Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *the adoption of No. 9*, which motion was seconded by Mrs. Lane and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 10* was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried. Mrs. Buel moved *the adoption of No. 11 recommendation of the Treasurer General*, which was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 12* was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation 13* was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Hanger and Mrs. Buel, and carried. Miss Grace M. Pierce moved *the adoption of recommendation No. 14*, which was seconded by Mrs. Clarke and carried. *The adoption of recommendation 15* was moved by Mrs. Lane, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. Mrs. Cook moved *that No. 16 recommendation of Treasurer General be adopted*; seconded by Mrs. McColl, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 17* was moved by Mrs. Wood, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried. On motion of Mrs. Boone, a vote of thanks for her efficiency was tendered the Treasurer General by a rising vote.

In accordance with arrangement made earlier in the session, the Board adjourned at 12:30 for luncheon, to reconvene at 2 P.M.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.05 P.M.

Mrs. Brumbaugh read her report as Chairman of Finance Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

At the April 23 Board meeting the Finance Committee was authorized to adjust any bills overpaid according to contracts, and during the summer months several were adjusted through the efforts of the President General and the Chairmen of Magazine and Finance Committees. We have to report that on three bills which had not been paid the sum of \$1913.40 was saved to the Society; \$1232 of this had been O. K.'d by the former Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

According to the ruling of the Board, making necessary a receipt from the one employed in case of reimbursement, I wrote to Miss Florence G. Finch, former Chairman of Magazine Committee, June 18, asking for receipt from Miss Esther Goldberg for the sum of \$22.50, stating that we could not cause reimbursement until such receipt had reached us. Up to the present time I have received no answer to my letter.

Relative to bill from Monroe Press in regard to application blanks, I wrote August 13 stating that we had received their letter of the 6th requesting settlement of bill, to which they replied that they were holding the express company responsible for one case not received by us and would therefore deduct from their bill \$80, making the bill \$181.35, for which authorization was given the Treasurer General to send check.

The Committee in a meeting early in the summer came to the decision that additional insurance should be placed on the building and contents, and at the first meeting in October authorized an investigation of the insurance with a view of placing this additional protection against fire.

The Chairman had confidential information that owing to the number of inflammable buildings being erected in our immediate vicinity the underwriters contemplated at a very early date raising the rate of insurance. This rate the Chairman had succeeded in having reduced in August by having provided fireproof receptacles for ashes and gasoline, and the Committee felt that we should take advantage of this August reduction before the fire underwriters added to this rate.

1. I would recommend that the Committee be empowered to place an additional \$100,000 on the building and \$75,000 on the contents, the cost of these policies to be \$2027. This will make a total insurance of \$400,000 on building and contents.

2. I would further recommend that a complete inventory be made of the contents of

Memorial Continental Hall and a copy deposited in the vault.

3. A change in the bonding of clerks in the Treasurer General's office is necessary, and the Committee recommends that the Treasurer General be authorized to arrange for the bonding of those clerks in her office whose duties require it.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$82,864.88.

For clerical service	\$10,597.50
Employees of Hall.....	1,770.35
Magazine	17,641.93
Postage	1,153.32
Real Daughters' support...	1,056.00
Patriotic education	605.27

I move the adoption of this report.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERIN E. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Chairman.

The adoption of my report without recommendations was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 1* was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried. Mrs. Boone moved the *adoption of recommendation No. 2 of Chairman of Finance Committee*, which motion was seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and carried. *The adoption of recommendation No. 3* was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Howell, and carried.

Mrs. Hanger, Chairman of Auditing Committee, then read her report.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Auditing Committee I have the honor to make the following report:

For the months of June, July, August and September monthly reports, including the Magazine, have been rendered by the Treasurer General and by the American Audit Company, auditors for the Society. These reports have been carefully examined and compared and found to agree.

The Committee calls your attention to the fact that owing to the lack of necessary data, the accounts of the former Chairman of the Magazine have not been audited from March 31, 1917, to April 23, 1917. Prior to March 31, 1917, your committee has no authority to report.

No stone has been left unturned in an effort to obtain this necessary data, but without success up to the present time. After months of work we have to report that it is impossible to audit the accounts of the former Chairman

of the Magazine, Miss Florence Finch, from incomplete records.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Chairman.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

The President General stated that in accepting the report of the Auditing Committee the report of the Treasurer General was also accepted.

Mrs. Clarke read her report as Historian General.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have written and received a great many letters. Not as much historical matter is donated during the summer as at other seasons. I especially mention Mrs. Withers, State Historian of Missouri, who has done much valuable work and has contributed materially to the history of her State. Since the June Board meeting I have personally obtained for the Library four books. One of these, "Dover Farms," by Mr. Frank Smith, is a unique and most unusual book, handsomely gotten up with illustrations. I have also secured for publication two papers on Soldiers of the Revolution. I have prepared a circular to be sent to State Historians and others, and have written the preface for the forty-fifth volume of the Lineage Book and am pleased to report one half of the records is now in the hands of the new publisher four weeks earlier than in former years.

The following contributions have been received:

Mrs. Louise Welles Murray, Athens, Pennsylvania, has presented a very interesting book, "The Story of Some French Refugees and Their 'Azilum,'" 1793-1800.

"Winnebago Trail," written by Miss Jennie Dexter, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

"Pioneering in Missouri," given by Mrs. R. S. Withers, and a sketch of the life of Sarah Evans Peery, brave wife of a Revolutionary soldier, written by Mrs. J. Peery O'Hara, Albany, Missouri, and also contributed by Mrs. Withers.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,
Historian General.

The adoption of the report of the Historian General was moved by Mrs. Clarke, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

In the absence of Mrs. Fletcher, the report of the Organizing Secretary General was read by Miss Crowell.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

The resignation of the State Regent of Arizona, Mrs. Harry L. Chandler, has been received. Owing to continued ill health she felt she could no longer serve.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Anna Fentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Mrs. Helen C. Day Jewel, Claremont, Cal.; Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison Starling, Sanford, Fla.; Miss Anna Catherine Henderson, Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. Maud Nicehelser Thompson, Horton, Kans.; Miss Mary C. Rainey, Moorhead, Minn.; Mrs. Mary Rowe Dugan, Jamaica; Mrs. Bertha Kelsey Hicks, Great Neck, Long Island, and Mrs. Mabel A. S. Jaycox, Richmondville, N. Y.; Mrs. Fannie Phelps Martin, Bismarck, North Dakota; Mrs. M. Lizzie Campbell, Georgetown, Ohio; Mrs. Alice Norwood Apperson, McMinnville, and Mrs. Mary Lothrop Lane, Pendleton, Oregon, and Mrs. Edith Jackson O'Neal, Winchester, Virginia.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Grand Haven, Mich.; Kittanning and Waynesburg, Pa.; Claremont and Glasgow, Virginia.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Miss Bird C. Dunlap, Clarksville, Ark.; Mrs. Anne Watson Merrick, Weiser, Idaho; Mrs. D. Lulu Brown Engelken, Le Mars, Iowa; Miss Jane Duke Hance, Adelina, Md.; Miss Charlotte S. Sammons, Cheboygan, Mich.; Mrs. Annie Matilda Height Bennett, Spring Lake, N. J.; Miss Mary Frances Sapp, Whitesboro, Texas, and Mrs. May Chaplin Collins, Douglas, Wyoming.

The re-appointment of Mrs. Martha Jane Relf, of Monroe, Wisconsin, has been requested by the State Regent of Wisconsin.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, of Naples, N. Y., has been reported expired by time limitation by mistake. She is about ready to organize the chapter.

The resignation of Mrs. Minnie Cozad Gordon, Organizing Regent at Georgetown, Ohio, has been received.

The Victoria Chapter, New Smyrna, Fla., is to be officially disbanded.

Chapters reported organized since the June 20 Board meeting: Long Beach, at Long Beach, and Major Hugh Moss, at Modesto, Cal.; Sarah Platt Decker, at Durango, Col.; Cambridge, at Cambridge, and Rich, at Anna, Ill.; Christopher Harrison, at Salem, Ind.; Pilot Rock, at Cherokee, and Leon, at Leon, Iowa; Richard Clough Anderson, at Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Chapter at Armstrong, Mo.; Beaverhead at Dillon, and Chief Ignace, at Kalispell,

Mont.; Moorestown, at Moorestown, N. J.; Moravian Trail, at Cadiz, Ohio; Coos Bay, at Marshfield, Ore.; Hugh Ochiltree, at Orange, Texas; William Byrd, at Highland Park, Richmond, Va., and Manitowoc, at Manitowoc, Wis.

Commissions issued: National Officers—19; State and State Vice Regents—41; Organizing Regents—13; and re-election cards to State and State Vice Regents—52.

Charters issued—3.

Officers' lists written for—400.

Officers' lists received—675.

Regents' lists issued—15, three of which were paid for; the others were for National Committee Chairmen.

A vast amount of correspondence incident to the work of the office has been attended to.

Admitted membership June 20, 1917—133,503.

Actual membership June 20, 1917—98,874.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Crowell stated that she would request that she be permitted to read later some recommendations sent in direct by Mrs. Fletcher. Moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried, that *the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.*

There being considerable feeling expressed by members regarding the circularizing of the Board with reference to a local dispute, it was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Miss Campbell, and carried, that *this Board resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.* Mrs. Calhoun was requested to take the chair.

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Howell, and carried, that *we rise from Committee of the Whole and report.* The President General then resumed the chair and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reported the recommendation from that committee that *the Berry-Weeks matter be referred to the District of Columbia Executive Committee, with power to act, which recommendation was put to vote of the Board and carried.* Moved by Mrs. Bosley, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, that *in future all chapter dissensions be settled in the chapter; if this cannot be done, to be settled in the State; should this fail, then the matter be brought before the National Board by respective State Regent for final action.*

Mrs. Heath read her report as follows:

Report of Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

I am glad to say, as your Director General in charge of the report to the Smithsonian Institution, that I have at last a short report to

make of my work. Everything was ready to send out on time, October 1 (as is the usual order), but the list of Chapter Regents and their addresses, some 1600, did not reach me in time to get the envelopes addressed by the first. This list reached me September 29, and as that was Saturday, I could not get the stenographer to work on Sunday; consequently it was Monday, October 1, before I could get any of them ready, and you can easily imagine that it took more than a day to address, fill, seal and stamp over 1600 envelopes.

State Regents should have received their reports on time, for I procured their names and addresses from the Magazine.

The replies are coming in by every mail, and I do hope I shall not have many second letters to send out to delinquent Chapters. The blanks used this year were copied from those used heretofore, and are quite good, but by another year I hope we can improve upon them a little by making them less bulky and more simple and practical. State Regents, please have your Chapter Regents send in a report, whether small or large, for I want our first report to be at least up to the average.

Respectfully,

NETTIE M. HEATH,
*Director General in Charge of the Report
to the Smithsonian Institution.*

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried. The President General said that in the statement of Mrs. Heath, that she had not received the list of Chapter Regents and their addresses in time to send out the letters October 1, there was no reflection on the office where these lists were prepared, the trouble being caused by the failure of the chapters to send in the names and addresses of their new regents, and the impossibility of having an up-to-date list with elections occurring practically every day.

Mrs. Fowler presented her report and asked that the itemized list of accessions be printed, as was customary, reading of these only the summary.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

On October 1 letters were sent by your Librarian General to all State Regents asking them to elect State Librarians. They, in turn, will see that Chapters add librarians to their list of officers. In this way every "Daughter" is brought into touch with the work we are trying to carry on in the library. We have State and Chapter historians, who greatly assist the work of the Historian General. Then why not State and Chapter librarians? Your

Librarian General, and her very capable office librarians, need the co-operation and interest of every "Daughter" to bring the library to its proper standard.

Since the last Board meeting an offer was made to obtain for the library copies of the pension applications of all New Hampshire pensioners for the cost of copying. This offer, made through the courtesy of the New Hampshire Historical Society and Mrs. Amos G. Draper, was gratefully accepted. Thus far ninety-one New Hampshire pension records have been copied, amounting to two hundred and nineteen pages, the records varying in length from one to fifteen pages each, an average of two pages. It is interesting to note in this connection that two officers, Thomas Baldwin, ensign, and Caleb Welch, sergeant, are given, whose records do not appear in the New Hampshire rolls, except as signers of the Association Test. A very full description of the Revolutionary activities of the town of Haverhill, N. H., more complete than that given in the History of Haverhill, is found in the papers of Jacob Bayley. Also official proof from the letters of General Washington at the State Department that Jacob Bayley was a Brigadier General during the Revolution, as his descendants have always claimed, and not merely a colonel, as given in our published records. From Mrs. Draper's copy of these New Hampshire pension records, Miss Wilson, in the Librarian General's office, has made a typewritten copy, which we bind and place upon our shelves.

Five hundred miscellaneous pension records, copied in the Registrar General's office, have also been typewritten for the library by Miss Wilson, and form part of a collection not found in any other part of the country. A collection unique in the library of our Society.

The most valuable gift of books the library has ever received is the five hundred volumes of the "Index to the Rolls of Honor of the Lineage Books, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon, of Pittsburgh. The State of Pennsylvania paid for the compilation and Mrs. Ammon secured permission to have the cards copied and the Index published in book form, for which she herself bore the entire expense. One thousand volumes were printed. Five hundred were sold, partly paying for publication. The five hundred presented to the library by Mrs. Ammon are valued at five dollars each, representing a gift of twenty-five hundred dollars. Needless to say, Mrs. Ammon has been heartily thanked in the name of the Society and of the library.

Since the last Board meeting your Librarian General has had made and presented to the

library a list of the first one hundred births, marriages, deaths and wills on record in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. If Chapters would take up this work it could be divided among the members and made comparatively easy for each one, while it would add valuable records to the library. This also would be a collection not found in any other library.

Since the June Board meeting we have received the following:

Books.

Five hundred volumes of the Index of the Rolls of Honor (Ancestor's Index) in the Lineage Books of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Volumes 1 to 40. Presented by Mrs. Samuel Ammon.

A Genealogical Record of one branch of the Donaldson Family in America; descendants of Moses Donaldson. Compiled by May Donaldson McKittrick. 1916.

Register of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1912-1913. Compiled by W. L. Curry. Presented by the compiler.

Vital Records of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. Compiled and presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

History of Whitingham, Vermont. Published in 1886. Presented by Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury.

Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Proceedings 1900-1906, 1906-1913, 1913-1916. Three volumes. Edited by Ethan Allen Weaver, secretary.

Site and Relic Society of Germantown. Historical Addresses, 1906-1914. The last four volumes presented by the "Philadelphia" Chapter, through Mrs. Ashbel Welch and Mrs. Robert Alexander.

Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, from Original Sources. By Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, M. S., M. D. Presented through "The Wheel," a literary club of Baltimore, Md., by Mrs. Walter B. Swindell.

Vital Records of Abington, Massachusetts. Two volumes. Boston, 1912.

Alabama, Her Historical Resources, War Record and Public Men. By W. Brewer. Montgomery, 1872.

Early History of Atlantic County, New Jersey. Record of First Year's Work of Atlantic County Historical Society, 1915. Laura S. T. Welles, Mrs. L. Dow Balliett, editors; Mrs. M. R. M. Fish, assistant editor. Presented by Mrs. L. Dow Balliett.

History of Berlin, Connecticut. By Catherine M. North. Rearranged and edited by Adolph Burnett Benson, New Haven, 1916. Presented by "Emma Hart Willard" Chapter.

Unwritten History of Braddock's Field. Braddock, 1917. Presented by Miss Florence Mench.

History of Concord, New Hampshire, from 1725 to 1853. By Nathaniel Bouton. Concord, 1856.

Concord Town Records, 1732-1820. Concord, 1894.

Index to Concord Town Records. Compiled by Otis Hammond. Concord, 1900. The last three volumes presented by "Rumford" Chapter.

The Proceedings of the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, Dover, Mass., June 18, 1910.

Dover Farms in which is Traced the Development of the Territory from the First Settlement in 1640 to 1900. By Frank Smith, Dover, 1914. The last two presented by Mr. Frank Smith, through Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke.

Vital Records of Hopkinton, Mass. Boston, 1911.

Illinois in 1818. By Solon Justus Buck. Illinois Centennial Commission Publications, volume I. Springfield, 1917. Presented.

Historic Indiana, Being Chapters in the Story of the Hoosier State from the Romantic Period of Foreign Exploration to the Present Time. By Julia Henderson Levering. New York, 1909. Presented by the author.

Upper Iowa Alumnus. Alumni register number. Fayette, Iowa, 1917. Presented by Miss Nellie I. Stevenson.

History of Jericho, Vermont. Edited by C. H. Hayden, L. C. Stevens, LaF. Wilbur, Rev. S. H. Barnum. Burlington 1916.

The Kentucky River Navigation. By Mary Verhoeff. Louisville, 1917. Filson Club publication, No. 28.

Publications of the Louisiana Historical Society. Proceedings and Report, 1916. New Orleans, 1917. Presented by the society.

Historic Graves of Maryland and of the District of Columbia, with the Inscriptions Appearing on the Tombstones in most of the Counties of the State and in Washington and Georgetown. Edited by Helen W. Ridgely. New York, 1908. Presented by Miss Alethea Serpell.

Economic and Social Beginnings of Michigan. A Study of the Settlement of the Lower Peninsula During the Territorial Period, 1805-1837. By George Newman Fuller, Lansing. Presented by Michigan Historical Society.

Vital Records of New Haven, Connecticut, 1649-1850. Part 1. Prepared and published by the Connecticut Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. Hartford, 1917.

Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual Session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina, December 5-6, 1916. Compiled by R. D. W. Connor. Raleigh, 1917. Presented by the association.

History of Talbot County, Maryland, 1661-1861. Compiled chiefly from the literary relics of the late Samuel Alexander Harrison by his son-in-law, Oswald Tilghman. Two volumes. Baltimore, 1915.

History of Unity, Maine. By James R. Tabor. Augusta, 1916. Presented by the author.

Economic History of Wisconsin During the Civil War Decade. By Fred Merk. Madison, 1916.

America First. Patriotic Readings. By Jasper L. McBrien. New York, 1916. Presented by the compiler.

Journal of American History. Volume 1. New York, 1907. Presented by Miss M. Blanche Magruder, Regent of the "Magruder" Chapter.

Planting of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Virginia Prior to the Organization of Winchester Presbytery, December 4, 1794. By James R. Graham, Winchester, 1904.

Life in the Middle West. Reminiscences of J. S. Clark. Chicago, no date. Presented by Mrs. Almeda B. Harpel.

National Service Handbook. Issued by Committee of Public Information. Washington, 1917. Presented.

Report on the Progress and Condition of the United States National Museum, 1916. Washington, 1917. Presented.

The Maid of the Mohawk. By Fred A. Ray. Boston, 1905. Presented by Miss Priscilla Kent.

Biographical Congressional Directory, 1774 to 1903. Washington, 1903. Presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

The Historical Collections of the Topsfield Historical Society. Volumes 1-6. Topsfield, 1895-1901. Presented by Mrs. Henry K. Averill.

Ancestors. Compiled by Nellie Palmer George, 1914. Presented by the author.

Additional Baskerville Genealogy. By P. Hamilton Baskerville. Richmond, 1917. Presented by the author.

The Clapp Memorial. Record of the Clapp Family in America. Ebenezer Clapp, compiler. Boston, 1876.

The Frampton Family, with Special Reference to William Frampton, Register General, Province of Pennsylvania, 1686, and His Descendants. By J. S. Wrightnour, D. D. Presented by the author.

Genealogy of the Johnson-Tozer Family and

Historical Sketches. Compiled by Emily Ester Irish Tilden. 1917. Presented by the author.

Perkins of Ipswich, Mass. Part III. Descendants of Sergeant Jacob Perkins. By George A. Perkins. Salem, 1889. Presented by Mrs. L. H. Perkins.

History and genealogy of the Family of Thomas Noble, of Westfield, Mass. Compiled by Lucius M. Boltwood. Hartford, 1878.

A Record of the Descendants of Isaac Ross and Jean Brown and Allied Families of Alexander, Conger, Harris, Hill, King, Killingsworth, Mackey, Moores, Sims, Wade, etc. Compiled by Anne Mims Wright. Jackson, 1911. Presented by the author.

History and Genealogy of the Shimer Family in America. By Allen R. Shimer. Two volumes. Allentown, Pennsylvania, 1908-1914.

The Steen Family in Europe and America. Second edition, revised and enlarged. By Moses D. A. Steen. Cincinnati, 1917.

The English Ancestry of Peter Talbot of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Compiled by J. Gardner Bartlett. Privately printed. Boston, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Cyrus Walker.

Ivy Mills, 1729-1866. Wilcox and Allied Families. Supplement. Memoir of Mrs. Mary Brackett Wilcox. By Joseph Wilcox. Privately printed.

Life of Elder John Smith, with Some Account of the Rise and Progress of the Current Reformation. By John Augustus Williams. Cincinnati, 1870. Presented by Mrs. W. G. Stockton.

Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Edited by Horace Edwin Hayden. Volume 15. Wilkes-Barre, 1917.

Vital Records of Gloucester, Mass. Volume 1. Births. Topsfield, 1917.

Register and Manual of State of Connecticut for 1917. Hartford, 1917.

PAMPHLETS

Bangor Public Library Report, 1916. Bangor, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Biennial Report of Board of Trustees of Illinois Historical Society, 1914-1916. Presented by the Society.

Dedication of the Sawin Memorial Building, Dover, Massachusetts, May 14, 1907. Dover, 1908.

Old Home Day. Proceedings of the 125th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Dover, Massachusetts, July 7, 1909. Dover, 1910. The last two presented by Mr. Frank Smith, through Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke.

Partial History of the Whittier, Fox, Colburn, Packard, Brainard and Wait Families. Compiled by S. E. Whittier Wait. Traverse City, 1917. Presented by S. E. Wait.

Putnam Historical Magazine, 1897-1899. Nine odd numbers. Presented by Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams Holt.

Early American Families. The Williams, Moore, McKittrick, Fonda, Van Alen, Lansing, King, Justice, Cunningham, Longacre and Cox Families. By Rev. W. A. Williams. Philadelphia. Presented by the Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Ancestry and Descendants of Edmund Whittier. Compiled by Bernard B. Whittier. East Lansing, 1917.

Chart of the Family of Edmund Whittier. By Bernard B. Whittier. The last two presented by the author.

Report of the Examiner of Public Records of Connecticut for the two years ending September 30, 1916.

Old Farm and Church Burying Grounds of Frankfort County, Kentucky. Copied by "Frankfort" Chapter and presented by the Regent, Mrs. George Baker.

Remembrance Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, for January-June, 1917.

How the War Came to America.

The War Message and Facts Behind It; Annotated Text of President Wilson's Message, April 2, 1917.

The Nation in Arms. By Franklin K. Lane and Newton D. Baker.

The Government of Germany. By Charles D. Hazen.

The Great War from Spectator to Participant. By Andrew C. McLaughlin.

American Loyalty. By citizens of German descent.

These six published by Committee on Public Information and presented by Miss M. Blanche Magruder, Regent "Magruder" Chapter.

PERIODICALS

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, August, September, October.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register, September.

Liberty Bell, October.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly, January.

Maryland Historical Magazine, June.

Mayflower Descendant, January, April.

Michigan Historical Magazine, July.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, July.

N. S. D. A. R. Official Bulletin, June.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July.

New York Historical Society Bulletin, July.

New York Public Library Bulletin, May, June, July, August.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin April. *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, July, September.

Presbyterian Historical Society Journal, June.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, April, July.

Smith College Studies in History, July. *Somerset County New Jersey Historical Quarterly*, July.

South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, July.

The Vermonter, July.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July.

William and Mary College Quarterly, July.

The above list comprises 65 books, 27 pamphlets and 31 periodicals. Forty-two books were presented, 10 purchased and 13 received in exchange. The 27 pamphlets were presented.

Please bear in mind that books, whether presented or acquired by exchange, represent two and three and sometimes four personal letters each.

Adding Mrs. Ammon's gift to the above 65, we have received since the June Board meeting 565 books.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,

Librarian General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Wait, and carried. Mrs. Fowler presented a volume containing items covering a quarter of a century which she had had compiled from the very earliest vital records of Tipppecanoe County as an illustration of what others might do for their own communities to preserve the records before it is too late, placing them in the library where they would be safely kept. Much interest was displayed by the members in the volume. Mrs. Brumbaugh, at the request of Mrs. Hodges, Genealogical Editor, presented the volume entitled "Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County, Church," by Dr. Brumbaugh, which was a duplicate of one presented by Mrs. Brumbaugh some time back, this volume, however, being inscribed as a tribute to the work of Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, by Mrs. Walter B. Swindell, a member of the Baltimore Chapter.

As Custodian of Flags, Miss Barlow read the following report:

Report of Custodian of Flags

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that a new flag floats over this hall to-day, 8x10 feet in size. This flag is to be known as the President General's Flag, the second to be purchased

from the First Flag Pole Gavel Fund. This flag is smaller than the Congress flag and larger than the day flags, and floats at Board meetings only.

I have the honor also to report the safe journey of the model Frigate "Constitution" on July 30. Under the guidance of one of our men it was conveyed to the United States Academy at Annapolis and was most enthusiastically received by the superintendent and sailors, who took immediate charge of it.

It is now being repaired and will be placed on exhibition in their great hall, where it will be an object of study and observation by the youth who will form the naval fighting force of the future.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Custodian of Flags.

Miss Barlow then read her report as Curator General.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum, received since the June Board meeting:

Photostat copy of parole of Lord Cornwallis, presented by Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster,

French fan, formerly owned by Mrs. Sallie King Nathey, presented by Miss Mary M. Poor, Massachusetts.

Velvet purse, of the Revolutionary period, presented by Mrs. W. G. Bain and Mrs. L. R. Lang, Illinois.

Sugar tongs, silver, of the Revolutionary period, purchased from Museum Fund.

Collar of fine French embroidery, formerly owned by Mary Antes, presented by Mrs. Marietta M. Smith, District of Columbia.

Silver table spoon, formerly owned by Peter Garrett, presented by Mrs. Frederick L. Volland, District of Columbia.

Cartridge box, canteen, leather belt and silver-plated shoe buckles, all used by Francis Fulham, a Revolutionary soldier, presented by his great-granddaughter, Miss Katharine Kimball, New Hampshire.

Collection of fine French and eyelet embroideries, comprising capes, collars and undersleeves, presented by the Misses Katharine and Maud O. Kimball, New Hampshire.

Manuscript copy of a musical score, work done by William Beattie in 1790, presented by his granddaughter, Miss Helen Beatty, Pennsylvania.

Pair of gold rimmed spectacles, presented by the Misses Katharine and Maud O. Kimball, New Hampshire.

Silver-topped glass perfume bottle, presented by Miss Anna S. Eisenbrey, Philadelphia, Pa.

Two scarfs, one of fine silk and wool and one of silk striped gauze, formerly owned by Ann Fairchild Headley, great-great-great-grandmother of the donor, Mrs. Grace Hill Holzberg, District of Columbia.

I recommend that the efficiency of the only clerk, Miss Kent, in Museum be recognized and her salary of \$75 per month be raised to \$100 per month, from November 1.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General of Museum.

The acceptance of the report of the Curator General and Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried. Miss Barlow went into detail as to her hopes and ambitions for the Museum and of the service her assistant had been able to render. Mrs. Bosley moved the adoption of Miss Barlow's recommendation, which motion was seconded by Miss Serpell. During the discussion on this motion a recommendation was read from the Organizing Secretary General requesting that her first clerk should receive \$100 per month, the second \$85, and her third clerk, immediately upon becoming permanent, should receive \$65 per month. During the progress of the discussion, it appearing that Mrs. Boone, State Regent of Kentucky, was compelled to leave, the President General requested that the regular order of business be suspended and Miss Grace M. Pierce be permitted to read that part of her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee that had to do with the Kentucky room, showing that Kentucky would furnish the room on the third floor, heretofore known as the Rest Room, and it would be known as the Kentucky Room. At the request of the President General, Miss Pierce explained that the room was first furnished as a Rest Room by Miss Vining, of Massachusetts.

According to the ruling, each State was to pay a certain amount toward a room to be known as the construction of the room, and no individual was to be allowed to have a room of her own, it must belong to the State. Miss Vining sent the furniture on and it was placed in the room, no payment was made, and the room was simply known as the Rest Room—it could not be known as her room because of the ruling that no room could be held by an individual. Miss Vining was recently written to and told that the Society now needed the room, and in reply she wrote that she had given the furniture to the National Society, and it was arranged that it be temporarily stored somewhere, if possible, some of the pieces as part of the Society's exhibit at the National Museum, and when there was a new

office building an effort would be made to find a room where the furniture could again be properly placed. There being no prior claim on the room, therefore, it was given to Kentucky to be known as the Kentucky Room. Moved by Mrs. Gedney, seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried, *that the former Rest Room be known as the Kentucky Room.* Mrs. Boone thanked the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee and the Board, and told of some of the valuable pieces that had already been promised for the furnishing of the room.

The motion of Mrs. Bosley that Miss Kent's salary be increased from \$75 to \$100 a month was then put and declared lost.

Mrs. Pulsifer then read her report as Corresponding Secretary General, as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the work in my office as quite up to date, that the new Committee Lists have been sent to the National Officers, State Regents, State Vice-Regents, Committee Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and Division Directors—in all about two thousand copies. We were able to get most of these out immediately upon receipt from the printers and the balance very shortly thereafter.

Thirteen hundred and sixty-five letters have been received and ten hundred and fourteen written.

While most of the letters have been of a purely business character, many have asked for information on national and patriotic affairs, not limited to D. A. R. activities. A recent letter, to which a personal reply was made by the Corresponding Secretary General, requested information as to the "Why of D. A. R. Parliamentary Law." Also a request for the "opinion of the Corresponding Secretary General as to the Columbine for the National Flower."

Seven hundred and forty-four orders for supplies have been filled and mailed, consisting of:

Application blanks	11,079
General Information leaflets	1,025
How to Become a Member leaflet..	1,104
Constitutions	1,101
Transfer cards	467

The three deliveries of mail each day have as usual been assorted and delivered.

The time of the clerk in my office has been shared with the Finance Committee.

Naturally the growth of the Society has been attended by a constant increase in correspondence and other work of the office which has

reached such proportions as to require additional clerical assistance. Miss Mary E. L. Hall was employed from April 27 to June 9 on a per diem basis, during which time the work of the office was brought up to date. She then applied for appointment as an assistant clerk on a salary basis. I recommend that this appointment be made.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The adoption of this report was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee submit the following report.

Since the June Board meeting the following repairs have been made upon the building as ordered by the National Board of Management.

All painting of outside and inside woodwork has been completed. The corridors, stairways, rear of auditorium, back of stage, kitchen, etc., have been painted and refinished. The piping for gas has been placed inside the building and the outside connection only remains to be done. The roof has been water-proofed and the concrete driveway at the rear of the building has been relaid. The repointing of the stone work is now under way and finished as far as the third story is concerned and the scaffolding is now being placed for the second story. In having this work done the fact has been revealed that the stone work of the porte cochere, north and south porticoes, and center of building was originally laid up without mortar, only a thin veneering being used to cover joints.

The building has been carefully looked after during the summer months by the members of the Committee remaining in the city, and I think you will agree it is in excellent condition. The repainting of the halls has awakened several States to the desire to repaint their respective state rooms. Michigan has voted to build in a large bookcase and to paint. New Jersey will add attractive lights and other improvements, and Ohio, Indiana, and Maine have asked for estimates. Your Committee, through the Superintendent, has secured estimates on all rooms, so that any State so desiring may have facts and figures. Kentucky will furnish the room on the third floor here-

tofore known as the rest room, so that it can be used as an office, a change much needed on account of increasing work of the Society. This room has been paid for by the State of Kentucky, and, henceforth, will be known as the Kentucky room. The room in the southeast corner of the basement has been cleared from storage and is now used for the work of the War Relief Committee. The space in the basement beneath the south portico has been made into a storeroom for the MAGAZINE Department.

A request for increased store room having come from several National Officers, the Committee makes its first recommendation.

1. That the National Officers be authorized to go over their files and destroy all correspondence not necessary for their records. This would result in economy of space and filing cases.

2. That after the increase of postage goes into effect, postal cards be used as far as possible.

3. Many requests having come to the Committee for use of the Building on Sundays and week days, that we continue to close the Building to all other than D. A. R. and strictly Government affairs.

4. That the \$17.06 in the business office be used to replenish the Red Cross boxes for the clerks and employees.

5. That the estimates for lavatories be referred to the Board and instruction as to further proceeding on the part of your Committee be asked.

6. That the request of the Registrar General for an additional section of filing case be granted.

7. That the former custom of granting of a half holiday to the clerical force on the Saturday following Board Meeting be restored.

8. Your Committee did not deem it advisable, at this time, to recommend any further increase of salaries to the clerical force, but, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, we submit the following increase for the house force:

Frank K. Otts, watchman, present salary \$60 to \$70.

Estes Scott, guide, present salary \$50 to \$55.

LeCount Woodson, messenger and printer, present salary, \$50 to \$55.

George Hughes, assistant guide and telegraph operator, \$35 to \$40.

Alfred Lawson, janitor, present salary, \$1.75 per day to \$2.

Roland Dawson, janitor, present salary, \$1.50 per day to \$1.75.

Maud Steeps and Ellen Carmody, char-women, present salary, each \$1 per day to \$1.25.

This last increase to date from July 1, 1917.
Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd, and carried, *that report of Building and Grounds Committee be accepted. The adoption of recommendation No. 1 of the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Butterworth, and carried. Mrs. Calhoun moved the adoption of recommendation No. 2 of Building and Grounds Committee, which was seconded by Miss Serpell and carried.* After considerable discussion, the acceptance of recommendation No. 3 was moved by Mrs. Sherrerd. Mrs. Butterworth moved to amend by making the recommendation read *that our Hall should be closed on Sundays, and opened on week days only to Daughters of the American Revolution and strictly governmental meetings*, which was seconded by Mrs. Longley and carried. Mrs. Sherrerd then moved *the acceptance of recommendation No. 3 as amended by Mrs. Butterworth*, which was seconded by Mrs. Maupin and carried. *The acceptance of recommendation No. 4 was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.* With regard to recommendation No. 5, on motion of Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Hall, it was carried *that action be postponed until some future date.* Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried, *that recommendation No. 6 of Miss Pierce be adopted. The adoption of recommendation No. 7 was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried.* Recommendation No. 8 was discussed at some length, and *the adoption of Recommendation No. 8 that the salaries be increased as per the recommendation, with the exception of the char-women, but that they be paid 25 extra per day from July 1 to October 1, and from October 1 they be paid \$1.50 per day*, was moved by Mrs. Heath, seconded by Mrs. Hall and carried.

The recommendations of the Organizing Secretary General was then taken up and *the adoption of the recommendation of the Organizing Secretary General* (whereby the office of the Organizing Secretary General will be authorized to furnish Regents' Lists to all active National Officers upon request, free of charge), was moved by Miss Campbell, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried. The motion of Mrs. Foster, seconded by Miss Campbell, that the recommendation No. 2 of Organizing Secretary General be adopted (that her first clerk shall receive \$100 per month, the second \$85 per month, and the third clerk, immediately upon becoming permanent, shall get \$65 per

month) was put and lost. Moved by Miss Crowell and unanimously concurred in, *that this Board send to the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher, an expression of regret at her absence and hope for her speedy restoration to health.*

Mrs. Brumbaugh moved *the adoption of the recommendation of the Corresponding Secretary General* (for the appointment of Miss Hall as assistant clerk on a salary basis). This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented a supplemental report consisting of 165 applications for membership, making the total number of applications presented for membership 1701, total number of papers verified since June Board meeting 2575. Miss Pierce stated that counting those admitted at the present meeting the total enrolment of the Society was 135,204, and with the deductions at that meeting made the actual membership 100,140. By unanimous consent, the supplemental report of the Registrar General was accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot. Miss Crowell announced that she had cast the ballot for the 165 applicants and the President General declared them duly elected.

Mrs. Minor read the following report:

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since my report to you in June four numbers of the Magazine have been issued; the July, August, September and October numbers, the first to be issued under your new editor, Miss Lincoln, the new publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, and your new Chairman. They have been issued promptly the first of each month and I have had as has the Editor, numerous letters of congratulation from members all over the country, stating they were pleased with its looks and quality in every way. These statements are particularly satisfactory because no matter how good are our intentions and how hard we try to produce a Magazine worthy of our Society, if it does not please the members our work will be in vain. I am pleased to say there are very few complaints of non-receipt of Magazine from subscribers. Your Chairman is most anxious to have the subscription list as perfect as possible and would ask the coöperation of each member of the Board to this end, urging any subscriber to report as early as possible any change of address and also if she does not receive the Magazine promptly.

As you know the May and June Magazines under the old contract were issued

after I came into office. When the bills for these came to me to approve for payment, I found on studying the contract that the Carey Printing Company (the firm that was printing it) were overcharging us for several items, and I refused to sign the bills until corrected. There was much correspondence and many telegrams about the matter. On June 30 I met the President General in New York, as she too was anxious to see them about the illegally printed certificates, and we went to the office of the printer, together with a publisher and a lawyer, to request or demand if necessary, the correction of the two bills for May and June. Mr. Friedman, the vice-president of the company, agreed to the reduction of the bills on account of overcharge and the following amounts were deducted:

Overcharge on cover	\$300
Overcharge on wrappers	250
Excess quantity	16
Difference in mailing.....	50
	—
	\$616

making a total of \$616 for each of the May and June issues of the Magazine, or \$1232 in all.

Mr. Friedman also agreed to cancel the bill of \$305.08 on certificates, making a grand total of \$1537.08 saved for the Society.

Your Chairman disposed of the large table desk with glass top, sent her by the former chairman, Miss Finch, as per vote of the Board. The desk cost \$41; your Chairman sold it for \$35. Check for this amount was sent to the Treasurer General, a difference of only \$6 for a second-hand desk, minus the glass top which was broken before it reached her.

As regards the R. R. Bowker case which was referred by the April Board to your Chairman for settlement. She studied the contract and found the first step to make was to appoint an arbitrator to act for our Society in conjunction with a Mr. Krugler appointed several years ago to act for Mr. Wilson and the R. R. Bowker Company, and who has been waiting four years for this Society to make an appointment as per agreement in contract. Mr. A. C. Balch, of the firm of J. B. Lippincott Company consented to act for the D. A. R. and your Chairman feels the Society is most fortunate in securing Mr. Balch. These two arbitrators were to choose a third disinterested arbitrator. Your Chairman met the above two gentlemen, together with Mr. Bowker, to talk over the agreement on July 27 in

New York, and the third arbitrator was chosen, a Mr. G. Frank Smith. Mr. Smith was formerly one of the heads of the Book Lovers' Library and is now with the Collin, Armstrong Company, Advertising Agents. These gentlemen will meet and decide what our obligations are, if any, in connection with this matter, and I shall report to you later regarding it.

Not being able after repeated requests to get a report of our advertising business from the former Chairman or our advertising agent, Mr. W. J. Thompson, I wrote each advertiser, asking for a report of their business. I wanted to collect, if possible, the four or five thousand dollars the former chairman stated to the President General and myself she thought was still due the Society. Of the forty-one advertisers only five have failed to respond to my letter. So far I have collected \$51.65 from two firms who wrote they had never received a bill. These checks were forwarded to the Treasurer General. In many cases I find firms placed their ads. through an advertising agent and referred me to them. I am now in correspondence with several and will report later the results.

Your Chairman and the President General has signed a contract with the J. B. Lippincott Company to publish our magazine and placed it on file in the office of the Recording Secretary General. This contract may be terminated by mutual consent by either party giving to the other party sixty days' notice in writing of its intentions to alter or end this agreement.

Your Chairman has written every State Regent, asking her to have a table at her State Conference on which Magazines will be for sale, and some one in charge to take subscriptions, and if possible, some one on the program to speak in the interests of the Magazine. Almost every State Regent has answered, showing a genuine spirit of co-operation. Most of the State Conferences do not occur until March, so the State Chairmen are sending out a letter to the Regents of their state, urging subscriptions. We have 6310 subscribers, a pitifully small number out of a membership of 100,000, but we are hopeful of securing more.

The Magazine belongs to you, it belongs to every Daughter. The editor, the publishers and our Treasurer General—to whom the money goes for subscriptions and who consequently has charge of the subscription lists—and your Chairman are working together, giving their best service, trying to make the Magazine so interesting to every

Daughter that she will feel she can not be without it.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman, Magazine Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Calhoun, and carried, *that the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee be accepted.*

Miss Lincoln read the following report:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Four magazines have been published and the fifth number is in press since my first report to this Board in June last. Your Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor, has already told you that the paid in subscriptions to the Magazine now total 6310—considering all the obstacles which the magazine had to overcome that is a good commencement, but, like Oliver Twist, we want "more."

At the June Board meeting the recommendation of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee that a certain sum, say \$100, be set aside to pay for articles for the magazine for six months, was adopted.

That such a procedure has been beneficial is proved by the increased interest the magazine has aroused. This interest is testified by numerous complimentary letters and favorable comment, and if the subscribers are pleased the advertisers are satisfied. They will advertise in a magazine which is opened and read.

From the fund of \$100 I have purchased seven articles, four of which have not yet been used and will appear in the November and December magazines. The sum paid for these articles totals \$66, leaving a balance of this fund in the Treasurer General's charge of \$34. The highest price paid for an article has been \$15, small payment when you consider that authors get from \$50 to \$500 for short articles, and \$1500 is a fair price for serial rights.

It is perhaps not generally known that business men in New York have awakened to the necessity of the study of American history, carrying with it the inculcation of American ideals and the principles on which this country is founded. These men, urged by such able Americans as Thomas Nelson Page, our Ambassador to Italy, are today planning to spend large sums to achieve the end desired—increased knowledge of American history.

There seems to be a growing sentiment everywhere that the DAUGHTERS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is the channel best fitted to encourage the study of American history. On Monday last I went to the U. S. National Museum to pay for photographs to illustrate an article, and the chiefs of the different departments assured me that there would be no charge, for the Museum was in entire sympathy with the efforts of the Magazine to secure and publish valuable material. The same spirit of coöperation and encouragement met me when I applied to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and valuable data and interesting photographs, supplied by these two great Museums, will appear from time to time in the magazine.

Gilbert Grosvenor, the editor who made the National Geographic Magazine the foremost periodical of the day, considers that the publication of historic facts and incidents in a readable form is as great a memorial to our dead heroes as any monument erected in their honor.

The article by the Registrar General, Miss Grace Pierce, has brought us many complimentary letters. It is such historical data as she uses in her account of these three plucky Americans which enhances the usefulness and value of the Magazine.

Another good friend whom the magazine has gained is Mrs. James Lyons, of Richmond, Va., great-great-granddaughter of Patrick Henry. Mrs. Lyons has generously contributed two articles, one, "Old Richmond," which appeared in the September issue, and aroused great interest, and another, "A Soldier of the Revolution," which will be published in the November magazine.

An article, also appearing in the November magazine, is generously contributed by Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut. She has written most entertainingly about old silver and gives valuable "pointers" to those seeking to identify old family plate.

The Magazine has been fortunate in securing the promise of an article from Mr. E. H. Sothern. Mr. Sothern's literary ability is of high order, and has made him as well known in the world of literature as his histrionic genius in another field, has placed him at the head of the American stage.

A notice was published by the Recording Secretary General in the September issue of the Magazine calling the attention of members to the necessity of studying parliamentary rules preparatory to the proposed changes in the constitution in April. This announcement has brought letters inquiring where the writers can secure copies of "Robert's Rules of Order."

These inquiries raised the question of devoting space in the Magazine to parliamentary problems, and I wrote to General Henry M. Robert, the celebrated authority on parliamentary procedure, and asked if he would consider conducting a page of "Questions and Answers" in the Magazine for the benefit of those desiring to consult him; the problems to be put in the form of questions to be answered by him in the magazine.

After thinking it over General Robert responded very cordially that he would undertake such a page, and stated that in addition to answering questions he would use unpublished material which will later appear in his new book, we having the right of serial publication only.

General Robert can be of inestimable service to all Daughters of the American Revolution in solving knotty problems through such a department without heavy expense to the individual member. He is the recognized standard authority on parliamentary law, and his books are consulted by all teachers of that subject. His connection with the magazine will add greatly to its prestige, and will help us materially with advertisers. The more we secure well-known contributors the more likely are we to secure substantial advertising.

I plan to pay General Robert for his page in the December magazine the \$30 remaining to me in the fund set aside for contributions.

May I recommend to the Board that it appropriate the sum of \$330, from which to pay General Robert \$30 monthly, commencing with January, for conducting such a department, for the ensuing year.

I feel confident, aside from the assistance General Robert can and will render our Society by placing his knowledge and experience in parliamentary law at the service of all who ask his aid, that to have him associated with us will be an investment which will treble the value of our magazine.

I ask your most earnest consideration of this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,
NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,
Editor.

Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried, that the report of Editor of Magazine be accepted. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded and carried, that the recommendation of the Editor be adopted.

Mrs. Minor presented the following recommendation:

Miss Lincoln has told us how she has eked out the \$100, set aside by direction of the June Board to pay for contributions, to

cover the expense of seven excellent articles and secure a page from General Robert for the December magazine, and now she has left \$4.00!

That the introduction of well-written articles has improved the magazine is apparent; it has helped win subscribers, secured advertisers, and enabled us to take pride in the magazine which, without detracting from its usefulness as our official publication, has now become a channel for the promulgation of American history.

We have seen how judiciously Miss Lincoln has used the \$100—let us give her more aid and support by putting aside the sum of \$500, with which to purchase articles for the magazine during the coming year. This will not be taking that amount of money out of the Treasury, in a lump sum, the money will remain in the Treasurer General's hands, drawing interest in the bank, until such time as articles are required.

I feel very strongly that the magazine needs well-written articles of historic and patriotic subjects, and I do not think that this great Society should ask charity of distinguished writers—for that is what it amounts to when we beg a writer to give an article gratuitously.

Therefore, let us appropriate the sum of \$500. We will get it back in a better magazine.

I move, Madam President General, *that the sum of \$500 be set aside in the Treasurer General's office for the use of the Editor to purchase articles for the Magazine during the coming year*, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and, after a general discussion, carried.

The hour of six having been reached, and adjournment for dinner having been agreed upon for 6.30, the President General requested the Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee to read her report in order that the members might be able to discuss the recommendations during the intermission, and in order also that some of the members who could not be present at the evening session might hear what had been done. Mrs. Wait therefore read the following report:

Report of Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

After the meeting of your War Relief Service Committee June 21, 1917, at which it was decided to distribute certain literature and information regarding War Relief work, your Publicity Director began to

study ways and means of carrying out the project. After due investigation she decided to issue Bulletins as the simplest, quickest and most direct method of spreading to all our chapters the desired information.

To this end, sixteen Bulletins have been issued, namely:

No. 1. To State Regents only, requesting them to notify chapters regarding knitting for certain vessels, etc.

The remaining fifteen Bulletins were issued so that there would be a sufficient number for each chapter, as it was found that much time was lost when each State Regent had to have the matter printed or typed for her own State, and then the notices were not uniform as they should be, as they were instructions from a National Committee.

- No. 2. Clippings Bureau.
- No. 3. French Orphans.
- No. 4. Jelly.
- No. 5. Comfort Kit Bags.
- No. 6. Methods of Marking Gifts.
- No. 7. Food.
- No. 8, No. 8a, No. 9. Knitting.
- No. 10. On Reporting of Work.
- No. 11. Reports to be filled out by State and Chapter Regents.
- No. 12. Home Service.
- No. 13. Paraffin Candles or Ration Heaters.
- No. 14. Sending Gifts to the Navy.
- No. 15. An All-American America.
- No. 16. Liberty Loan.

Nos. 8, 8a, and 9 were issued because No. 1 was exhausted and Chapters wrote enquiring for instructions from this office. These Bulletins were counted out and ready to go to the Director for distribution when the controversy between the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy League culminated and were held as that controversy made them out of date.

No. 6. Marking of Gifts was designed to help us keep our identity—that the men receiving our gifts might realize that the descendants of other heroes were appreciating their loyalty to Old Glory.

Nos. 10 and 11 were gotten out because reports coming into this office in a desultory way were so fine that it seemed most desirable to have them in form so that they could be preserved, and also so that this Board might have before it at this meeting the progress of the National War Work since Congress 1917, to assist us in future publicity plans.

The National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies asked in September for a

file of our Bulletins, and after consulting it requested 200 Bulletins No. 12; another request has just been received from that Committee asking us to send them our Bulletins in the future as they are including them in the literature of various patriotic organizations which they are distributing.

The National Board of the Y. W. C. A. has asked for any of our Bulletins which might coöperate with their work, and I have forwarded to them Bulletin No. 12 on Home Service and Bulletin No. 15 on an All-American America.

The Deputy War Food Commissioner of Ohio requested our Bulletin No. 13, Paraffin Candles or Ration Heaters, to be used in his work in families where there are children, and I forwarded to him a consignment.

Bulletins Nos. 12 and 13 have been exploited in the press as our work.

The National Security League has asked our coöperation in distributing to our membership their Bulletins on Food Conservation and the Food Card of the Food Administrator.

Besides these sixteen Bulletins, your Publicity Director has sent out 1600 Economics Bulletins, Woman's Section of Navy League; 1600 Nellie Custis Cook Book announcements, paid for by Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter; 1600 Comfort Kit Bags Bulletins, Woman's Section, Navy League; 50 Manuals of Voluntary Aid, the gift of the Woman's Section of Navy League to the State Regents; 1600 Clippings Instructions; 1600 Clippings Envelopes; 1600 Navy League Bulletins 164; 1600 Navy League Bulletins 162; 1600 Magazines; 50 Circular Letters to State Regents; total distribution, 38,500.

All of the vessels enumerated in Navy League Bulletin 162 have been taken by the Daughters. The list includes U. S. Ships, Barney, Maryland; Barry, Texas; Biddle, Massachusetts; Conyngham, Minnesota; Dale, New Mexico; Fanning, Minnesota; Hopkins, Kansas; Nicholson, Maine; O'Brien, Michigan; Paul Jones, Michigan; Preble, Massachusetts; Tingey, Michigan; Truxton, Massachusetts; Whipple, Colorado.

Besides these fourteen vessels for which we have pledged knitted garments for the period of the war, the following twenty vessels have also been officially assigned through the office of Publicity Director: Cleveland, Ohio; Cummings, Missouri; Foote, Ohio; Jacob Jones, Missouri; Orion, Massachusetts; Peoria, Massachusetts; Potomac, Massachusetts; Samar, Massachusetts; Submarine D-1, Michigan; Submarine K-7, Minnesota; Submarine 60, Minnesota;

Submarine 61, Minnesota; Submarine 71, Minnesota; Submarine 76, Minnesota; Submarine 77, Minnesota; Submarine 80, Ohio; Submarine 81, Ohio; Thornton, Oklahoma. Battleships: New Mexico, New Mexico; North Carolina, North Carolina.

Other vessels to which the Daughters have contributed garments are:

Albany, New York; Baron von Steuben, Ohio and Michigan; Birmingham, Alabama; Brooklyn, New York; Burroughs, Ohio; Chester, Pennsylvania; Cruiser Montana, Montana; De Kalb, Michigan; Denver, Colorado; Des Moines, Iowa; Dorothea, Ohio; Dupont, New York; Emmalina, New York; Gresham, Connecticut; Manly, New Jersey; Marietta, Ohio; Ontario, Ohio; five patrol boats, California; Perry, Rhode Island; Petral, Iowa; Pueblo, Colorado; Submarine No. 3, Pennsylvania; Battleship Alabama, Alabama; Submarine No. 4, Pennsylvania; Submarine B-3, Connecticut; Submarine Chaser 51, Connecticut; Submarine, Connecticut; three submarines, New York; Battleship Arizona, Arizona; Battleship Connecticut, Connecticut; Battleship Florida, Florida; Battleship Huntington, West Virginia; Battleship Idaho, Idaho; Battleship Indiana, Indiana; Battleship Iowa, Iowa; Battleship Massachusetts, Massachusetts; Battleship Michigan, Michigan; Battleship New Hampshire, New Hampshire; Battleship New Jersey, New Jersey; Battleship New York, New York; Battleship Ohio, Ohio; Battleship Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania; Battleship Rhode Island, Rhode Island; Battleship Texas, Texas; Battleship Vermont, Vermont; Battleship Wisconsin, Wisconsin; Super-Dreadnaught, State of Washington; Guard Coast of New London, Connecticut. A total of eighty-six boats on which the men are wearing garments knitted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Owing to summer vacations, and to the fact that many chapters have not yet realized the *superlative importance* of keeping our war records *accurately*, if we are to preserve our identity as a patriotic organization participating in war-time activities, many of the State Regents have found it impossible to fill out Bulletin No. 11. I have received thirty-three of the Bulletins, filled out, just one-half the States reported—but the vast amount of work accomplished by the thirty-three States emphasizes the *great importance* and absolute necessity of keeping detailed accounts by chapters of the patriotic aid we are giving our country as Daughters of the men who made it a nation.

The thirty-three States sending in these reports are:

Alabama	Mississippi
Arizona	Missouri
California	Montana
Connecticut	New Hampshire
Colorado	New Jersey
Florida	New York
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Georgia	New Mexico
Iowa	Ohio
Idaho	Oklahoma
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Indiana	Rhode Island
Kansas	Texas
Maine	Virginia
Massachusetts	West Virginia
Michigan	State of Washington
Minnesota	

These thirty-three reports showed the Daughters had given Knitted Garments:

36,616 garments, or 9325 sets @ \$4	\$37,300.00
Comfort Kit Bags, 9029.....	20,977.75
Sewing Kits, 1973.....	1,479.75
Barrack Bags	112.00
Jelly, 13,064 glasses @ 15 cents...	1,959.60
Mess Fund	1,574.00
Belgian Relief	5,346.30
Miscellaneous	21,241.27

This item includes gifts for ambulance, State Troops, Bibles and Testaments, Victrolas and records, devastated homes of France, blankets, etc. It does not include 9072 garments.

National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross	99,866.26
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This item does not include 184,557 garments and surgical supplies.

Training School Scholarships...	\$75.00
French War Orphans	17,366.59

Two companies of soldiers were "adopted" by one State (Kansas).

Battery A Field Artillery was adopted by another State (Missouri).

Twenty-seven hundred and ninety-four clippings envelopes were filled.

In many States the Daughters have been leaders in establishing Red Cross Chapters.

In many States they are giving great attention to conditions in the Cantonnements in their States.

In the State of Washington the Daughters are contributing largely to the ideal conditions in Camp Lewis. They also have advanced the new idea of extending special friendship and cheer to the small, lonely camp guards who are watching the railroads, bridges, tunnels, and other public property. This thought for the men is worthy

of most serious consideration, for their lives are very lonely.

The Daughters in Honolulu are making arrangements to entertain our soldiers in their homes, also to furnish cheer for our men in hospitals.

Chapters in many States furnished hot meals and box lunches to departing troops.

Our Liberty Loan report shows the Chapters and Daughters in these thirty-three States took bonds amounting to \$2,476,828.

The number of French orphans adopted I have not mentioned, knowing that subject is being so ably handled by the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee.

Being deeply in sympathy with the desire on the part of Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Cook expressed at the June Meeting of the Board that we unite in doing some one great work for humanity at this time, your Publicity Director has canvassed many plans and projects looking to this end, and she now offers for your consideration the restoration of a village in France, Tilloloy. Baroness de la Grange, an American woman married to a French officer, has the matter well in hand, and at the suggestion of the President General, your Publicity Director has learned that Baroness de la Grange is most willing to appear before this Board to give the details of the plan and answer any questions you may ask her.

If we desire to write the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution on a French village, into the history of France, and into the hearts of the French people, forging another link in the chain that binds us to the land of Lafayette, no more lasting plan than this one can be found, and it can be financed easily if each Daughter gives fifty cents.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WM. H.) CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

Moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd, and carried, that the report of the Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee be accepted with thanks. The President General urged the members of the Board to come prepared to stay, if necessary, two days to transact the business of the Society. Reviewing the work still remaining to be done at the evening session, the President General stated that after the members had discussed the work of the War Relief Service Committee and taken action on the recommendations presented, there was an important matter that was vital to the Society, to which attention had been called by an attorney, and which required the decision of the Board.

A recess was taken at 6.30 for dinner.

The evening session was called to order by the President General at 8.13. Miss Crowell read her report as Chairman of Printing Committee, as follows:

Report of Printing Committee

As Chairman of the Printing Committee I have no meetings to report, as none were called during the summer months. The work has progressed, however, and is at present up to date. All stationery for the National Chairmen has been ordered and for the most part delivered. With the exception of the stationery for the War Relief Service Committee which could not be printed on our small flexotype, all this stationery has been finished in the building. The War Relief Service Committee paper was printed by Byron S. Adams at a reasonable rate—2000 sheets at \$6.50. This firm also printed the Committee Lists for the sum of \$245.25 for 2000 copies, and the Remembrance Book at \$158 for 2000 copies. All this work has been well and satisfactorily done.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Chairman Printing Committee.

Moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried, *that the report of the Printing Committee be accepted.*

The following recommendation was presented by the Corresponding Secretary General from the National Officers Club of the Daughters of the American Revolution: "That the National Officers Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, commend to the National Society for its favorable consideration—that its National Chairman of Conservation present to the State Chairmen the adoption throughout the states of the saving of precious and semi-precious metals for the contribution of the N. S. D. A. R. to the "melting pot" of the Red Cross. Signed, Mrs. Smallwood, seconded, Mrs. Brumbaugh, and unanimously carried." Moved by Miss Blackburn, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, *that the suggestion from the National Officers Club be presented to the National Chairman of Conservation for her to suggest to State Regents for their consideration.*

Mrs. Wait now read the first recommendation adopted by the War Relief Service Committee—that the War Relief Service Committee ask the endorsement of the National Board for its recommendation of an official marker for all war relief gifts contributed by the Daughters of the Amer-

ican Revolution, tapes containing the words "National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," to be sewed on the gifts; the cards giving the name of the donors to be pinned on; proposed by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Bahnsen, and unanimously carried. Moved by Mrs. Bowler, seconded by Mrs. Beck, and carried, *to adopt recommendation No. 1 of War Relief Service Committee.*

Moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, *that a uniform card be used in marking all gifts donated by the Daughters of the American Revolution.* After some discussion as to how these markers would be distributed, it was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Longley, and carried, *that any member in good standing can secure the markers for war articles by applying to the Business Office.*

Recommendation No. 2; that the War Relief Service Committee recommends that the National Society makes as one especial branch of its national war relief work the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy, France, the expense of which is not to exceed \$51,000 for sixty houses, furniture for sixty houses, farm implements at \$100 a house, and live stock for the village, \$3000; proposed by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Burleson and carried. Moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Howell, that we adopt recommendation No. 2 of the War Relief Service Committee. During the discussion of this recommendation Mrs. Wait read letters from the daughter of the mayor of the village and from the mayor himself, and placed in the hands of members pictures showing the progress of devastation of Tilloloy. In response to the question as to when this money would have to be in hand, the President General stated that it could be made use of as fast as collected, so that the rebuilding could be taken up at once and completed as soon as possible. The President General told also of her experience at the Michigan Conference when almost their whole proportion of the expense for this project was made up at an evening meeting where an illustrated lecture was given on the subject, and the members and citizens of the town pledged varying sums showing their sympathy with the movement. The President General stated that this recommendation was adopted by the Committee in response to the great demand of the members for some national work that the Daughters could assume as a great organization in addition to the knitting, outfitting of ambulances, and other lines of work they were doing in common

with all the women of the country. After some further discussion, the motion of Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Howell, *that we adopt recommendation No. 2 of the War Relief Service Committee*, was put and carried unanimously.

Recommendation No. 3; that the War Relief Service Committee recommend to the National Board that it establish a Daughters of the American Revolution Liberty Loan Fund for the purchase of Bonds by the National Society at the next call from the Government, and that the Board recommend to Chapter Regents that each chapter contribute \$1 per capita toward this fund, said contributions to be paid to the Treasurer General. Mrs. Burleson, mover, Mrs. Ellison, seconder. Some discussion arose as to the way the contributions were to be paid over to the Treasurer General, and by vote it was amended to read that the recommendation of the Board to the chapter regents go through the State Regents, and the contributions paid over to the Treasurer General either through the State treasurers or the State Regents. It was then moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Miss Blackburn, and carried, *that recommendation No. 3 of War Relief Service Committee be adopted to establish a Liberty Loan Fund for National Society.*

The President General congratulated the Board on the work the Society was undertaking. Mrs. Wait made a plea for greater cooperation in the next six months, and stated that Daughters were doing a great deal of war work that was not reported and consequently could not be included in the grand total of the work done by them. Mrs. Wait referred to the sending of circulars to chapters all over the country regarding war relief work undertaken independently by local chapters, and stated that it was a cause of much annoyance to her in her work as she was constantly in receipt of letters from States and chapters desiring to know particulars of these other projects that were not taken up in detail in the pamphlets issued by the War Relief Service Committee. Mention was made of the existing Board ruling "that Chapters or individuals desiring the endorsement of any D. A. R project, or wishing to solicit funds for any D. A. R. work outside of their own State, must do so only by authorization of the National Board of Management," and the understanding was expressed and concurred in by those present that any chapter might undertake any project in their own town, but to carry it beyond their own community they must have the endorsement of their State Regent, and if it

was desired to ask the assistance of chapters outside of their state the project must have the endorsement of the National Board of Management in accordance with the ruling of many years' standing. The matter was further discussed and it was then moved by Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, *that the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed that they must have the endorsement of the President General or the War Relief Service Committee before appealing to the chapters in the National Society for funds for any war relief purposes.* This motion as adopted was not in any sense intended to rescind the former ruling.

Mrs. John Talman Mack, State Vice Regent of Ohio, presented on behalf of the State Regent the following account of one of the lines of work they were doing in their State.

Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution are the first commissioned by the government to build and maintain a hostess house at a cantonment for the comfort of women visiting the camp. By invitation of Major General Glenn, commandant at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, backed by Secretary of War Baker, Ohio Daughters will build a house within the camp boundaries, with sleeping rooms, a glass-enclosed porch, all steam-heated and equipped, at a cost of \$12,000. Funds are now being collected and work will begin this week. The hospitality of this house, however, is for all women; it is not limited to Daughters of the American Revolution.

"We are not working for our own comfort, but for all women who visit their husbands, sons and brothers," is the way Mrs. Edward L. Harris, State Regent, sums up the activity.

"It is bewildering for women to go to such a place, especially the wives of conscripted men who might take the trip at a real sacrifice of money and time. Of course, we are glad to be the ones assigned to this and we are working with a will to make it a grand success."

The D. A. R., being a national society, chartered by the government, is considered ideal for this work, and the Camp Sherman houses will be subject to camp rule and discipline, but Daughters will have the immediate supervision of the house, members of the sixty-seven Ohio Chapters taking their turn in acting as hostess.

The camp is to have about 50,000 selected men when completed, from the State of Ohio and seven counties of Western Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Cook, State Regent of Pennsylvania, by request, told of the five ambulances at \$1000 apiece, and the three field kitchens at \$790 each, which the State had given. Mrs. Sherrerd spoke of the soldiers' club which New Jersey expected to establish at Camp Dix. Mrs. Gedney referred to the great honor that had come to the New Jersey Daughters by reason of the fact that the son of their State Regent had had conferred upon him the Croix du Guerre by the French Government for many acts of bravery and distinguished service. The President General extended to Mrs. Sherrerd the heartiest congratulations of herself and the Board. Many of the members of the Board spoke of the work being done in their States and communities, as well as the personal lines in which they themselves were engaged.

Miss Crowell, in the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, read the following letter:

MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R.
Dear Madam:

At the regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Chapter D. A. R. and the Fort Pitt Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, held October 5, 1917, the latter Society being composed of the members of the Chapter, and incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; the Board of Directors was requested to express through you to the National Board of Management the grateful appreciation of the action by which permission was denied a Chapter to use the name Fort Pitt, a name identified with Pittsburgh and with the Pittsburgh Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

Very truly yours,
EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON,
*President Fort Pitt Society Daughters of the
American Revolution of Allegheny
County, Pennsylvania.*

Miss Crowell also stated that Mrs. Fletcher's office had sent up the message that the chapter which desired to take the name "Fort Pitt" had adopted the name "Ann Hill" from an ancestor of the Regent.

The President General explained in detail the way in which her attention had been called to a suit that had been entered against the Society during the Congress of 1916, and at the close of her statement Mrs. Moody said that it had been her intention to ask the Board to rescind the motion to take the name of Connecticut from over the

Board Room door, that she felt it was most fitting that she should make this motion as she had made the original motion to take the name off, a fact which she had deeply regretted ever since, and had she understood the situation at the time she never would have made the motion. After some further discussion, the motion of Mrs. Moody, which was seconded by Mrs. Hall, that the former action of the National Board be rescinded, and the old sign which reads "Board Room Connecticut" be allowed to remain over the door of the Board Room, was put and carried.

Miss Serpell, at the request of the artist, showed the Board an exquisite etching which had been made of Monticello by Miss Elizabeth Searry, who offered to sell to the Society the original plate with seventy of the first proofs for \$535, it being her idea that the Society could sell the first proofs at \$10 each and still have the plate from which to sell other editions. Moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, that appreciation be expressed to Miss Searry, but at the present time, owing to the state of our treasury we cannot purchase plate of Monticello.

Mrs. Brumbaugh invited the President General and the members of the Board to a celebration which the District was giving in the Hall when the picture map of the original District showing the boundary stones placed by the chapters would be presented to the Society.

Miss Crowell read the following report of the Chairman of Patriotic Education Committee, which was accompanied by a circular which the Chairman was sending out to all the State Chairmen:

Report of Committee on Patriotic Education

Madam President General and National Board of Management:

The Committee on Patriotic Education has organized as follows:

Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Omaha, Nebr., Vice Chairman in Charge of Schools and Colleges.

Mrs. Thomas J. Davis, Duluth, Minn., Vice Chairman in Charge of Americanization of Foreign-born Men and Women, also Lumber Camps and Mining Camps.

Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Vice Chairman in Charge of Conservation of the Home, also Welfare of Women and Children.

Miss Grace M. Cheever, Cincinnati, Ohio, Member in Charge of Children and Sons of the Republic.

Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville, Ark., Member in Charge of Rural Needs.

This arrangement of lines of work was necessary because of the placing of work hitherto done by independent committees in the Department of Patriotic Education.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES includes the interests of the Southern Mountain Schools, the Indian Schools, text and teaching in public schools, directing contests and historic pageants in any school, awarding scholarships in schools, and everything pertaining to patriotic education in schools and colleges.

AMERICANIZATION OF FOREIGN-BORN MEN AND WOMEN includes the directing of all effort tending to this worthy end, such as night schools, mass meetings for foreigners, urging naturalization, etc., etc. The men who work in lumber camps and mining camps may not be of foreign birth, but their life presents opportunity for training for citizenship which appeals to the Daughters of the American Revolution. This also includes distribution, etc., of the Carr Guide to the immigrant.

The work of CONSERVATION OF THE HOME and, as well in WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, which has up to this time been done as two independent committees will be continued under the direction of Mrs. Harris, of Cleveland.

CILDREN AND SONS OF THE REPUBLIC will follow same lines as formerly, under the direction of Miss Cheever.

Wherever possible clubs of colored boys will be formed to be called Booker T. Washington Clubs with the same purpose as those of the other boys.

There are peculiar needs in some rural communities which can be met by lectures, lantern slides and other forms of entertainment and instruction: these are in charge of one of the members of the Committee who is greatly interested in this particular work.

An investigation into the laws of the various States pertaining to schools and education has been started; also those controlling State legal holidays.

The Constitution of the United States is the foundation of our government, and as such it should be a well-known document; which is not the case. The Committee has secured copies of this document printed in clear and attractive type to be placed in public places, such as railroad stations, hotels, men's clubs, etc., at nominal price of seventy-five cents per dozen. Several Chapters have already put these up in their communities.

The Committee has arranged a circular letter to be sent to every Chapter Regent suggesting many possible lines of work

tending to patriotic education. No one Chapter will find the need of all these activities, but the accompanying pledge slip designates that which appeals to each, and a possible unity of purpose is secured which strengthens the work of the entire society.

The call from one of the training camps for "Material on America and American Citizenship" is, in the opinion of this Committee, a demand for that which is pre-eminently D. A. R. work. It is a call to help in a work of construction while "the boys" of America are being trained for a work of destruction, which will, without doubt meet a ready response from every D. A. R. Copies of the Constitution have been sent the camps and as soon as a fund for the purpose can be raised, books training for American citizenship such as Lives of Lincoln, Washington and other great Americans will be purchased and sent to the camps.

A scholarship in the Alice Bristol School for Girls at Washington, D. C., has been awarded to Miss Burgett, of Mobile, Ala.

The generosity on the part of Miss Bristol in this gift of a scholarship to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is appreciated and felt to deserve sincere thanks of all members of our Society.

No application for the scholarship in the Paul Institute, also located at Washington, which has been offered, has, as yet, been received by the Committee. There are doubtless many who are eligible to such scholarships who would be glad to take advantage of the generosity in the gift, were it known that such was offered. Greater publicity must be made of such gifts.

In making this report the Committee on Patriotic Education realizes it is of such a nature as to be pledges of future results rather than statements of anything accomplished, and as such, it is

Respectfully submitted,

LOTTIE E. JONES,

Chairman.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried, *that the report of the Chairman of Patriotic Education be received with thanks. A vote of thanks and appreciation to Miss Bristol for her gift of a scholarship to this Society was also moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.*

Mrs. Johnston referred to a bill in her office for \$10 for a wreath placed on the Lafayette statue in New York City for the celebration referred to by the President General in her report, and it was moved by Mrs. Bahnsen,

seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, that the bill for the wreath for the Lafayette monument in New York be allowed.

The Treasurer General requested instructions as to the postage of State Regents, and after a general discussion a motion by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Calhoun, was carried, that we refer the question of the limitation of the State Regents' stamp fund to the Finance Committee with power to act.

The Recording Secretary General referred to the motion adopted at the November 18, 1914, Board meeting—that the signatures of past officers in the sale of certificates (Block) during this administration be erased, and that the certificates bear the signatures of the officers of the administration at the time they are issued—and stated that as she was now one of the National Officers whose name would be on the Block certificates if the original motion were still in effect she would move that *inasmuch as the issuance of the Block certificates was inaugurated during the administration of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the motion to erase the names of that administration be rescinded, and the certificates be issued with the names*

of Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Hodgkins, and Mrs. Brumbaugh, except that the Block certificates on hand bearing the names of Mrs. Story, Mrs. Boyle, and Miss Pierce be issued to members when so requested. This motion was seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

The Registrar General requested permission to send out a new Guide to Registrars and the motion that the *Registrar General be granted permission to send out new Guide to Registrars* was made by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Johnston, and carried.

At 11 P.M. it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Wood, and carried, that we reconvene at 10 o'clock to-morrow to approve the minutes of this meeting.

The Board reconvened the next morning at 10.20 and was called to order by the President General, a large number of members being present. The motions as passed were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved, and at 11.15 the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

INTERCHANGEABLE BUREAU OF LANTERN SLIDES AND LECTURES

Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who desire to use the following illustrated lectures must make application for renting the slides to Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Graham Court, 1925 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y., chairman of the Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures.

The list of lectures and number of slides with each lecture has just been compiled and comprises: "The Making of America," 75 slides; "This Country of Ours," 102 slides; "The Historic Hudson," 90 slides; "Historic Spots in the Colonial States," 113 slides; "Our

Flag" (adult), 100 slides; "Our Flag" (children), 72 slides; "The Youth of George Washington," 80 slides; "George Washington, the Man," 121 slides; "Incidents in the Making of Our History—The Treaty of Ghent—At Home—Abroad," 108 slides; "An Historic Trip from Coast to Coast," 113 slides; "Waterways and Conservation," 80 slides; "Two Lectures on Forest Conservation," 95 slides each; same for children, 80 slides each; "Landmarks in History," 102 slides; "About America and America of To-day"—Italian Translations; two lecture stories of our pioneers, ready after January 1; "Memorial Continental Hall," 120 slides.



RULES FOR CLERICAL FORCE ADOPTED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, October 29, at which were present the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, Miss Crowell, Mesdames Brumbaugh, Johnston, Minor, Pulsifer, and Miss Grace M. Pierce.

The President General stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation adopted by the National Board of Management, October 17, which referred all matters relating to the clerks to the Executive Committee, and she had requested the Treasurer General to formulate a set of rules. Mrs. Johnston read the rules as follows:

The following rules are herewith submitted for the government of what shall be known as the "clerical body" of the organization:

1. In accordance with the rulings of the National Board of Management, under dates of November 6, 1907, and January 20, 1915, covering the fact that clerks are in the employ of the Society, rather than in the employ of any particular officer, the Executive Committee affirms its belief in the wisdom of such provisions and adopts the same as Rule No. 1.

2. Clerks may, with the consent of the two officers immediately concerned, and the approval of the sub-committee hereinafter provided for, be transferred from one office to another.

3. All clerks shall report for duty at 9 A.M., and unless permission be given as hereinafter provided, shall leave the building at 4.30 P.M.

4. No clerk shall leave the building during business hours, excepting the lunch hour, without consent of the officer under whose jurisdiction she may be, or in the absence of the officer, the chief clerk for said officer.

5. Clerks shall not work overtime without permission from the officer under whose jurisdiction they may be, or in the absence of the officer, chief clerk for said officer.

6. Clerks shall be allowed, with pay, all legal holidays, the half-holiday the Saturday following Board meetings, and days on which the building shall be closed by order of the Building and Grounds Committee.

7. After being in the employ of the Society, for one year, clerks shall be allowed thirty days' annual leave, with pay, between the dates of November 1 and October 30 of each year.

Clerks having been in the employ of the Society for less than one year, and who have been placed upon the permanent pay-roll, shall be entitled to leave, with pay, upon the basis of two and one-half days per month, for the time they have been in the service of the Society.

All clerks to whom annual leave or part of same is now due, shall be allowed the same, with pay, during the coming year, but in the future it is urged that all clerks, so far as possible, take annual leave during the period in which it may be allotted.

The dates of leave shall be mutually agreed upon by the officer and clerks under her jurisdiction.

Clerks during annual leave shall receive an advance payment on account of salary equal to one-half of one month's salary.

8. Clerks shall be allowed, in addition to the foregoing, fifteen days' sick leave, with pay, if necessary, but when such leave exceeds three continuous days the clerk shall, upon request of her officer, furnish a physician's certificate, certifying as to her physical disability to attend to her regular duties.

9. When, during annual leave, a clerk shall be ill, the period of her illness shall be considered part of her annual leave rather than part of her sick leave, unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee.

10. Clerks, who for good and valid reasons, may be obliged to take time other than herein provided, or shall be tardy, may at the discretion of their officers, be allowed to make up such time after regular hours.

11. New clerks entering the employ of the Society with the idea of being placed upon the permanent roll, shall be typists.

12. The President General shall appoint a sub-committee of three from the Executive Committee, whose duties shall from time to time be defined by the Executive Committee, and whose immediate duties are herein defined.

13. No addition to the permanent clerical force of any office shall be made without authority of the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, neither shall an increase in the salary of any clerk be made without authority of the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management.

14. When necessary, temporary clerks in any

department may be employed, when authorized by the sub-committee herein provided for.

15. An officer may suspend a clerk under her jurisdiction, but the suspension shall not be permanent, unless approved by the Executive Committee.

16. Clerks desiring to leave the employ of the Society, and officers desiring to dispense with the services of a clerk, shall be governed by the rules covering such cases, adopted by the National Board of Management, October 17, 1917, viz.,

That any clerk desiring to leave the employ of the Society shall be required to give the officer under whose jurisdiction she may be two weeks' notice of such intention.

That any National officer wishing to dispense with the services of a clerk under her jurisdiction, shall be required to give such clerk two weeks' notice, or in lieu thereof said clerk shall be allowed one-half of her regular monthly salary.

17. No clerk—other than the genealogist and editor of the Lineage Book shall receive \$100—or more per month, unless she shall be designated as a "chief clerk"—and the Executive Committee defines a chief clerk as the head of any department who has under her supervision one or more clerks.

18. For convenience clerks shall be classified according to salary, and when any clerk in a class shall receive an increase or decrease in salary all clerks in the same class shall receive an increase or decrease in the same amount.

19. Clerks may for valid reasons, by authority of the Executive Committee, be transferred from one class to another, without affecting the other clerks in the same class.

20. Clerks detailed for special work, after regular hours, shall receive as compensation for such service seventy-five cents per hour, excepting that the clerk detailed to make up the monthly list of new members for Caldwell and Company, shall be allowed the amount paid by them to us for the same, viz.: \$5 per month. Clerks doing regular work, with permission, after hours, shall be allowed compensation based upon the regular salary received by such clerks.

21. Miss Flora Fernald shall be detailed from the Corresponding Secretary General's office as clerk of Credential Committee and shall, in addition to her regular salary, be paid fifteen dollars per month, during the months of January, February, March and April.

22. Classification of clerks shall be as follows:

A Class—Clerks receiving \$100 or more per month.

B Class—Clerks receiving \$90 up to \$100 per month.

C Class—Clerks receiving \$85 up to \$90 per month.

D Class—Clerks receiving \$80 up to \$85 per month.

E Class—Clerks receiving \$75 up to \$80 per month.

F Class—Clerks receiving \$70 up to \$75 per month.

G Class—Clerks receiving \$65 up to \$70 per month.

H Class—Clerks receiving \$60 up to \$65 per month.

I Class—Clerks receiving \$55 up to \$60 per month.

23. Clerks having rendered thirty days' temporary service on the per diem basis of one dollar and fifty cents per diem, shall not, if during said thirty days' service it shall have been decided by the Executive Committee to retain the services of said clerk, with the idea of placing her upon the permanent payroll, be obliged to go back to the \$30 per month basis, but shall immediately following the close of her thirty days' service on the per diem basis be allowed fifty dollars per month for the three succeeding months and then placed upon the permanent payroll at fifty-five dollars per month, provided her services have been satisfactory.

24. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent an officer from dispensing with the services of a temporary clerk at any time she may see fit to do so.

*25. The following schedule of salaries shall be established under what shall be known as the "War Emergency Basis" and shall be

* As guidance for the Executive Committee in considering the foregoing schedule of salaries the following statement is made:

Before the readjustment of the force and payroll of the Treasurer General's office, which force is understood to mean the office force of the Treasurer General's office proper, the business office and the magazine clerk, the Treasurer General was receiving \$11,532 per year for her force—under permission granted her by the Building and Grounds Committee—she was to be allowed \$900 per month for her entire office force, but under the readjustment as made—when the salary of the office shall reach the limit asked for she will be receiving but \$885 per month. As the entire amount of salary for her force does not become effective immediately, she will expend commencing with October 1, 1917, up to and including September 30, 1918, \$10,392.85, a net saving to the Society for the coming year of the difference between \$11,532—her former allowance—and \$10,392.85, the amount expended, which equals \$1139.15.

subject to revision during the war as circumstances may demand or cessation of hostilities may compel:

Corresponding Secretary General's Office:

Miss Fernald, chief clerk, \$100 per month, \$10 of which shall be chargeable to the Finance Committee.

Miss Hall, clerk, \$30 per month with the usual raise until she is placed upon the permanent payroll at \$55 per month.

Historian General's Office:

Mrs. Johnston, editor of the Lineage Book, \$100 per month as fixed by Congress.

Miss Weedon, \$90 per month.

Librarian General's Office:

Miss Griggs, chief clerk to Librarian General, \$100 per month.

Miss Wilson, \$85 per month.

Organizing Secretary General's Office:

Mrs. Goll, chief clerk, \$100 per month.

Miss Newton, \$80 per month.

Mrs. Rabbit, \$1.50 per diem for thirty days—and under the usual rule raised until she is placed upon the permanent roll at \$55 per month.

Recording Secretary General's Office:

Mrs. Ezekiel, chief clerk, \$110 per month, \$10 of which shall be considered as compensation as stenographer for National Board of Management.

Miss Jackson, \$80 per month.

Miss Young, \$85 per month.

Registrar General's Office:

Mrs. Pealer, genealogist, \$100 per month.

Miss Sullivan, chief clerk, \$100 per month.

Mrs. Chunn, \$85 per month.

Miss Mix, \$80 per month.

Miss Black, \$80 per month.

Miss Bright, \$75 per month.

Miss Wingate, \$70 per month.

Miss Finckel, \$70 per month.

Miss Westergren, \$70 per month.

Miss Cushman, \$60 per month.

Miss Edith Sullivan, \$60 per month.

All of the foregoing raise in salaries shall become effective December 1, 1917.

The salaries in the Treasurer General's office

The increase in salary contemplated under the schedule fixed for the other offices, for the ten months ending September 30, 1918, will amount to \$1940, making a net increase in salaries of the difference between the amount saved on the payroll of the Treasurer General, \$1139.15, and the increase contemplated, \$1940, which equals \$800.85.

having been adjusted by authority of the National Board of Management, the schedule in that office shall remain the same as authorized with the following changes which are submitted for approval: Miss Mitchell, the bookkeeper, having decided she was not adapted to the work assigned, Miss Baden has been promoted to fill the vacancy on the following salary schedule: \$40 per month from October 15 until December 1—from December 1 to January 1 at the rate of \$50 per month and on January 1, 1918, she to be placed upon the permanent roll at \$70 per month. Miss Pilson, of the Record Department, having resigned to accept a position with the Government, Miss Hardisty has been selected to fill the vacancy, commencing October 29, at \$30 per month, under the usual rule until she is placed upon the permanent pay-roll at \$55 per month.

Miss Brighton has been employed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Chaffe of the Record Department, she to take up her duties November 19, at \$30 per month, with the usual raise until she is placed upon the permanent roll at \$55 per month, making schedule in Treasurer General's office, viz.:

Miss Inscoe, chief clerk of Treasurer's Department, \$100 per month.

Miss Baden, bookkeeper, \$70 per month.

Miss Marshall, chief clerk of the Record Department, \$100 per month.

Miss Rock, deputy chief clerk of Record Department and stenographer to the Treasurer General, \$90 per month.

Miss Bright, clerk, Record Department, \$75 per month.

Miss Myers, clerk, Record Department, \$65 per month.

Miss Chaffe, for October and November, \$60 per month.

Miss McCausland, clerk, \$60 per month.

Miss Fischer, clerk and stenographer, \$60 per month.

Miss Hardisty, clerk, when placed on permanent roll, \$55 per month.

Miss Brighton, clerk after November 19 and when on permanent roll, \$55 per month.

Miss Muddiman, chief clerk, business office, \$100 per month.

Miss Hardesty, magazine clerk, when on permanent roll, \$55 per month.

26. There being a vacancy in the position of clerk to the Curator General, no provision has been made as to the salary of such clerk, but authority is granted to fill said vacancy and to fix the salary for said clerk, in such manner as may be satisfactory to the Curator General, the President General and the sub-committee herein provided for.

27. Consideration of a change in salaries shall not be brought to the attention of the National

Board of Management oftener than twice during any one year and then only upon authority of the Executive Committee.

28. The Executive Committee recommends, that for the sake of clarity all rulings of the Board of Management conflicting with the foregoing shall be rescinded.

29. We recommend that Mrs. Ezekiel, chief clerk for the Recording Secretary General, be allowed, in addition to her regular salary, \$100 for her services during the week of Congress.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, stated that the Executive Committee, if it accepted the foregoing schedule of salaries, was not increasing the total payroll of the organization; that, in addition to what the Treasurer General was saving to the Society from her office, the President General was making a gift to the Society of the salary of her secretary, which formerly had appeared on the payroll at the rate of \$90 per month, and the difference be-

tween the former payroll and the present payroll with the change in the three clerks in the Treasurer General's office more than made up for the increases in salaries provided for in the schedule to the clerks remaining in the employ of the Society. A motion to make this statement a matter of record was made by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried. The items were taken up, by motion duly seconded, one by one and adopted. It was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, that the rules as adopted appear in the next issue of the Magazine.

The President General appointed as members of the sub-committee Mrs. Johnston, Miss Grace M. Pierce, and Miss Crowell.

After the consideration of other matters coming before the committee, on motion at 11.55 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED AT THE OCTOBER NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

New members admitted to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution at the meeting of the National Board of Management on October 17, totaled 1701.

The list of states and the number admitted from each is as follows:

Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 5; California, 45; Colorado, 29; Connecticut, 32; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 23; Florida, 10; Georgia, 56; Idaho, 9; Illinois, 89; Indiana, 57; Iowa, 126; Kansas, 38; Kentucky, 40; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 17; Maryland, 12;

Massachusetts, 80; Michigan, 73; Minnesota, 25; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 78; Montana, 28; Nebraska, 35; New Hampshire, 16; New Jersey, 26; New Mexico, 4; New York, 139; North Carolina, 24; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 98; Oklahoma, 20; Oregon, 28; Pennsylvania, 114; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 39; South Dakota, 20; Tennessee, 25; Texas, 45; Utah, 3; Vermont, 19; Virginia, 16; Washington, 47; West Virginia, 15; Wisconsin, 51; Wyoming, 5; Hawaii, 2; Philippine Islands, 3.

INDEX FOR VOLUME LI

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that volume by applying to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. They will be mailed upon request only.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1917-1918

President General

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1918.)

MRS. J. F. MAUPIN, 42 N. Court St., Portsmouth, Va.	MRS. C. B. LETTON, 1910 E St., Lincoln, Neb.
MRS. JOSEPH S. WOOD, 135 S. 2nd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY, 1106 Jackson St., Wilmington, Del.
MRS. ELIZA FERRY LEARY, 1551 10th Ave., N. Seattle, Wash.	MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER, 2344 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.
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Almost this might be called a Salem replica, for many of its fine touches are from that famous town.

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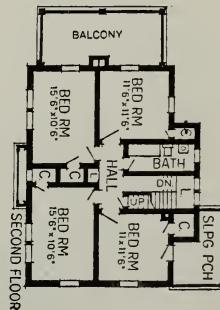
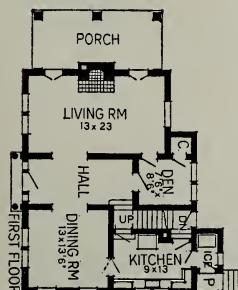
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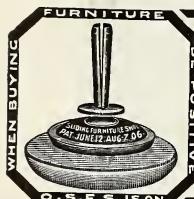
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